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A HISTORY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN:

BY

J. T. GILBERT, M.R.I.A.,

HON. SECRETARY, IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY.

THAT there has not been hitherto published any Work at all deserving the title of A HISTORY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN has been universally admitted—the only attempt at the undertaking, within the present century, being the compilation of Whitelaw and Walsh, printed at London in 1818, which has been long condemned as replete with the grossest inaccuracies, and so defective that it does not furnish a reliable account of any portion of the city. To supply a History of the Capital of Ireland, so long desired by the public, is the object of the present Work, the design of which is to furnish, solely from authentic sources, accounts of the various districts of the city, embodying notices of the important personages, buildings, and historic events connected in former times with those localities, together with a detailed chronicle of the progress, laws, manners, customs, and transactions of the people of Dublin, from the earliest period of their annals.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From the DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.)

„THE object of this History of the City of Dublin is distinct from all that precede it. It is not a mere record of Ionic pillars, Corinthian capitals, or Doric pediments, which the Author gives us, but records of the human life that has throbbed through the ancient dwellings of our city, century after century; of the vicissitudes of families, to be read in their ruined mansions; of the vast political events which in some room, in some house, on some particular night, branded the stigmata deeper on the country; or the tragedies of great hopes crushed, young blood shed, victims hopelessly sacrificed, which have made some street, some house, some chamber, for ever sacred.

“From the unpublished Anglo-Irish legislative enactments, and from such-like decayed and decaying manuscripts, ancient records, which have become almost hieroglyphics to the present age, the Author of this work has gathered the life-history of an ancient city; he has made the stones to speak, and evoked the shadows of the past to fill up the outline of a great historical picture. Fifty, even twenty years hence, the production of such a work would be impossible. In a history illustrated by human lives and deeds, and localized in the weird old streets, once the proudest of our city, many a family will find an ancestral shadow starting suddenly to light, trailing with it long memories of departed fashion, grandeur, and magnificence.”

(From the ATHENÆUM.)

“We have been much interested with the originality and variety of this work. The author's research and reading are beyond dispute; and his performance leads us to expect still more from him as an authentic illustrator of the domestic life of Dublin in bygone days. Other writers, in fiction and history, will be indebted to him for the indication of much matter that might otherwise have remained unknown to them. The continuation of his work will be looked forward to with pleasure.”

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ANNALS OF IRELAND.

THREE FRAGMENTS,

COPIED FROM ANCIENT SOURCES

By DUBHALTACH MAC FIRBISIGH;

AND EDITED,

WITH A TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

FROM A MANUSCRIPT PRESERVED IN THE BURGUNDIAN LIBRARY AT BRUSSELS,

BY

JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL.D., M.R.I.A.,

PROFESSOR OF CELTIC LANGUAGES, QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST;
CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BERLIN.



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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE following Three Fragments of Annals, never before published, were copied in the year 1643 for the Rev. John Lynch, author of “Cambrensis Eversus,” by Dubhaltach Mac Firisigh, or, as he anglicized his name, “Dudley Firisse”^a, from a vellum MS., the property of Nehemias^b Mac Egan, of Ormond, chief Professor of the old Irish or Brehon Laws; but the MS. from which the present text has been obtained, and which is now preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels (7, c. n. 17), is not in Mac Firis’s hand, but in that of a scribe who copied immediately from his MS., as appears from several marginal remarks.

The name of this second transcriber nowhere appears. It is quite clear,

^a *Dudley Firisse*.—For some account of Dudley Firisse the reader is referred to “Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach.”—Introduction, p. vii. to xii. Mr. O’Conor, of Belanagare, informs us, in a letter published by Dr. Ledwich in his “Antiquities of Ireland” (2nd ed., Dublin, 1804), p. 303, that Duaid Mac Firis was instructed by the Mac Eigans of Ormond, who were hereditary Brehons, and

professors of the old Irish laws. It would also appear that he studied for some time with the O’Davorans of Thomond. For his Translations from Irish Annals for Sir James Ware, the reader is referred to the “Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society,” vol. i. p. 198 to 263.

^b *Nehemias* is the usual Latinized form of Gilla-na-naemh, as appears from a Gloss in Lib. T. C. D., H. 2, 13.

clear, from his marginal observations, that he was a classical scholar, and a critic of considerable acumen; and that he had carefully compared these Fragments with the "Annals of the Four Masters." He also made an Index to the whole, in which he gives the dates from the "Annals of the Four Masters," which dates Lynch has adopted in his "Cambrensis Eversus" without any attempt at correcting them, although they are sometimes two and three years before the true years.

In the present edition of these Fragments the chronology of the Annals of Ulster is generally followed, with the addition of one year. The original Fragments exhibit the Anno Domini in very few instances; and even where they do, their dates are almost invariably incorrect.

Of the age or nature of the MS. from which Mac Firbis copied these Fragments of Annals, we have no clue to form any correct opinion, as he, or the later transcriber who followed him, has evidently modernized the orthography. He tells us, in several places, that the MS. was effaced, and that he could not read some important passages in consequence of the shattered condition of the old book.

The first Fragment relates chiefly to the Northern Ui Neill, and was, probably, compiled in Ulster originally; but the other two evidently belong to Ossory, or Laeighis (now Leix), and must have been compiled in some monastery in either of these territories. This is evident from the first lengthened notice in these Fragments: namely, of Feradhach, son of Duach, King of Ossory, whose death is entered in the "Annals of the Four Masters," at the year 582. It is also very evident, from the detailed accounts given of the renowned deeds of Cearbhall, King of Ossory, and of Cenneidigh, son of Gaeithin, King of Laeighis. The Comharba, or successor, of Molua of Cluainferta-Molua, is also referred to as having composed poems in praise of this Cearbhall.

It

It is a very curious fact, that while these Fragments dwell with particular emphasis upon the achievements of the princes of the territories of Ossory and Leix, and of those of their relatives, the Ui-Neill, not a single reference is made to the Dal gCais, who soon afterwards eclipsed, not only the princes of those territories, but the more powerful and royal Ui Neill themselves; and, what is still more remarkable, in the account of the Battle of Bealach Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cullinan was killed, A. D. 908, there is not one word said about the claim of the Dal gCais to the kingdom of Munster, although the work called "*Cath Bealaigh Mughna*," quoted by Keating, dwells upon it with remarkable emphasis. The inference to be drawn from this fact is, either that the Dal gCais had not risen to any remarkable point of power or celebrity before 908, or that the writers of these Annals were hostile to them.

The more lengthened stories and details of battles, in these Fragments, are curious specimens of Irish composition. Some of them have evidently been abstracted from long bardic descriptions of battles, and are interspersed with the wonderful and wild, the supernatural and incredible.

In the translation of the present Fragments nothing has been changed or modified; but the originals are given with scrupulous fidelity, as specimens of the manner in which our ancestors intermingled the wildest fiction with historical facts. The reader will remark this in the legend of Donnbo, in the description of the Battle of Almhain, as well as in the account of the shout of the King's Jester at the same battle, which continued to be heard in the sky for an incredible period of time.

The account of the battles between the Aunites, or Danes, and Norwegians, in Carlingford Lough, and elsewhere in Ulster, has probably been taken from an Ulster work on the Wars of the Danes

and Norwegians in Ireland, now unfortunately lost or unknown. The account of these wars, now in progress of printing by Dr. Todd, is a Munster and Dalcassian production, and dwells almost exclusively upon the achievements of the men of Munster, especially upon the renowned deeds of the Dalcassian race of Thomond, who are panegyricized in glowing bardic eloquence. The present Fragments, however, make no mention whatever of any opposition given by the Dal gCais, or other Munster tribes, to the Danes, from which it is sufficiently obvious that they were extracted from local Annals preserved by the Ui Neill, and other tribes who were adverse to the Munstermen.

The account of the Gall-Gaels of Ireland who had joined the Danes, and lapsed into Paganism, is very important, as our previous ideas about them were very confused. O'Flaherty thought that these Gall-Gadelians were confined to the western islands of Scotland ("Ogygia," Part iii., c. 75); but it is clear from these Annals that they were also in Leinster and various parts of Ireland.

The account of the attack on Chester, in the third Fragment, was, probably, taken from some English or Welsh annalist, but no narrative exactly like it has been found in Geoffrey of Monmouth, or any English chronicler.

The account of the battle between the Norwegians and Moors in Mauritania, and of the Blue-men brought by the former into Ireland, has not been found in any other writer.

As already observed, the spelling has been modernized by the later scribes, but very old words and phrases, with some idioms now obsolete, will be observed throughout; such as *popuairlig*, *atacom-naic*, *pop mapb*, &c. The spelling of the MS. has been carefully preserved throughout, though it is evidently not as old as the language in which these Fragments are written.

J. O'D.

FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.



FRAGMENTA ANNALIUM HIBERNIÆ.



FRAGMENTA tria Annalium Hiberniæ extractum [sic] ex codice membraneo Nehemiæ mac Ægan senis, Hiberniæ Juris peritissimi, in Ormonia, per Ferbissium ad usum R. D. Joannis Lynch.

Ab anno Christi circiter 571 ad annum plus minus 910.

[FRAGMENTUM I.]

[A. D. 573.] Rl. Cat Feimhin in quo uictur ept Colman beḡ mac Diarmada et ipre euarir. bḡénann bḡoror quieuit in Chriḡto, clxxx. anno aetatir ruæ, uel ccc°.

R. R. R. R. R. R. Léigim na reḡt Rallanda rin reacám.

[581.] Ral. Cat Manann in quo Aodan mac Gabrain uictor epac.

[582.] Ral. Marbad Feapaðaiḡ Finn, mic Duac, ri Orpaige. Ar é ro imurro an tpear ní re pé Colaim cille do cuair do cum nime,

* *Feimhin*,—otherwise Magh Feimhim, a large plain in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The dates printed within brackets are added by the Editor. F. M. signify Four Masters.

ᵇ *Brenann of Biror*.—i. e. St. Brendan of Birr, in the King's County, of whom, see Four Masters, A. D. 571, p. 206; and Adamnan's "Vita Columbæ," lib. iii. c. 2; Colgan's Acta SS., p. 193; also Lanigan's



FRAGMENTS OF ANNALS OF IRELAND.



THREE fragments of Annals of Ireland, extracted from a vellum manuscript [the property] of Gill-na-naemh Mac Egan, senior, a man most learned in the Irish laws, in Ormond, by Mac Firis, for the use of the Rev. Mr. John Lynch.

From about the year of Christ 571 to about the year 910.

[FRAGMENT I.]

[A. D. 573.] Kal. The battle of Feimhin^a, in which Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid [chief of the southern Ui-Neill] was defeated, but he himself escaped. Brenann of Biror^b quievit in Christo, in the 180th year of his age, vel ccc.

K. K. K. K. K. K. K. I leave these seven years vacant.

[581.] Kal. The battle of Mannan^c, in which Aodhan Mac Gabrain [King of Scotland] was victorious.

[582, F. M.] The killing of Feradhach Finn^d, son of Duach, King of Osraighe. He was the third king, who, in the time of Colum Cille, went

^a "Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," vol. ii. p. 38, *sq.*

^c *Manann*.—i. e. the Isle of Man. See

Annals of Tighernach, and of Ulster, A. D. 581.

^d *Feradhach*, King of Osraighe, or Os-

nime, 7 ar é po an fáct amail po innir Colam Cille d'Áod mac Ainmirec.

Tréblaid mór do gabáil an Feara-daig. Clann Conla do tairgeaict do gabáil tairge fair: uair do Chorca Laoighe d'Feara-daic mac Duac, uair reáct ríge do gabrao Orraige do Corca Laoighe, 7 reáct ríge do Orraigib po gar ríge Chorca Laoighe.

Coccao iaram dorum pe Cloind Conla, 7 ar ann po baorium 'na eulge, agur a reoid uile aige ann; amail ba bér do na rígeib tuilge umpa d'iobar .i. ríall ar éarur a ceann 7 a ceannoca airgid, 7 a ceoráin, 7 a n-ergraða, do tabairt d'rognam 'ran oíche; a mbraoidib, 7 a rígealla, 7 a ceamáin créiduma ra pognum an laoi.

Rob iomda imurpo reoid ag Fíra-daic, para mór a ngrað lair, 7 doná ar ole ríge iad, óir ní éualarom a bíg nó a mór óir no airgid, og trén no ag truaig a n-Orraigib, na hirgabta aigiríom do tar-painz a innur rin uad do éimdaic na réd fair. Tangattar tra a meic d' ionnroicid Fíra-daig conige an tolec do breic na réd leó. Créid ar áil duib, a máca, ol Fíra-daic? Na reoid do breic linn, ol na mic. Ní bhréasoi, ar Fíra-daic, uair ole ríge iad. Sochaide ra craoidura ga timól; agur ceadaigim-rí mo érád réin dom naínduib umpu. Ro iméigiríot a mic uad, agur po garroim ag aigiríge díora; tancuttar iaram clann Conla, agur po marb-rao

sory. Four Masters, A. D. 582, and Note.

^e *Aedh, son of Ainmire.*—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 628 to 642.

^f *The race of Connla.*—i. e. of Connla, son of Breasal Breac, ancestor of all the chiefs of Osraighe, except the seven here mentioned.

^g *Corca-Laighdhe.*—This was the name of the inhabitants of the S. W. portion of the present county of Cork. O'Driscoll was chief of this race and territory after the establishment of surnames in Ireland. It was co-extensive with the present diocese of Ross. This interchange of the Kings of

went to heaven; and this was the reason, as Colum Cille had told to Aedh, son of Ainmire^e.

Feradach was seized with great sickness; [and] the race of Connla^f came to take a house upon him, because Feradhach, son of Duach, was of the Corca-Laighdhe^g, for seven kings of the Corca-Laighdhe assumed the kingship of Ossory, and seven kings of the Osraighi took the kingship of Corca-Laighdhe.

He afterwards waged war with the race of Connla; and he was in his couch, having all his valuables^h there, as was the custom of kings to have couches of yew around them, in which they had a collection of their bars and ingots of silver, and their cups and vesselsⁱ, to give them for service by night, and their chess-men and chess-boards, and their hurllets of bronze for day service.

Many were the valuables in the possession of Feradhach, and great was his love of them; but in an evil way did he acquire them, for he had not heard of rich or poor in Osraighe, having little or much of gold or silver, that he did not seize, to take such property from him to ornament these valuables. His sons came to Feradhach, to his bed, to carry away the valuables with them. "What is your desire, O my sons?" said Feradhach. "To carry away the valuables with us," replied the sons. "Ye shall not carry them away," said Feradhach, "for they were ill-gotten. I have oppressed many in procuring them, and I consent to be oppressed myself by my enemies on
account

Corca Laighdhe and Osraighe is not noticed in the "Tribes and Territories of the Corca Laighdhe," printed for the Celtic Society, "Miscell.," p. 1, *sq.*

^h *Valuables*, péo.—Property of any kind; *gaza*, but particularly jewels. See the Will of Cathair Mor, in "Leabhar na gCeart,"

and O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part iii., c. 59.

ⁱ *Vessels*, *ερεαθα*.—In the Life of St. Darerca the *escra* is described as a silver drinking vessel—"Quoddam argenteum vasculum unde potentibus personis haurire solent quod Hybernica lingua vocatur *escra*."—*Brussels MS.*

pað Fearadhach, ⁊ puccrað na reoda ⁊ do ÷uaioð Fearadhac do cum nime.

Kal. ⁊ a rí po an ceatramað Kal xx don 32 Kal. terta ag an deert.

Quier Colom Cille lxxxi anno aetatir ruae, unde Feoelm cecinit :

Uc iar rír an the gabta ip in lín
he brecc baoi i mbóinn.

32 Kal. peacom.

Kal. A° Dni. dxx. Piontan ua Eacac Ab Cluana eiðneç, cñm monac na hEorpa quieuit in quinta feria, unde Colman mac Feargura cecinit :

Dia Dardaoim puccað Piontan,
Ip po gineð ar talmain,
Ar dia Dardaoim at bat
Ar mo rliartuib coimgela.

Kal. Initium pegiminip Aoða Uairioðnaiç.

Kal. Aoð Uairioðnac incipit pegnapre um. añ. .i. Aoð mac Doimnaill, mic Muirceartaic, mic Muirfðaiç, mic Eoçain.

Flet naon da ttaimic ré na riçdamna dap lap Oena Mupa, pa indail a láma ar an aboinn atá dap lár an baile. Oéain ainm

ⁱ *Valuables*.—Which were really their own; and therefore Feradhach, having voluntarily abandoned them, went to heaven.

^k *The 24th*.—This correction of the observation, "I omit 32 years," is itself evidently an error; for, if the last entry relating to Feradhach, son of Duach, belongs to the year 582, the year 610 is

the twenty-eighth year after it.

^l *Boyne*.—A marginal note opposite these lines says: "Hæc erant in margine," i. e. in the margin of the original MS. The verses here quoted are not found elsewhere.

^m *Fintann Ua Eachach*.—Who this Finn-tan was, is not yet cleared up. See Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 591, and Colgan's

account of them." His sons departed from him, and he took to earnest penance. The race of Connla afterwards came and slew Feradhach, and carried away the valuables^l, and Feradhach went to heaven.

[594.] Kal. And this is the 24th^k [recte 28th] Kal. of the 32 Kals. omitted at the *Deest*.

The repose [*quies*, i. e. death] of Colum Cille, in the 76th year of his age. Unde Fedelm cecinit :

Alas ! in truth he who was caught in the net ;
The speckled salmon who was in the Boyne^l.

I omit 32 years.

Kal. A. D. 610, Fintan Ua Eachach^m, Abbot of Cluain-eidhnech, head of the monks of Europe, died on Thursday; hence Colman, son of Fergus, sung :

On Thursday Fintan was born,
And was conceived upon the earth,
And on Thursday he died
Upon my white sheets.

[605.] Kal. The beginning of the reign of Aedh Uairidhnachⁿ.

Kal. Aedh Uairidhnach began to reign [and reigned] 8 years; i. e. Aedh, son of Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, son of Muredach, son of Eoghan.

On one occasion he came, when a royal prince, to Othain-Mura^o; he washed his hands in the river which is in the middle of the town.

Othain

Acta SS., pp. 350, 355. The first of January, 610, was Thursday. This date is not found in any other Annals.

ⁿ *Aedh Uairidhnach*.—Monarch of Ireland from the year 605 till 612.

^o *Othuin-Mura*.—Othain, or Pothain

Mupa (Fothain of S. Mura), now Fahan, near Loughswilly, barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal. The river is now a very small stream. This singular story about Aedh Uairidhnach is not found elsewhere, so far as the Editor knows.

ainm na habann ar uaire ainmighéir an baile .i. Oéain. Ra gar don uirce da éur má aighið, na gar fñr da muinntir fñr, A rí, ar ré, na cuir an uirge rin fo tagaið. Cédon? ar an rí. Ar nár lñm a ráð, ar ré. Cá náire ata duit ar an fñrinnde do ráð? ar an rí. Ar ead ró, ar ré, ar fñr an uirge rin ata rialteð na clépeç. An ann, ar an rí, téid an clépeç fñin ar imtelguð? Ar ann go deimñin, ar an tóccclac. Ní namá, ar an rí, cuirpead fom aighið, acit cuirpead uin bél 7 ibad, ag ol trí mbolzoma de, uair ar racarðaiçc lñm ant uirce 7 tteid a imtelgun.

Ra hinmriod fñin do Múra, 7 po alcaig buide do Oñia ar nñr mar rin do beit ag Aoð, 7 po garmed cuicce iarðain Aoð Allain, 7 Aoð Uairidhnac ainm oile do, 7 a fñr po raið Mura nñr: A mñc ionmñain, ar ré, loç na hairmiden rin tugairi do'n Eglair, geallaim-rí duit 7 fñiadhair De nñge n'Eirenn do gabail go garuð, agur go mbépa buaið 7 corçur doo náimdið, 7 nio bépa bar anabaið, 7 caitepe corp an coimdið ar mo láim-rí, 7 guirpead-ra an coimdið lat, go mba cñine bépur tu don bioç.

Níor buð cian tra iarðain co po gar Aoð Allain nñge n'Eirenn, 7 do rad fñpanna ruçacá do Mura Oéna.

Rucc iarpm Aoð Allain corçair iomda do Laiçmñ, 7 da naimdið ar ceana.

Ro buí tra ocit mbliadhna 7 nñge n'Eirñm, 7 pa gar çalar
bair

² *Jakes*, Píaltec.—i. e. veil-house, i. e. latrina, the Temple of Clausina.

³ *Another name*.—This is a mistake; for Aedh Allan, monarch of Ireland, flourished from A. D. 734 to 743, whereas Aedh Uairidhnach came to the throne in the year 605, and died in 612. This mistake is continued

throughout; and wherever, in this legend, our author has Aedh Allan, we must read Aedh Uairidhnach. For all that is known of the history of St. Mura Othna [or Mura of Fothain—*Othna* (for *Fothna*) is the *gen.* of Fothain], see Dr. Todd's Irish Nennius; Appendix, "Duan Eirennach." In the

Othain is the name of the river; and it is from it the town is named Othain. He took of the water to put it on his face, but one of his people checked him: "O King," said he, "do not put that water on thy face." "Why so?" said the King. "I am ashamed to tell it," replied he. "What shame is it for thee to tell the truth?" said the King. "This is it," said he: "It is upon this water the *jakes*^b of the clergy is situated." "Is it into it," said the King, "the [chief] cleric himself goes to stool?" "It is verily," replied the young man. "Not only then," said the King, "will I put it [the water] upon my face, but I will put it into my mouth, and I will drink it" (drinking three sups of it), "for to me the water into which his fæces drop is a communion."

This was told to Mura, and he returned thanks to God for Aedh's having a faith like this; and he afterwards called unto him Aedh Allan; and Aedh Uairidhnach was another name^a for him. And Mura said to him: "Beloved son," said he, "I promise to thee, in the presence of God, the reward of that veneration which thou hast shown to the church: [viz.] that thou shalt obtain the sovereignty of Erin soon, and that thou shalt gain victory, and triumph over thy enemies; and thou shalt not be taken off by a sudden death, but thou shalt take the body of the Lord from my hand; and I will pray to the Lord that thou mayest depart old from this world."

It was not long after this until Aedh Allan assumed the kingdom of Erin; and he granted fertile lands to Mura-Othna.

Aedh Allan afterwards gained many victories over the Leinstermen, and his enemies in general.

He was eight years in the sovereignty of Erin, and then his death
sickness

margin of the MS. is this note: "*Vide* naç sunt *diversi*:" i. e. Aodh Allan and
infra, p. 15, Aoð Allan et Aoð Uairioð- Aodh Uairidhnach are different persons.

βαιρ ανδριν Αοδ Αλλαν, γ πα έυαρ υαδ αρ ελhn Μύρα. Τάινις Μύρα, γ πο ράδ αν ρί ριρ : Α έλέριγ, αρ ρέ, ραρ μεαλλαιρ, υαιρ δο ραδρυν ραill αρ άρ η-αιέριγε, υαιρ δο ραοileamar επρέδ βρείεiri ρι βειε γο mba ερín μέ im έςταδ : γ αν δαρ linn ατα βάρ ι ρφαcur δαm. Αρ ρίρ, αρ αν έλέιρεαέ, ατά βάρ ι ρρογυρ δαιε, γ πα τιμδιδεαδ δο ραογal γ ευccαιρ ρειρcc αν έοimδςδ, γ inuip γά ní δο ριγuip in πα έρiάδuip αν εοimδςδ. Inuipρςδ, αρ αν ρί, buδ δóιγ lfm δο ερiάδ αν εοimδςδ. Ρα ρυαβραρ, αρ ρέ, ριρ Έιρenn δο τιuol δο έum αν επλέιβειρ έαιρ ι. Carrlaoiγ da έom-αρδúccáδ έυαρ, γ εfac δίmuip δο δςnam ann, γ αρςδ ρob αιl γο ρφαicútea tene αν τιγι ρin γαέ επάέuόua ι mδpςεuaib, γ ι η-Αιριυρ γαοιδuol, γ πα ρεαδαρ πο βα uioμαρ muip ρain.

Rob olc ρin, αρ αν έλέιρεαέ, γ ní ηςδ ρin πο τιμδιδςδ δο ραογal.

Ρα ρυαιβριυρ dono, αρ αν ρί, uρoiέςδ δο δςnam ι cCluain Ináipδ, γ α δςnam γο muipbaltea ρium co πο μαipςδ m'ainmip ραιρ γο βρiάε.

Ρα inuip neiú imda amlaiδ ρin.

Ní ní uib ρin, αρ αν ελειρεαέ, τιμδιδuip δο ραογal.

Ατά dono αγum ní oile, αρ αν ρί ι. αν mupγαιρ ρuil αγom δο Λαιγuib ; υαιρ αρεαδ ρob áil δaη α ρρiρ uile δο τιμαργαιu δο έum caéa, γ α μαρβαδ uile ann, α mna γ α moγaiδ δο ταδαιρc ρι ρoγnaη δο Uib Néill. Sinuι ευαιρceapc η Έιρlηu δο ταραιρc ρο Mide, γ ριρ Mide ρop Λαιγuib. Ué, uc, ερα, αρ αν έλέιρεαέ αρςδ

¹ *Carrlaegh*.—Carrleagh, a mountain near Ailech, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

² *Airiur Gaeidhel*.—i. e. *regio Gadeliorum*, now Argyle, in Scotland.

³ *That was bad*.—Did the Irish erect palaces of great altitude, or great stone

bridges, in the year 612, when King Aedh Uairidhnach died? It is very much to be suspected that this romantic story was written after the introduction of Norman towers and castles into Ireland.

⁴ *Cluain-Iraid*.—Now Clonard, in the county of Meath.

sickness seized on Aodh Allan, and he sent for Mura. Mura came, and the King said to him: "O cleric," said he, "thou hast deceived us, for we have neglected our penance, because we thought that through thy word it would come to pass that we should be aged in life, and now, methinks, death is near me." "It is true," said the cleric, "death is near thee! and thy life has been cut short, and thou hast incurred the anger of the Lord; and tell what thou hast done by which thou hast offended the Lord." "I will declare," replied the King, "what I think has offended the Lord: I desired," said he, "to collect the men of Erin to this mountain to the east; i. e. Carrlaegh^r, to raise it, and to erect a very great house upon it; and my wish was, that the fire of that house, every evening, might be seen in Britain, and in Airiur-Gaoidhel^s; and I know that that was a great pride."

"That was bad^t," replied the cleric; "but that is not what has cut short thy life."

"I also desired," said the King, "to build a bridge at Cluain-Iraird^u, and to build miraculously, that my name might live upon it for ever."

He also told many things of a similar nature.

"It is not any thing of these," said the cleric, "that shortened thy life."

"I have another thing to tell," said the King: "the hatred which I have for the Leinstermen; for my wish would be, to collect all their men to battle, and to kill them all therein, and to bring their women and their slaves to serve the Ui-Neill^w; to bring our race in the north of Erin into Meath, and to settle the men of Meath in Leinster."

"Alas!

^r *The Ui-Neill*.—i. e. nepotes Neill, i. e. the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, of whom Aedh Uairidhnach was at this time head and King. St. Mura was the patron of the Cinel-Eoghain, or Race of Owen, who formed a large section of this family.

arís rín po timbísib do íasgáir, uair an cinead rín ar mior-
cair laira .i. Laignin, ataat naoim oð ínnaiǵte leo fíadnairi an
coiméib, 7 ar moa ata bñigib, 7 ar tpepe dá n-ínnaiǵte andár
dom ínnaiǵtí rí. Áct éina ar tócar caonuprac an coiméiu, 7
dñha hioðparit fén do dar éinn hainǵiðeaáta rín po baol iú
éroiðe do Laignib go íabair a fplaitiur ar buaine inar an fplaitiur
aimpíorða.

Ra hongad an rann an rí, 7 po caite corp ann coiméib, 7 fuair
bár po cfoair, 7 do éuaib do cum neime.

Séet Kal ríschom.

Inizium pegimimur Maolcoba.

Kal. Maolcoba mac Aoda, mic Annmirec pegnauit tribur
annur. Stella uirā hora tertia uiei.

Kal.

Kal. Gum Maolcoba mic Aoda la Suibne Menn mic Fíachna.
Quier Diarmada tertiu abbatir Cluana Iparid. Inizium pegimi-
mur Suibne Minn.

Kal. Suibne mñn po gáp ríge n-Éipenn i ndeagaid Maolcoba
rín. bliadna go ttopchair la Congal caec mac Scanlain.

Laa aen d'Fíachna d'atair an Suibne rín ag dul dñura
apaatir, uair níor bo rí ríom itir, do rad da mñnmain amail po
gab cac a ndeagaid a céle ríge na h-Éipenn. Taimic miad
meanman 7 indioccbala móra fae, 7 raint ríge na h-Éipenn do
gabáil dó, 7 táimig peime da tairg, 7 ra innur dá mñai. 7 a rís po
raib a bñn iur: uair nac ra fuabruir gur andiu rín, ar rí, ní
raicim

¹ *Immolate*.—See Dr. Reeves's note on the signification of this word.—Adamnan, p. 435.

² *Seven years*.—In the margin: “Desunt hic 7 Kal.”

² *Maeleobha*.—He began his reign in the year 612; “Ogygia,” p. iii., c. 98, and was slain in 615.

³ *A star*.—The appearance of this star is not mentioned in any other Annals.

“Alas ! alas !” said the cleric, “this is what has shortened thy life ; for this people, which is hateful to thee, i. e. the Leinstermen, have saints to pray for them before the Lord, and Brigit is greater than I, and her prayers are more powerful than my prayers. But, however, the Lord is merciful and forgiving, and do thou immolate^x thyself to him for the cruelty which was in thy heart towards the Leinstermen, that thou mayest be in a kingdom more lasting than thy temporal kingdom.

The King was then anointed, and he took the body of the Lord, and, dying immediately, went to heaven.

I omit seven years^y.

[612.] The beginning of Maelcobha's^z reign.

Kal. Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, reigned three years. A star^a was seen the third hour of the day.

Kal.

[615.] Kal. The killing of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, by Suibhne Menn, son of Fiachna. The repose of Diarmaid^b, third Abbot of Cluain-Iraid. The beginning of the reign of Suibhne Menn.

Kal. Suibhne Menn assumed the sovereignty of Erin after Maelcobha, for thirteen years, until he was slain^c by Congal Caech, son of Scanlan.

One day, as Fiachna^d, the father of this Suibhne, was going to visit his ploughing—for he was not at all a king—he called to mind how persons succeeded to each other in the sovereignty of Erin; he was seized with great pride of mind and ambition, and a covetousness
of

^b *Diarmaid*.—The death of this third Abbot of Clonard is not recorded in the published Annals, nor noticed by Archdall.

^c *Was slain*.—In the year 628.

^d *Fiachna*.—This story of Fiachna, the

father of the Irish monarch, Suibhne Menn, is not given by any of the other Annalists, nor even by Keating, who was very fond of giving stories of the same kind. It is clearly not very old.

παίσιμ α κυϊδδε πε ρήν έαορα αζυρ δο ρήντατταδ ι ρρεαδτρα
 κορναή ριζε, υαιρ νί ———— δί ι τορτ, αρ ρειριοή, να ταιρμιρζ
 ιμυμ; αττ τυττυρ λινο αζυρ βιαδ ιρτιζ, αρ ρέ, αζυρ τινολτυρ μαίτε
 ινναδ κυκκαϊνν, γ ταβαιρ λόρ δόιβ; αζυρ ζαιρμιδ α μναοι κυϊκε
 ανδραιν γ κομπαϊκιδ ρρια, αζυρ ζαδ ιμπαδθαδ ρα βυι ρειρνε να
 μήνμαιν ρα κυρ ρα κομπερτ υαδ, γ αρ ας αν μναοι ρα βαιο αν
 τιμπαδθαδ ρα βαιο αικίριυμ ιαρ ριν, γ αρ ανδ ριν ρα κομπερδ
 αν Suibne Μήνδρα α μβροϊνν α μάταρ. Ιν ταν τρα ρα ειρμιρζ
 ό μναοι, αδ βήρτ αν βήν: αν υτινολραιοεαρ κάκ ιρτεαδ αρ ρί?
 Αςς, αρρ Ριαχνα, Νί ριγγιμ αρ ρροκυιδεδ ρέιν .ι. ριζε ρήρτα
 υο κορναή. Τυιζτεαρ αρριν ιαραιμ κονω δα αιγμιυδ μόρ ρεμ-
 τεετταδ να δυιρτιζτιδ υο βεραδ να clanna αιγεττα μόρα.

Λά δυνο δυο τSuibne ρι να ζιλλα ός να έαικδ γ α βήν, ρα ραιδ
 ρια μναοι; αρ ιονγναδ λιμ, αρ ρέ, α λαιζςο ρο ζαρ ό Cenel
 Εοζαν έιζήρτυρ ρορ καδ ιορρα: αρεδ ρα ράυδ αν βήν τρε cenel
 ροκυιδεδ, κιδ δυιδρι, αρ ρί, ζαν κυαρ υο όήναή, γ δυλ ρομπα υο
 κοκκαδ ρρια κάκ, γ κορζυρ υο βρειτ ζο μιμικ. Αρ αμλαυδ ριν
 βιαρ, αρ έιριοή.

Ταιρμιρζ ιαρ ριν αμαδ αζυρ ρέ αρμτα ρα μαυδιν αρ να
 βάραδ, γ υο ράλα οκκλαοδ υο λυετ γ ειριδε αρμτα, γ υο
 ροινε κομπακ ρυρ ζο ρο ζιλλ αν τόζλαδ υο ρινδ ζαε όό, γ ρο
 ζιλλ ρλυαζ μορ υο αμλαυδ, γ ρο ζαδ ριζε ν'Ειρηνν.

Καλ. Μορρ Suibne Μινν.

[715.]

* *The race of Eoghan.*—i. e. the descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (ancestor of the O'Neills and other families of Ulster), father of Muiredhach, the great-grandfather of Suibhne Menn. See next note.

† *The death of Suibhne Menn.*—He was son of Fiachna, who was the son of Feradh-

ach, son of Muirchertach, son of Muiredhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and was monarch of Ireland for thirteen years. He was slain by Congal Claen, King of Ulidia, according to the Four Masters, in 623, but, according to the Annals of Ulster, in 627; the true year was 628. See O'Flaherty's "Ogygia," Part

of assuming the sovereignty of Erin; and he came on to his house and told his wife so; and his wife said to him: "As thou hast not desired this till this day," said she, "I do not see its meetness in a man of thy age and antiquity now to contend for a kingdom, for not ———" "Hold thy peace," said he; "do not hinder me; but let ale and food be brought into the house, and let noble chieftains be invited to us, and let them have abundance." And he then called his wife to him, and cohabited with her, and all the aspirations which he had had previously in his mind he expelled from him by coition, after which the woman possessed the imaginations which he had had previously; and it was then this Suibhne Menn was conceived in his mother's womb. When he arose from the woman, the woman said: "Shall all be collected to the house," said she. "No," replied Fiachna, "we shall not mock ourselves by contesting for a kingdom." From this it is to be understood that it is from the previous aspiring notions of the parents that ambitious children are begotten.

One day, when this Suibhne was a young man, at his house with his wife: "It is a matter of wonder to me," said he, "how few of the race of Eoghan^e have, up to this time, taken chieftainship over all." And the woman said, in a kind of derision, "Why dost not thou," said she, "exercise hardihood, and go in their van to fight with all, and to gain frequent triumphs?" "It is so it shall be," said he.

He afterwards came forth armed on the following day, and he met a young hero of the people of . . . who was armed, and he fought with him, and the young hero submitted to him at the point of a spear, and a great host submitted to him likewise, and he assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

[628.] Kal. The death of Suibhne Menn^f.

[715.]

iii., c. 93. There is a chasm here of nearly the matter is nearly supplied by the second Fragment, to be presently given.

[715.] Fogartach hua Cſhnaigh do ríodur na ríge, unde dictum :

Serra Fogartach an plait

An ſrda or bit bír

An tan ar mber ní bí ní

Iar rin ar ri rí cinn mír.

[716.] Kal. Cumuſce aonaigh Taillten la Fogartach i torcain mac Maoilrua 7 mac Duinnléibe.

[717.] Kal. Anartariur Augurtur pellitur. Ppor meala pluic ruper forram Laginorum : pluic etiam ppor aigib i n-Oſain móir, ppor cruicneacta i n-Oſain mbicc. Tunc natuſ ert Niall Condaíl, mac Feargal, unde Niall Pporach uocatur ert.

Coronuccaó Pſoair Apptol do gábáil do muinſir lae forro; uair corónuccaó Simóin Druaó ro baai forro co nicce rin, amaíl aſeó ro baai for Colom cille péin.

[718.] Kal. Theodoruſ imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo imperat annuſ ix.

[720.] Kal. Inſeó Maige breagh la Catál mac Pionngúine, ní Muſan, 7 Murchaó mac mſrain ri Laiſín. Inſeó Laiſín la Feargal mac Maoilóúin. In aſaib leppaib aſuſín rogaóam comaó iſin tſíſ bſiaóan pſeáin, .i. an deacmhaó bſiaóan plaitiura

* *Fogartach Ua Cernaigh*.—See Four Masters, A.D. 712, 714, 719. The Annals of Ulster give the dates thus: 713. “Fogartach hua Cernaigh, de regno expulſus eſt, in Britanniam iuit.” 715. Fogartach nepos Cernaigh, iterum regnat.” He became undisputed monarch of Ireland in 719 [*O’Flah.*, 722], but was ſlain by Cinaeth, his ſucceſſor, in 724.

^b *Tailltin*, now Teltown, on the River

Blackwater, in Meath, midway between Navan and Kells. See Four Masters, 715, and Ulster, 716.

ⁱ *Anastasiuſ*.—i. e. Anastasiuſ II., reſigned in January, 716.

^j *Othain-mor*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen. Othain-Beg is a ſubdiuiſion of Othain-mor. See p. 11, n.°, *ſupra*. Theſe three ſhowers are noticed by the Four Masters

[715.] Fogartach Ua Cernaigh^g, again in the sovereignty, unde dictum est :

Fogartach the chieftain prevails.
What is noble is above the world.
When he says there is nothing,
After that he is king before a month.

[716.] Kal. The confusion of the fair of Tailtinn^h by Fogartach, in which fell the son of Maelrubha, and the son of Donnsléibhe.

[717.] Kal. Anastasiusⁱ Augustus pellitur. A shower of honey fell upon the foss of Leinster. It rained also a shower of silver at Othain Mor^j, and of wheat at Othain Beg. Then was born Niall Condail, son of Ferghal, whence he was called Niall Frosach [i. e. of the showers].

The tonsure of Peter the Apostle^k was taken by the family of Ia, for it was the tonsure of Simon Magus they had till then, as had Colum Cille himself.

[718.] Kal. Theodosius^l imperat anno uno.

[719.] Kal. Leo^m imperat annis novem.

[720.] Kal. The plundering of Magh Breaghⁿ by Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, and Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Leinster. The plundering of Leinster by Ferghal, son of Maelduin. I find in other books that it was in the third year preceding ; i. e. the tenth

at A. D. 716, and by the Annals of Ulster at 717. The true year is 715. Niall Frosach, who received his cognomen from having been born in the year in which these remarkable showers fell, was monarch of Ireland from 763 to 770.

^k *The tonsure of Peter the Apostle*.—"A. D. 718.—Tonsura coronæ super familia Iac."

—*Ann. Tighearn*. See Bede's Eccles. Hist., lib. v., c. 21; Reeves's Adamn., xlvii., 350.

^l *Theodosius*.—Meaning Theodosius III., A. D. 717.

^m *Leo*.—A. D. 718.

ⁿ *Magh Breagh*.—A large plain in Meath. Four Masters, 717; Annals of Ulster, 720 [721].

πλαῖτῦρα Feargal do ḡnṡtea an tinnraḡra Laiḡn, ⁊ ḡomaḡ na ḡigail táinic Murchaḡ mac ḡrain ḡo rḡraib Muman d'innḡisḡ Maḡe breaḡ. ḡibé bliḡḡain ḡib rin tra do rinḡne Feargal innraḡa moḡa i Laiḡnib .i. alḡḡaḡ ⁊ a nḡḡḡ, ⁊ a maḡbḡḡ, ⁊ na ḡeall naḡ anḡaḡ ḡe rin, no ḡo tḡḡḡḡa ḡo an boḡoḡa ḡo maḡt Fannaḡḡa do Molinḡ, ⁊ ḡo ḡḡḡḡa bḡaiḡḡe ḡḡ ḡe tḡḡeapḡar ⁊ ḡer in éiur. ḡo maḡḡat laiḡin bḡaiḡḡe ḡḡ, ⁊ na ḡeallḡat an éir.

Iḡ inḡ ainnḡir rin do rinḡne Feargal paitḡini ḡá maḡaib .i. u'Ḳoḡ Allan, aḡur do Niall Cunnail, [ḡá ḡḡḡḡḡ Niall Fḡa-rach] ⁊ ar ar ḡo ḡo ár ḡoḡoḡ on.

.i. Lá tannatḡur cuicce do h-Ḳilḡ Fḡiḡḡḡn, .i. Ḳoḡ an mac ba moḡ .i. ḡclaḡ ḡlic, amnup, beḡḡa, aḡacomnaitḡḡḡe, ar aḡḡaiḡ táinic ḡo mbuḡḡib móḡa ḡaḡarḡḡa ime do cum Ḳilḡ. Ar aḡḡaiḡ inuḡḡo tainḡ an mac ba ḡḡo, ḡo éiur ⁊ ḡo mḡḡarḡa, ḡo ḡḡḡḡail, ⁊ co n-uaitḡib, ⁊ arḡḡḡ ḡo ḡáḡ ar anapḡaiḡe ḡéin, ⁊ ar onḡḡḡ ḡá aḡair: ar éḡa ḡaḡḡa, ar ḡé, ḡol ar aoiḡḡeḡt amaḡ iná aḡḡḡḡḡ ḡa aḡḡḡ aḡaḡa anḡḡ. Cia ḡia tḡaḡḡḡḡḡ, a mḡc, ar an tḡaḡḡ, rin ḡo ḡáḡ? ⁊ an mac ar ḡḡḡḡ tḡai, aḡar atapḡaiḡe tḡḡi coimḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡa [éiḡ ḡaḡeḡa] ḡan ḡánoḡt aḡaḡ im tḡairḡḡḡ i n-Ḳileac moḡt amḡail atapḡḡ aḡ tḡairḡḡḡ co n-a mḡḡḡḡ? Ra ḡaḡ maḡt lḡḡḡa, ar Niall, co nḡeapḡaḡḡom inaile ééḡna ḡḡḡḡa. Ni ḡaḡa iḡḡ anḡḡ, a mḡc, ar Feargal, aḡur biaḡ i ḡḡapḡaḡ tḡaḡḡ ⁊ ḡo máḡar.

Ruccaḡ

° *Whichever year.*—The Four Masters state that Leinster was five times devastated by the Ui-Neill, in the ninth year of the reign of Ferghal.

° *Boromean tribute.*—See Annals of the Four Masters, A. D. 106, p. 100.

° *A prediction.*—i. e. a surmise, conjecture, or opinion concerning their future careers. This account of Ferghal and his sons is not in any other accessible Annals, and it evidently found its way into Mac Egan's vellum Book from some romantic

tenth year of the reign of Ferghal [721] this plundering of Leinster took place, and that it was in revenge for it that Murchadh, son of Bran, came with the men of Munster to plunder Magh Breagh. But whichever year^o it was, Ferghal committed great depredations against the men of Leinster; i. e. he burned, consumed, and killed them, and he vowed that he would not desist until he was paid the Boromean tribute^p which Finnachta had remitted to Moling, and until hostages were given him for [i. e. in acknowledgment of his] lordship and the tribute. The Leinster-men gave him hostages, and promised the rent.

At this time Ferghal gave out a prediction^a to his sons: viz., Aedh Allan and Niall Condail, and the cause of his doing so originated thus:—

On a certain day they came to him to Ailech-Frigrinn^r: viz. Aedh the elder son, who was a cunning, fierce, lively young hero, and he came to Ailech surrounded by numerous well-armed troops; but the younger son came silently, modestly, and peaceably, with few attendants; and he said, to humble himself and to honour his father: “It is fitter for me,” said he, “to go and lodge out than to remain thy guest to night.” “What induces thee to say this, my son,” said the father, “while my elder son, who has thrice thy number [of attendants] is staying at Ailech to-night? Why hast thou not the same confidence to remain at Ailech to-night as he has, in remaining with his people?” “I should like,” replied Niall, “that he would do the very same towards thee.” “Thou shalt not depart hence to-night, O son,” said Ferghal, “but thou shalt remain with thy father and thy mother.”

After

story, probably no longer extant.

^r *Ailech Frigrinn*.—So called from Frigrinn, the builder of the fort; now Greenan-Ely, an ancient cyclopean fort on Greenan

Hill, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen. For the history of this place, see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, published in 1835.

Ruccað iap pin an mac buð pine, .i. Αοδ, 'rin πιζ τςς μόρι cona muinnur. Ruccað dno an mac óγ .i. Νιall ι τεααc ναοιβινν νδερινο. Ra ppiταιζιo ιαρτταιν, γ πα β'ail von αcταιι α νδεαpβαð maille, γ ταναιcc α νδειπεð οιðce do cum an ταιγε ι παιðe an mac ba pine, γ πα ðaoι acc cloιρτεcτ ppiριν τςς pin : ap οίγαιp τpa palac πα ðáp 'pan ταιγ pin. Rá báτταp puipeoiρι, γ cain-teða, γ eaclaça, γ obloιρι, γ baclaiz aγ ðcctoiγ γ acc buipeðaiγ aιν; ðream aγ óλ, γ ðream na ccoulað, γ ðream oγ pgeaτpaiγ, ðream occ cuplñnaiγ γ oc pctciuiγ; timpanaiγ γ cpiuτρι oγ pñmain; ðream oγ imapðaγað, γ oc plpbaγaið. Αð cuala Pl-gal amlaið pin iað, aγap τáιιιγ iap pin ð'ιιηpoiçcið an ταιγε ðepπιð ι paða an mac ap pío, γ πα ðaoι aγ cloιρτςcτ πιp an τςς pin, γ ní cuala naç ní ann acht aτlucçað buiðe do Ohia [pa] γac ní puapattur, γ cpiuτipecτ ciúιι bíið, γ ouana molta an coimðeð γá ηgaðail, γ πα αιπιγ an pí co móρι uamon γ γpáð an coimðeð ipin ταιγ pin.

Τáιιιγ an pí ap α haτle pin dá leabað péιι, γ tucc γo móρι ða uið puiðiuççað an dá τςς pin.

Τáιιιc maðain moctpaτ pan τςς μόρι ι paða an mac ba pine, γ ap inbctain πα péð taðall an ταιγε πα imað pgeaτpaiγε γ palcain γ ðpñtatað, γ imað con oc ιce pgeaτpaiγε. Cacc imuppo uile na ppeanoπαðoiγ [no ι ðtoiρchim puain] ipταιγ amlail ðeιττίp mapð, γenmocta mac an pí péιι; ap amlaið imuppo po ðaoιpðe ina çoulað amlail πα ðeιτ aγ ipnaiðe caτa γ pé na πιγleabað, pγiaτ móρι dá leiτ cli, γ ða lctga lánmópa dá leiτ ðep : claiðeab moρι ιητlaiρι όpðuιιη pop α plapairo, analpaðac móρι imac γ ipteaç ðá çup ðó, amlail naçaða ðuιι ða çup ap tpeiρι γ ap tpiuce.

Níoi

* *Snoring*.—There is probably here some defect of transcription; the words left out are probably no m-a ð-toιρchim puain :

the meaning doubtless is, that some were snoring, and others were lying senseless as if dead.

After this the eldest son, Aedh, was brought into the great regal house with his people; but the younger son, Niall, was conveyed into a beautiful private apartment. They were afterwards served [with food and drink], and the father wished to test them both; and he came, towards the end of the night, to the house where the eldest son was, and he remained to listen to [what was going on in] that house. They were indeed very dirty in that house. There were jesters, and lampooners, and horseboys, and clowns, and buffoons, roaring and vociferating there,—some drinking, some sleeping, and some vomiting; some piping, some whistling; tympanists and harpers playing; some disputing, some quarrelling! Ferghal heard them [getting on] so; and he afterwards came to the private house in which the younger son was [lodged], and he remained listening to [what was going on in] that house; but he heard nothing there but thanksgiving to God for all that they had received, and gentle, melodious harp-playing, and songs of praise to the Lord being sung; and the King perceived that the fear and love of God were in that house.

After this the King returned to his own bed, and he meditated deeply in his mind the condition of these two houses.

Early in the morning he came into the great house in which the elder son was, and it was with difficulty he could remain in the house, in consequence of the vomiting, filth, and stench, and the number of hounds that were eating the vomits. And all the persons in the house were snoring^s [or sleeping] as if they were dead! except the King's son alone; but he was sleeping in his royal bed [in such a posture] as if he were awaiting a battle,—a large shield on his left side, and two great half darts on his right, a long polished golden-hilted sword on his thigh, and he inspiring and respiring as if another man were putting him to his strength and dexterity!

Níor féid dno fuirpé páir irtaig pá méid pob élnéigíte an t-aér
 irin tíg rin, 7 táinig irin tscé i roibe an mac ba roo, 7 gíu foill tá-
 nice, pá ariúg an mac óg é, uair nírb bo coolaó dó, acé ag guíde an
 coiméde pá baol. Ra eirig po céadóir i n-aigíó a aetar don derguó
 ríogda i roibe, uair ar amlaíó pá baol, 7 inar ppóill ime go coim-
 raib óir 7 aigíó, 7 po orlaig an tscé pe na aetar, 7 ó táinig an
 tatar irscé do pad da láim po bragaio a mic, 7 do pad póg do,
 7 tancatur maille sup po fuíósup for an derguó ríogda; pá
 raig an mac comráó ar túr ar an aetar, 7 arscó po ráio; a aetar,
 ar pé, an dar linn ar imrímhac nfmódoitac rugair an aóaiú
 aréir ar, arscó ar lft anora coolaó rin leabaio rin go trát eirge
 do ló. Do rigne an t-aetar amlaíó, 7 mar táinig trát eirge do
 ló pá ergebor imaille, 7 pá ráio an mac ppa a aetar: A aetar
 imáin, ar pé, arscó ar cóir dúit fleóuccaó dúinn male ppa
 pérúnn, uair maraio ógáinn lft na derguó do biaó 7 do lionn
 uairi a péir dúin, agar ní tarrnaig do pain inuair turguó tim-
 thiríó an mac lftuair móp lán do míoó 7 biaó láimioóda, 7 pá
 pleáioíot go tair peíteamail i maille andrin.

‘O po eirig cáé, táinig an pi amac na tscé péin, 7 po innir i
 ppaígnairi cáé amail no biaó toigíte na dá mac úó, 7 a dubairt
 go ngebaó an mac pá rine rige 7 go maó treabaí, croóda, beoóda,
 cpearaó, papólaó a rige. An mac ba luáimurro, co ngebaó rige
 go craibdeac condaí, 7 go maó clúac ríogda a clann, 7 go nge-
 baí rige an dara real. Ipeó dono rin po comailleó co nuigi rin.

Ingh dno Congal mic Feargura Pánaó, matair an mic ba
 rine 7 po élit rug rí an mac rin .i. Aoó Allan, agur po bé po
 aóbar

¹ *Pure-minded*.—The word condaí is glossed innpaic (worthy, pure, honest), in H. 3, 18, p. 653.

² *Congal, son of Fergus of Fanaid*.—He

was monarch of Ireland from the year 704 to 711. See Annals of the Fours Masters, A. D. 702, Annals of Ulster, A. D. 704, and O’Flaherty’s “Ogygia,” Part iii., c. 93.

He [the King] was not able to remain in the house in consequence of the great corruption of the air within it; and he came on to the house in which the younger son was, and, though he came stealthily, the young son perceived him, for he was not asleep, but praying to the Lord. He rose up at once, to meet his father, from the royal couch on which he was, for he was dressed in a satin tunic, with borders of gold and silver, and he opened the house for his father; and when the father entered the house, he folded his arms around the neck of his son, and kissed him, and they came together and sat upon the royal couch, and the son first began the conversation with the father, and said: "Father," said he, "thou hast, methinks, passed the last night pensively and sleeplessly, and thou oughtest now to sleep in this bed till the rise of day." The father did so; and as the day appeared, both arose up together, and the son said to the father: "Dear father," said he, "thou oughtest to entertain us in reason, for we have still remaining half what was given by thee last night to us of food and of drink;" and he had not finished [these words] when servants brought him a second great vessel full of mead and various viands, after which they feasted together silently and calmly!

When all had arisen, the King came forth into his own house, and told, in the presence of all, how the houses of his two sons were; and he said that the elder son would assume the sovereignty, and that he would be firm, brave, and vigorous, severe and self-willed, during his reign; also that the younger son would assume the sovereignty, and that he would be pious and pure-minded^t, and that his descendants would be illustrious and royal, and that they would assume the sovereignty alternately. And this was verily fulfilled so far.

Now the daughter of Congal, son of Fergus of Fanaid^u, was the mother of the elder son, and it was secretly she brought forth that son; i. e. Aedh Allan, and this is the reason why Ferghal had this

aðbair beite po clit na hingine og Feargal : a haðair, .i. Congal
 da hðbairt don coimioð 7 a beit a caillceaæt, 7 do pað a haðair
 iomað óir 7 airgið, agur cpuid di a coiméo a gñura. 7iðead
 tpa na meall náma coitcénn an cimuða daonða .i. Diaðal, í ; do
 pað gpað oFñgal mac Maoidúin, 7 do pað Fñgal gpað òiri.
 Ro compaigread dno maille Feargal 7 ingñ Congail Cindmag-
 air. Ríogðomna Eirínn an tan rin Fñgal. Rí Eirínn imorpo
 Congal. Ra inir an fear na baí stuppa rin do Congal. Ba
 doilid imurpo co mór lá Congal an rgel rin : .i. a ingñ do meal-
 lað, 7 a dubairt ná maipfð fear an rgeoil muna ffaðbað féin
 deimín an rgeoil. Ro baoi iaram fear an rgeoil og imaid e go
 mbeittir a naoín ionað, Feargal 7 ingñ Congail, 7 map na bát-
 tur i n-aoin-ionað, Feargal 7 ingñ Congail, tamig fear an rgeoil
 d'ionnroighid Congail, 7 na innir do a mbeit i n-aoin-ionað. Táinig
 Congal peime d'ionnroicchið an tiðe i paðattur, 7 map na airið
 ingñ Congail éirion co na muinir do cum an tiðe, uair po ba
 glie amnur aingid iri, amail po bñ a h-aðair, pa poilið fon édað
 Fñgal, 7 pa řuid féin for an édað iarttain. Tamig cat mór
 baoi irtaið d'ionnroiccið Fñgal co n-duaid a cora, 7 go po řluig
 an cat ploiti mopa do coraib Feargal. Do pað Feargal an
 lám řca, 7 pa řab 'ma řlucait an cat, 7 por mapð.

Ro péð tpa Congal an tñ ime, 7 ní řaca Fñgal ann. Táinig
 poime d'ionnroighid řiri an rgeoil, 7 po bað é i n-abainn. Táinig
 iarttain d'ionnroigið a ingine féin, 7 pa baoi ag iarpaid loðta
 řuirpe amail bið óð iri 7 na bettir cionta řairpion řria. San
 comrac cliti rin tpa po comppñ Aoð Allán.

Ar

* *Ceannmaghair*.—This place is still so called in Irish, and in the anglicised form Kinnaweir. It is situated at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the territory of Fánaid, barony of Kilmaerenan, and county of

Donegal. See Four Masters, A. D. 702, note 9, and A. D. 1392. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster Cenn-Magair is referred to as if it were the same as Fánaid; but it is now considered as the

girl secretly: her father, Congal, had devoted her to God, and she was in a nunnery, and her father had given much gold and silver and cattle to her for preserving her virginity. But however, the general enemy of the human race, namely, the devil, deceived her; she fell in love with Ferghal, son of Maelduin, and Ferghal loved her. Ferghal and the daughter of Congal of Ceannmaghair* cohabited together. Ferghal, at this time, was a royal heir apparent of Erin, and Congal was King of Erin. The man who was [the messenger] between them told this to Congal, and Congal was much grieved at the news of the seduction of his daughter, and he said that the bearer of the story should not live unless he verified it to him. The bearer of the story was waiting until Ferghal and the daughter of Congal should be in one place; and when they were in one place, the bearer of the story came to Congal and told him of their being in one place. Congal came forward to the house in which they were, and as the daughter of Congal perceived him and his people approaching the house,—for she was cunning, sharp, and peevish, as was her father,—she covered Ferghal under the clothes, and afterwards sat upon the clothes herself. While Ferghal was in this position, a large cat which was in the house came to him, and biting at his legs, devoured large pieces of flesh off his legs. Ferghal put down his hand, and taking the cat by the throat, choked her.

Congal searched the house all round, but did not see Ferghal in it. He came forward to where the bearer of the story was, and drowned him in a river! He afterwards came to his daughter, and asked forgiveness of her because she was [as he supposed] a virgin! that his crime against her might not be upon him*. By this secret connexion Aedh Allan was begotten!

Now,

north-west part of it.

* *Might not be upon him.*—i. e. that his

sin in accusing his daughter, who was a consecrated virgin, might be forgiven him.

Ar na bpeit imurro, Aoð Allain, na srib a mátaip é do oib mnáib (na ba tairipi lé) dá báðað, ná pionnað a h-átaip fuirpe, 7 na fsiḡaibed an taitaip ppiā. Bñ do Cinél Conaill oibriden ono, 7 bñ do Cinel Eoghain. An bñ Eoghanać tpa map na ḡaip 'na láim an aoibin mbig nálainn na líonað ó ḡráð 7 ó ḡeipc na naoibine í; ipfó po ráib na mnaoi comēa, a piup ioñmain, ap pí, noća malairc na naoibinepi ap cóip, acē ap a comēo go maicē. Arfó po paitibid, annpa latpa é ina pe na mátaip féin, 7 ip ípíde na sribail fíoirne a báduð, ap iomomion fepiḡi a haēap. Ra ḡap fearḡ hiuibe, 7 na cūip an Leanam for lár, 7 po deabthaiḡpiot maille .i. an dapa déḡa anacal, 7 an dí oile ḡa baðuð. ḡiðeað po popuairliḡ an bñ Eoghanać an mnaoi oile, 7 na ḡað a huḡall pluḡatan go na paom cac ní ma paḡatcup ac deabaid .i. an lñam do lḡuḡað. Ra lḡraiḡeað leo map aon iap pin an lñam.

Tápla tpa pfēt aon mataip an lñam ip in tē i paða an lenam a ccinn ceitpe mbliaðan, 7 ḡan a piup di a beit a mbēaib. Ar ann po baoi an macaom ḡá cluici. Do pála mñma a mátaip fap, 7 po piappuib cia aop an macaom uo ap pi? Arfó na ráib cac ḡup bo mac ceitpe mbliaðan. Ro ḡaiupm pí na mna tairipi úo ap a hamup 7 arfó na ráib piu : ap mópi an col do piḡmupa, ap pi ap imḡaḡail fepiḡe m'áēap .i. mac na haoipi uo do malairc. Acē na ráibpiot na mná ppiapi : na déna toippi itip, ap piao, ap é puð an mac pin, 7 piñe na comēo é. Do pað pi aipḡeða iomða do na mnáib iaptain, 7 pucað uaitē an mac go dicēta d'innpicið a átaip féin .i. Pfiḡal.

Ingñ

* *Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain.*— These were two kindred races in Ulster descended from Eoghan and Conall, two sons of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, who died in 406. They gave names to the territories of Tir-Eoghain

[Tyrone] and Tir-Chonaill [Tyreonnell]. O'Neill was, in later ages, the chief of the one, and O'Donnell of the other; but before the English invasion, Mac Laughlin was dominant in Tyrone, and O'Muldory, or O'Canannan, in Tyreonnell.

Now, when Aedh Allan was born, his mother gave him in charge to two women (who were dear to her) to be drowned, that her father might not discover her crime, or be angry with her. One of these women was of the Cinel-Conaill, and the other of the Cinel-Eoghain^x. When the woman of the Cinel-Eoghain took into her hands the beautiful little infant, she was filled with love and affection for it, and she said to her female companion: "Dear sister," said she, "it is not right to destroy this infant, but to preserve it well." The other replied: "He is dearer to thee than to his own mother, who commanded us to drown him, from fear of the anger of her father." The other became angry, and laid the child on the ground, and they fought with each other, the one for preserving, and the other for drowning him. But the Cinel-Eoghain woman prevailed over the other, and held her by the apple of the throat until she consented to her wishes; namely, to rear the child. After this both conjointly reared the child.

On one occasion, at the end of four years, the mother of the child happened to come into the house in which the child was, not knowing that he was alive. The child was at his play, and the mother's mind was fixed upon him, and she asked: "What age is yon child?" said she. All replied that he was a child of the age of four years. She called these trusted women to her, and said to them: "I committed a great wickedness," said she, "in destroying a son [who would now be] of that age, to escape the anger of my father." But the women said to her: "Be not sad at all;" said they, "yon child is that son, and we were they who preserved him." She afterwards gave great rewards to the women, and the boy was conveyed away^y from them privately to his own father, Ferghal.

Now,

^x *Conveyed away.*—This is a better story than the account of his descendant Fer-doragh, Baron of Dungannon, who, ac-

cording to Fynes Moryson, was fourteen years old before Con O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, knew that he was his son.

Ingſſn imurpo pí Cianaéta mátaip in Néill Conuail, 7 hípſe bſn ap caoini 7 ap poépaíde baóí a n-Éipinn na haimpſi; áct cſna bá haimbriect í go poða, go tſáinſ go an ccaillſ naoin, go Luatſinn d'íappaíð fuipſiſe epnaiſſe do dénam fuipſe pſiſ an coimſeð dá fuſtaáct, 7 do pinne Luatſinn rin, 7 po coimſpſeð Niall iapſtain i mbſoinn ingſine piſ Cianaéta, 7 puſað iapſtain, 7 apí ba píogſan 'Éipenn an tan po aſ Pſiſgal.

Cið pſl ann tpa áct ó po labſaiſ do na macaiſ aſmaíl a ſuppa-mar pa a ploiſ, 7 pa fuſail poſpa 7 ap caá uile léipſionol do dſnam ſan bliaðain buð nſra d'innſoiſið Laiſen do tſoðá na boſuſna poſpa, uaiſ níſ coſmaílſſi Laiſin aſmaíl po ſeallſat.

Pal. Ab initio Mundi m. dccc. xxiii. ab incarnatione Domini dcccxxii.

Caé Almáine iſiſ Laiſinn 7 huíſ Neill. In tſepſio Decem-
bſiſ pa cuipſeð an caé pa. Cauſ an éata pa .i. an boſuſna po
maíſ Pſinnaéta do Moling a tſoðá d'Pſiſgal 7 iſſſ on na pa fuil-
ngeaðoſ Laiſin, níſ tucſat Laiſin do Laiſpſeð mac Aongſura, 7
ni tucſat do Congal Cinnmaſaiſ, cia po fuilngeſſetſiſ dſinnſið ó
Congal, aſuſ níſ moſ dno poſ áil dſiſ a tabaiſſ d'Pſiſgal, uaiſ
po tſaiſiſniſſiſſiſ imbſiaſſiſ Moling pa ſeall na beſſa uáta
tſé bíta an boſuſna ó Laiſniſ. Bá tſom tpa la Pſiſgal rin .i.
Laiſin do nſſſſomall anſeallſta pſiſ, go po puacſað pſuaſſeð
dſiſeacſa

* *Cianachta*.—A territory in East Meath, of which Dulceek was the capital, inhabited by a sept of the race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster.

* *Luathrinne*.—St. Luchrinna, a virgin, the patroness of the church of *Kill-Luathrinne*, in the territory of Corann, county of Sligo. Luchrinna was of the same race

as this Queen of Ireland; that is, of the race of Tadhg, grandson of Oilioll Olum.—See Colgan's "*Acta Sanctorum*," p. 756.

^b *Almhain*.—Now Allen, a celebrated hill, situated about five miles to the north of the town of Kildare. This battle is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 718, in the Annals of Ulster at 721, and in the Annals of Tighernach

Now, the daughter of the King of Cianachta^z was the mother of Niall Condail, and she was the fairest and the mildest woman that was in Erin in her time. She was, however, barren for a long time, until she came to the holy nun Luaithrinn^a to request of her to pray to God for her relief; and Luaithrinn did so, and Niall was afterwards conceived in the womb of the daughter of the King of Cianachta, and he was born [in due time] afterwards, and she was Queen of Erin, with Ferghal, at this time.

Howbeit when he spoke concerning his sons, as we have said, before his hosts, he commanded them and all in general to assemble all their forces in the following year to invade Leinster, to force the Borumean tribute from them, for the Leinster-men did not perform what they had promised.

[A. M. 5924.] Kal. *Ab initio Mundi* v.m. dcccc.xxiv. *ab incarnatione Domini* Dec. xxii.

[722.] The battle of Almhain^b [was fought] between the Leinster-men and the Ui-Neill. *In tertio Decembris* this battle was fought. The cause of this battle was this: the Borumean tribute which Finnachta had remitted to Moling^c was demanded by Ferghal, and this the Leinstermen would not brook. The Leinstermen had not paid it to Loingsech, son of Aengus^d, nor to Congal of Cennmaghair^e, though they had suffered sore annoyances from the hands of Congal; neither were they willing to pay it to Fergal, for they insisted upon the

at 722, which last is the true year. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmaenise that King Ferghal had 21,000 men in this battle, and the Leinster-men only 9000.

^c *Moling*.—i. e. St. Moling, who was Bishop of Ferns, A. D. 691 to 697. See Lanigan, vol. iii., pp. 132-135.

^d *Loingsech, son of Aengus*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 695 to 704.

^e *Congal of Cennmaghair*.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 704 to 711, when Fergal, son of Maelduin, succeeded. See “Ogygia,” Part iii., c. 93.

οιρεασρα οίμóρ υαò φορ ΰε Cuinn .i. φορ Εογαν γ φορ Conall
γ φορ Αιργιαιλαβ γ Μiðe, an cfeραμάò βλιαðain α πλατιυρα
féin, no ι τριςγ βλιαðain δέε, ut quibuscum placet, do òðac
na boðoma.

ða φαða τρια πο ðάρ ογ an τινολrain, uair arpeò ad beipeò
gaò fear do ðeic Cuinn gup α ποίεαò an fuaccraò .i. “ða τι
Donnbó ar an rluaðaò, paðaðra.” Donnbó imuppo mac ðain-
treabðaiçe ειριðe ðφeapraib Ropp, açaρ ní ðeachaìð lá na aiðci
α ταιγ α μάταρ ιμαò ριαm, γ ní ραιβε ι n-Ειρινn uile buò caoime,
no buò fñr cpye no ðelb, no ðñnam inár. Ní paða ι n-Ειρινn uile
buò griaðða, no buò ríçaine inár, γ ar υαò buò fñr ρann epa
γ ρirçela φορ ðomón; aré buò fñr do ðlép eaç, γ do inðpma
rlçç, γ ð’pige folc, γ buò fñr ρiaçm [.i. ingne inntlecta] na
emeç; de quo dicitur:—

‘Aille macaib Donnbo báio
ðinne α laíð luaðio beoil
Aine ógaib Innpí Fáil
Ra ógaib táin τpillpí α τpeoir.

Niar licc ðno α μάταρ Donnbo la fñçal, go τuccaò Maol
mic

¹ *During this world's existence.*—The writers of the *Ui Neill*, among whom Adamnan is set down, insisted that the great St. Moling obtained a remission of this tribute by an equivocation which was altogether unworthy of a saint, and therefore many subsequent monarchs of the *Ui Neill* attempted to compel the Leinstermen to pay it. See “*Annals of the Four Masters*,” A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216, *et seq.*

² *Leth-Chuinn.*—i. e. Conn’s half, i. e.

the north half of Ireland.

³ *Cinel Eoghain.*—i. e. the race of Eoghain, or the men of Tyrone [*Tir-Eoghain*] and their relatives.

⁴ *Cinel-Conaill.*—i. e. the race of Conall, or the inhabitants of Tircconnell.

⁵ *Airghialla.*—i. e. the inhabitants of the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monahan.

⁶ *Donnbo.*—No account of this personage is to be found in any other authority; and this legend must have found its way into

the words of Moling, to whom it was promised that the Borumean tribute should never, during this world's existence^f, be demanded from the Leinster-men. Now Fergal deemed this intolerable; namely, that the Leinster-men should not keep their promise to him, so that he ordered a very great and irresistible hosting upon Leth-Chuinn^g; i. e. a hosting of the Cinel-Eoghain^h, Cinel-Conaillⁱ, and Airghialla^j, and of the men of Meath, in the fourth year of his reign, or in the thirteenth, as some will have it, to levy the Borumean tribute.

Long, indeed, was this muster of forces being carried on, for each man of Leth-Chuinn to whom the order came used to say: "If Donnbo^k come on the hosting, I will." Now Donnbo was a widow's son of the Fera-Ross^l, and he never went away from his mother's house for one day or one night, and there was not in all Ireland one of fairer countenance, or of better figure, form, or symmetry, than he; there was not in all Erin one more pleasant or entertaining, or one in the world who could repeat more amusing and royal stories^m, than he; he was the best to harness horses, to set spears, to plait hair, and he was a man of royal intelligence in his countenance: of whom was said—

Fairer than sons was Donnbo,
Sweeter his poem than all that mouths rehearse,
Pleasanter than the youths of Innis-Failⁿ,
The brilliancy of his example took the multitude.

His mother did not permit Donnbo to go with Fergal, until
Mael-mic-Failbhe,

the old vellum Book of Nehemias Mac Egan from some romantic historical tale on the battle of Almhain, now unknown.

^l *Fera-Ross*.—The name of a tribe inhabiting the district around the present town of Carrickmacross, county of Mo-

naghan, whose territory extended into the present county of Louth.

^m *Royal stories*.—i. e. stories relating to kings.

ⁿ *Innis-Fail*.—This was one of the most ancient names of Ireland.

mic Failbe mic Eannan mic Cionnétainn, comarba Colaim Cille, pua aipic beo 7 go tuccepaide Colam Cille dno dia cionn go ppeð Donnbo plán da tairg féin a epic Laiḡn.

Tocomla dno Fearḡal for réð. Ra batcur dno luēt eolair peime, nír bó maie an t-eolur do paðpað do .i. i ccumḡaib ḡaēa conaipe 7 in-aimpéðaið ḡaēa conaipe go pancutcur Cluain Dóbail i n-Almain. Ar ann buí Aoðan clám Cluana Dóbail ar a cionn. Do ponpat dno na pluaiḡ a micorpað .i. a aon bó do maipbað 7 a puine ar bḡaib na pḡaḡnairi, 7 a tsc do bḡeie da cionn, 7 a loḡcað; consibḡit an clám com ba diḡal go bḡát for Uib Néill an diḡal do bepeð an coimbið faiprin, 7 tainicc an clám peime go pubal Fḡḡail, 7 batcur pḡoḡpað Leite Cuinn uile ar a cionn i rin pḡball in tan rin. Ro baai an clám aḡ acaime a imbið na pḡaḡnairi; ní tainiḡ epide neie dið faip, aēt epide Conbḡḡtan mic Conguḡa pi pḡḡi Roḡḡ, 7 a peð ón ná ba haiepeē do Combḡḡtan, uair ni tepna pi do nē po baai ipin pḡball aēt Cubḡḡtan mac Conguḡa a aonair ar in caē. Conað ann aḡbeḡ Cubḡḡtan:—

Ao aḡar caē for deapḡ flaino
 A pḡi Fḡḡaile aḡ ḡlionn;
 Bað bḡonaiḡ muinḡir mic Maie
 Ar mbḡeie an tairḡ ḡar cionn,
 Bó an clám po ḡaoð a noḡḡaið a ḡaim,
 Maipḡ láim pa toll a mbḡaḡ
 Ar ní pimcomair mac bḡain, ḡḡl.

Ar

* *Mael-mic-Failbhe*.—This may be intended for *Conamhail mac Failbhe*, tenth Abbot of Hy, who was of the Airghialla. Tighernach calls him Conmael, and it is not impossible that our author, who is not very precise, may have called him

Mael mc Failbe. His date comes very near this period, for he died 710.

^p *Cluain-Dobhail*.—This name is now forgotten.

^a *Cubretan*.—This name is not to be found in any of the published Irish An-

Mael-mic-Failbhe^o, son of Erannan, son of Criomhthann, successor of Colum Cille, was pledged for his return alive, and until he pledged Colum Cille for himself that Donnbo would return safe to his own house from the province of Leinster.

Fergal proceeded upon his way. Guides went before him, but the guidance they afforded him was not good; i. e. through the narrowness of each road, and the ruggedness of each pass, until they reached Cluain-Dobhail^p, at Almhain. And Aedhan the Leper of Cluain-Dobhail was there before them. The hosts ill-treated him: they killed his only cow, and roasted it on spits before his face, and they unroofed his house and burned it; and the Leper said that the vengeance which God would wreak on the Ui-Neill, on his account, would be an eternal vengeance; and the Leper came forward to the tent of Fergal, where the kings of Leth-Chuinn were before him. The Leper complained of the injuries done him, in their presence; but the heart of none of them was moved towards him, except the heart of Cubretan^q, son of Congus, King of Fera-Ross; and for this Cubretan had no reason to be sorry, for of all the kings who were in the tent, none escaped from the battle except Cubretan, son of Congus, alone. On which occasion Cubretan said:

A red bloody battle was waged,
 O good Fergal, in thy valley;
 The people of the son of Mary were sorrowful
 After taking the roof off the house.
 The cow of the Leper was killed, after its ox.
 Woe to the hand that pierced their neck,
 For the son of Bran did not defend, &c.

Then

nals. *Cubretan* signifies dog or hero of Britain. The ancient Irish had many names of men compounded with *cu*, a dog; as *Cu-mara*, dog of the sea; *Cu-Uladh*, Canis Ultoniae, *Cu-Muman*, dog of Munster, *Cu-Caisil*, dog of Cashel, &c.

Ar andorin arperet Fhigal ppiá Donnó; déna airpideó dúin, a Donnó; po bíe ar tu ar deac airpide fuil i n-Éirinn .i. i cúirig, azar i cuirleanduib, 7 i cruicib, 7 panduib, 7 paidrecoib, 7 miǵrǵeluib 'Éirenn, 7 ip in maoini i mbárac do béram-ne cat do Laiǵuib. Ac, ap Donnó, ní cumgaimi airpide duiti anocht, 7 niméa aon gnóim dúb rin uile do taidbrin anocht, 7 cippi airm i maðairi a márac, 7 imbeora, do déna airpide duiti. Dénaó imurro an miǵdorué hua Maiǵléine airpide duit anocht. Tugaó hua Maiǵléni éuca iartain. Ro gabraide og indorin cat 7 comraia leite Cuinn 7 Laiǵen ó éogail Tuama Tshabá, .i. Deanda mǵ, in pa maibad Cobéac Caolbreǵ, comigi an aimir, rin, 7 ní bá mór covalta do rinneó leo in aídchi rin pa méo eagla leo Laiǵin, 7 la méio na doiminne, .i. uair aídce féle Fhinmian gaimiud rin.

Iméur Laiǵin do lotturraide i cCruacán Claonta, dáig ní máid for Laiǵniu da ndearnat a comairle ann, 7 gur obar tiuraó do cum an éata. Lottur iarrain go Dinn Canaim, araide do cum an éata.

Conpanttur tra ip in maidin ap na márac na cata cš-taróa, naoi míle do Laiǵuib, míle ap ríciú imurro do Leit Cuinn. Ar cruaid 7 ar peóair pa cuiré an catra leit for lé, 7 pa gab cat na comraicib ann.

Ra

* *Maighleine*.—This personage is not mentioned in any other known Annals.

* *Tuaim Tenbath*, i.e. *Dinnrigh*.—O'Flaherty places this event so far back as A.M. 3682. This was the name of the ancient palace of the Kings of Leinster. The remains of its earthen works are situated on the west side of the River Barrow, in the townland of Ballyknoekan, about a quarter of a mile south of Leighlin Bridge.

For a notice of the burning of this palace, see "Leabhar na g-Ceart," pp. 15, 16. The ancient Irish poets had a great many stories of this description which they used to recite to their kings and chieftains. See Campion's "Historie of Irelande," chap. vi.

* *The eve of the festival of Finnian*.—i. e. the 11th of December. The Annals of Clonmacnoise make it the 3rd of the Ides

Then Fergal said to Donnbo: "Show amusement for us, O Donnbo, for thou art the best minstrel in Erin at pipes, and trumpets, and harps, at the poems and legends and royal tales of Erin, for on to-morrow morning we shall give battle to the Leinster-men." "No," said Donnbo, "I am not able to amuse thee to-night, and I am not about to exhibit any one of these feats to-night; but wherever thou shalt be to-morrow, if I be alive, I shall show amusement to thee. But let the royal clown, Ua Maighleine^r, amuse thee this night." Ua Maighleine was afterwards brought to them. He commenced narrating the battles and the valiant deeds of Leth-Chuinn and Leinster from the demolition of Tuaim Tenbath, i. e. Dinn-righ^s, in which Cobhthach Cael-mBreagh was killed, unto that time; and they slept not much that night, because of their great dread of the Leinster-men, and of the great storm, for it was the eve of the festival of Finnian^t, in the winter.

With respect to the Leinster-men, they repaired to Cruachan Claenta^u, for the Leinster-men would not be defeated if they should hold their council there, and proceed from thence to battle. They proceeded thence to Dinn-Canainn^v, and thence to the battle.

On the following morning the battalions of both sides met: nine thousand of the Leinstermen, and twenty-one thousand of Leth-Chuinn. Vigorously and fiercely was this battle fought on both sides, and all showed equal fight.

The

of December, which would be the 11th.

^u *Cruachan Claenta*.—i. e. the round Hill of Clane, situated about five miles to the north-east of Allen, where this battle was fought. The Leinster-men believed that whenever they could hold their council of war here, they should not be defeated.

The origin of this belief is not yet discovered, nor is this superstition noticed in "Leabhar na gCeart," among the *Geasa* and *Urgarthæ* of the Kings of Leinster.

^v *Dinn-Canaim*.—Now Duncannon, nearly midway between Clane and the Hill of Allen.

Ra ba dímóir pa inniri compama na Laoð Laiḡen ḡ Laoð
 Leite Cuinn. Arberit ḡo ffacar ḡriḡid or cionn Laiḡen; adóir
 dno Colum Cille or cionn hua Néill. Ra meamuid iapaín an
 caé pa Mupchað mac mbpain, ḡ pe n-Aoð mac Donnchaða, mic
 Colḡan pí Laiḡen Deapḡabair. Ra marbbað Fearḡal ann Aoð m̃o
 ḡ Donnchað mac Mupchaða po marbḡrat Férḡal faoerin, ḡ bile
 mac buain, pí Alban, ar uaid ainnniḡter Corrbile, i n-Almaine.
 Ar é dno Aoð mena pa marb Donnbað. Ní torcair imurpo
 Fearḡal ḡo ttorchar Donnbað. Ra marbbað dno peca ar céo
 aínur in dú rin. A coimlín péin po marbbað Laiḡin ran caé rin do
 Leite Cuinn .i. naoi míle; ḡ naoi nḡelci dób do dol por ḡeltaá, ḡ
 cétriḡ do riḡaib. Aca Cnoc Férḡail annirin; pa cúirriot Laiḡin
 ilaiḡ commaidmí and dno, unde dicitur :—

Deólaite Almaine,
 Ar corraín buair ḡriḡmaine
 Ro la baob béldaapḡ biopaé,
 Iolaé im cín pFérḡaile.

Scaparr

* *Valorous*.—The Irish word compama, deeds of valour or prowess. The substantive compuma is glossed copecup, victory, in H. 3, 18, p. 536.

* *Brigit*.—She was the patroness of all Ireland, but particularly of Leinster. See under A. D. 605, where St. Mura is represented as saying that St. Bridget was greater than he, and her prayers more powerful than his prayers.

† *Colum Cille*.—He was the principal patron of the Cinel Conaill. St. Mura was the patron of the Cinel-Eoghain, but

Colum was the greater saint of the two, and is therefore introduced as contending with St. Bridget in protecting his kinsmen of the race of Niall.

* *Son of Bran*.—King of Leinster.

† *Fergal*.—King of Erin.

‡ *Bile, son of Buan of Albain*.—i. e. of Scotland. No account of this Scottish champion has been found in any of the authentic Irish Annals, and it is very probably that he is a mere fictitious character introduced here among the historical chiefs who really flourished at this time

The valorous^w deeds of the heroes of Leinster and of Leth-Chuinn are very much spoken of. It is said that Brigit^x was seen over the Leinster-men; Colum Cille^y was seen over the Ui-Neill. The battle was gained by Murchadh, son of Bran^z, and Aedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Colgan, King of South Leinster. Fergal^a himself was killed in it; and it was Aedh Menn, and Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, that slew Fergal himself, and Bile, son of Buan, of Albain^b, from whom Corrbile^c, at Almhain, is named. Aedh Menn was also the person who slew Donnbo. Fergal was not killed till Donnbo had first fallen. One hundred and sixty soldiers were killed on the occasion. The Leinster-men killed an equal number of Leth-Chuinn in this battle; i. e. nine thousand and nine of them ran mad^d, and one hundred kings. The hill of Ferghal^e is at the place. The Leinster-men raised shouts of exultation there, *unde dicitur* :

At the end of the day at Almhain,
In defending the cows of Bregia,
The red-mouthed, sharp-beaked raven,
Croaked over Fergal's head.

Murchadh,

and fought in this battle.

^c *Corrbile*.—i. e. Bile's Pit, would now be anglicized Corbilly; but there is no place of the name in the neighbourhood of the Hill of Allen.

^d *Ran mad*.—Connell Mageoghan translates this—"There were nine persons that flyed in the ayre as if they were winged fowle." But this is hardly correct. For the Irish ideas about *geallacht* and panic, the reader is referred to the "Buile Shuibhne," to the romantic tale called the "Battle of Finntraighe," or Ventry, and "Bat-

tle of Magh Rath," p. 231, and p. 234, note °. It is still believed in many parts of Ireland that all the lunatics of Ireland would make their way, if unrestrained, to a valley in the county of Kerry, called Gleann na nGealt, and remain there feeding on the herbs and water-cresses of the valley until they should recover their former sanity.

^e *The hill of Ferghal*.—No hill of this name is now pointed out in this neighbourhood. The name would be now anglicized Knockfarrell.

Scarpar Murchaδ na mīdlaig,
 Driogair a triuna i talmuin,
 Do roi raobair p̄ria Feargal,
 Do p̄rein deap̄mair d̄r Almain.
 Baē ann cēd puirēc paṭaē,
 Cpuaḁaē, corṭaḁaē, capnaē,
 Im naoi ngelṭa gan mīne,
 Um naoi mīle p̄ear n-armaē.
 Ceit̄ri cēd cabraīḁ a Cpuaiē .i. Cpuaēain,
 Laṛ an ampaig gaḁ pan gliaīḁ,
 La trī cēdoib Conaill cpuaiḁ,
 A ré * * * * *

Ra gaḁaḁ annrain an d̄puṭh hua Maigléine ḡ do paḁaḁ fair géim d̄puirē do ḁénaī, ḡ do puighe; bá maṛi ḡ ba binn an géim rin, go maṛiḁ géim hUī Maigléine ó rin a le oc d̄puṭaīḁ 'Eir̄enn.

Ra gaḁaḁ a ēf̄h̄n iap̄ttain d̄'Feargal, ḡ na gaḁaḁ a ēf̄h̄n don d̄puṭ. Ro baoi macalla ḡeimi an d̄puirē rin aieop̄ go ēf̄h̄n trī la ḡ trī noīḁcē. Ar de ap̄ mberap̄ géim hUī Maigléine oḡ tap̄ann na p̄r̄i 'pan mōnaīḁ.

Do luīḁ d̄no Aoḁ Laigen mac Fīṭc̄eallaig, rī hUa Maine Connaēṭ i paon maḁma ḡ teiēiḁ, go neberp̄ p̄ria macoib: naē ma páccbaīḁ, a mācca, buó p̄er̄p̄de buṛ māṭaṛi p̄riu mo ḁreir̄ rī liḁ. Nit berap̄, op̄ Laigin, conaḁ ann rin po maṛbaḁ Aoḁ Laigen, rī hUa Máine. Ra r̄iaēṭaṭṭur imup̄ro, a m̄ic [cop̄p] Aoḁa Laigin im Aoḁ Alláin mac Feargaile, go Līlcaē, aṛm a mbuī Moḁiēu, mac

'Aedh Laighean.—i. e. Aedh, or Hugh of Leinster. He is not mentioned in the pedigrees of the Ui-Maine, printed for the Irish Archæological Society; but his bro-

ther Dluthach is set down as chief of Ui-Maine, and as dying in 738.

^s *Aedh Allan.*—He was afterwards monarch of Ireland from A. D. 734 to 743.

Murchadh, no companion of cowardice,
 Brings his numerous heroes on the ground;
 He turns his weapons against Fergal,
 With great heroes, south of Almhain.
 There perished there an hundred chieftains, prosperous,
 Vigorous, contentious, victorious,
 With nine gone mad without mildness,
 With nine thousand men of arms.
 Four hundred fell at Cruach, i. e. Cruachain,
 By the soldiery, wounded in the conflict,
 With three hundred of the hardy Cinel Conail;
 And six * * * * * *

The clown, Ua Maighleine, was taken prisoner, and he was asked to give "a clown's shout," and he did so. Loud and melodious was that shout, so that the shout of Ua Maighleine has remained with the clowns of Erin from that forth.

Fergal's head was afterwards struck off, and the clown's head was struck off. The reverberation of the clown's shout remained in the air for three days and three nights. From which comes [the saying] "the shout of Ua Maighleine chasing the men in the bog."

Aedh Laighen^f, son of Fithcheallach, King of Ui-Mainè, in Con-naught, was routed, and fled from this battle; and he said to his sons: "Do not leave me, O my sons; your mother will be the better of it, if you bring me with you." "They shall not bring thee," said the Leinster-men; so that then, Aedh Laighen, King of Ui-Mainè, was killed. But his sons carried the body of Aedh Laighen, with Aedh Allan^g, son of Fergal, to Lilcach^h, where Modichu, son of Amairgin, and the Gall Craibhthechⁱ were; and it was on this occasion that the
 Ui-Neil

^h *Lilcach*.—A place near Slane, in East the Four Masters, A. D. 512, 723.

Meath, not yet identified. See Annals of ⁱ *Gall Craibhtheach*.—i. e. the pious or

mac Aímarzín, ⁊ an Gall Craibdeac, conaó ann rín claidiur hUí Néill ⁊ Connachta claó na cille, ⁊ iao i rioct na gcléireac, ⁊ ar amlaíó rín na raoraio tpi miorbuile na naoim, go pparl coatac hUa Néill ⁊ Connaect ó rín ale 'rín cill rín: unde Aoó Allain cecimτ:—

Ní ppuaramar ar talmain Almain baioio pédiur;
Ní pangamar iao rín caé Lilcaó baioio nemstap.

Da buaóac tpa an lá rín do Laizimb. Ra hanaiceó imurpio Cubretan mac Congura pi pFear Rorr ar na punna do piúne an aoidhe peime.

I Condail na ríog báttur Laizín an aoidi ag ol fína ⁊ mfa ar ccup an caéa go rubac roimhmac, agur cac díob ag innirín a comraia, ip iao mforais meadórcáoin. Ar and rín na ráió Murchaó mac Driain: “Do béarainn carpat ceíre cumala, ⁊ mo eac ⁊ m'firaó don laoc ño paíao ipín ármac, ⁊ do béraó comaréta cugainn ar.” Raíao-ra, ar baotgalac laoc oim Muimain. Gebió a cáterriaó caéa ⁊ comlanna uime, go ráimz go hairm i mbaoí corp Feargaile, go ccupla ní i nfaíarigaie ipín ipín aeop ór a cinn, condeperit. Ar clopp uile, timaruaó duib ó piú ríct nime. Dénaíó airpide dá bui ttiúearna anoct .i. o'Feargal mac Maoldúin, cia do poórapair punn uile in bar naoir dana eioip cuirleanócu, ⁊ connaire, ⁊ cruioipe, ná tapmírcca epuaé no héz comnape rib o'airpideó anoct o'Feargal.

Do

religious Gall, or foreigner, probably a Saxon or Englishman. This was the same Gall who gave name to Inis an Ghaill (Inchaguile) in Lough Corrib, county of Galway.

ⁱ *The part he took.*—i. e. in sympathiz-

ing with the leper, whose hut the army of the Hy-Neill had pulled down.

^k *Condail of the Kings.*—Now Old Connell, in the county of Kildare, about five miles to the east of the Hill of Allen.

Ui-Neil and the Connaught-men erected the wall of the church, they being in the disguise of the clergy, and they were thus saved through the miracles of the saints, so that the friendship of the Ui-Neill and the Connaught-men is in that church from that forward. Unde Aedh Allan *cecinit* :—

We did not find on earth a smoother place than Almhain,
We did not reach, after this, a place more sacred than Lilcach.

Now, the Leinster-men were victorious in this battle. Cubretan, son of Congus, King of Fera-Ross, was protected in consequence of the part he tookⁱ the night before.

It was at Condail of the Kings^k the Leinster-men were that night drinking wine and mead, merrily, and in high spirits, after gaining the battle; and each of them was describing his prowess, and they were jolly and right merry. Then Murchadh, son of Bran, said: "I would give a chariot of [the value of] four cumhals, and my steed and battle-dress, to the hero who would go to the field of slaughter, and who would bring us a token from it." "I will go," said Baethgalach, a hero of Munster. He puts on his dress of battle and combat, and arrived at the spot where the body of [King] Fergal was, and he heard a noise in the air over his head, and he said, on hearing it: "All praise be to thee, O King of the seven heavens! ye are amusing your lord to-night; i. e. Fergal, son of Maelduin, though ye have all fallen here, both poets, pipers, trumpeters and harpers, let not hatred or ability prevent you to-night from playing for Fergal." The young warrior then heard the most delightful and entrancing piping and music in the bunch of rushes next him, a Fenian melody sweeter than any music. The young warrior went towards it. "Do not come near me," said a head to him. "I ask who art thou?" said the young warrior. "I am the head of Donnbo," said the head, "and I
made

Ḡo ceuala iapañ an toḡlać an cuiriḡ ḡ an ceol rípeaćtać, ḡo ceuala dan 'ran tum luaćpa ba nśpa ḡó an tópu pianpa ba binne ceolaiḡ. Luid an toḡlać na ḡóćum; na tair ar m'amur ar an cñh ppir. Cśpc, cia tu? ar an tóḡlać. Niñ, mīri cñh ḡuinnbó, ar an cñh, ḡ naiḡm po naiḡmś ḡrim a rēir aipḡiḡeḡ an rí anoćt, ḡ ná epćóioḡ ḡam. Caiḡe corp Fśḡail runn, ar an t-óḡlać? Ar é ḡo aićtne ppir anall. "Ceipc anḡaḡ bér lśm," ar an tóḡlać? "Ar tų ar ḡeać lim:" Nom bēpa, ar an cñh; aćt pać Cśpct ḡoḡ cñh ḡa nom puḡa, ḡo ḡtuḡa mé ar amur mo colla ḡo ríḡiri. ḡo bér éḡin, ar an tóḡlać, ḡ impoi an tóḡlać ḡ an cñh laip comḡe Conḡail, ḡ puair Laiḡin aḡ ól ar a cñh 'rin aiḡći cētna. An tḡuḡair comarća lat? ar Murchaḡ. Tuḡar ar an tóḡlać, cñh ḡuinnbó. Foraim ar an puaićne úd táll, ar Murchaḡ. Tuḡraḡ an pluaz uile aićne ppir ḡur bē cñh ḡuinnbó, ḡ areḡ po ráiḡiri uile: ḡipran ḡuit a ḡuinnbó, bá caoñ ḡo ḡealḡ, ḡéna aipḡiḡe ḡúinn anoćt, pēḡ ḡo riḡmīr ḡoć tḡḡearna imbuaiać. Impoiḡter a aiḡiḡ ḡono, ḡ aḡpacić a ḡopo pianpa aḡpuaz ar áipḡ, ḡo mbáḡtur uile aḡ caoi ḡ aḡ tuipri. Iḡnaićiḡ an laoć cēḡna an cñh ḡo cūm a colla amail po ḡeall, ḡ coipḡiḡ é ar a mēiḡe. Ciḡpacić ráimic ḡonnó ḡo tśc a máḡar, uair aipḡiaḡ epí ionḡanta an caća pa .i. ḡonnó ḡo poćtain na bśtaiḡ ḡo niḡe a tśc ḡar cñh bḡeipre Coluim Cille, ḡ ḡéim an ḡpuić hUí Maigléine epí la ḡ epí haiḡće 'ran aeop, ḡ na naoi mile ḡo popuairliḡ an ríćit, unde ḡiciḡur:

Cać Almaine, ár ḡein
Mór an ḡníom Decembeiḡ

Ro

¹ *If thou bring me.*—i. e. if thou art minded to bring me at all, find my body, and bring my head and body together.

^m *To its body.*—Stories of this kind are

very common in Irish. See the Registry of Clonmacnoise, printed in the "Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," for the story of Coirpre Crom,

made a compact last night that I would amuse the King to-night, and do not annoy me." "Which is the body of Fergal here?" said the young warrior. "Thou mayest observe it yonder," said the head. "Shall I take thee away?" said the young warrior; "thou art the dearest to me." "Bring me," said the head; "but may the grace of God be on thy head if thou bring me¹ to my body again." "I will indeed," said the young warrior. And the young warrior returned with the head to Condail the same night, and he found the Leinster-men drinking there on his arrival. "Hast thou brought a token with thee?" said Murchadh. "I have," replied the young warrior, "the head of Donnbo." "Place it on yonder post," said Murchadh: and the whole host knew it to be the head of Donnbo, and they all said: "Pity that this [fate] awaited thee, O Donnbo! fair was thy countenance; amuse us to-night, as thou didst thy lord last night." His face was turned, and he raised a most piteous strain in their presence, so that they were all wailing and lamenting! The same warrior conveyed the head to its body^m, as he had promised, and he fixed it on the neck [to which it instantly adhered, and Donnbo started into life]. In a word, Donnbo reached the house of his mother. The three wondersⁿ of this battle were: the coming of Donnbo home to his house alive, in consequence of the pledged word of Colum Cille, and the shout of the clown Ua Maighleine, which remained [reverberating] three days and three nights in the air, and nine thousand prevailing over twenty-one thousand; *unde dicitur*:—

The battle of Almhain, great the slaughter,
Great the deed of December

Which

whose head was put on by St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise.

usually introduced into Irish romantic stories. Compare with the three wonders of the battle of Magh-Rath.

ⁿ *Three wonders*.—Three wonders are

Ro bpiṛ Mupchað moṛða cpeac
 Mac bṛain la laocraíð laigheac.
 Meamaíð ap Feṛgal Fail
 Ap mac Maoiliduin dṛmaip
 Do melṫip muille fo leipṣ
 Ap lintib̄ pola poipdecc,
 Oét niḡ oétmoḡað iar pṫip
 Naoi míle, ḡan imappíom̄,
 Do Leit̄ Cuinn comal nḡnnoi
 Do pṛcaip ann ap aon cáoi.
 Naoi nḡeilte pop ḡealtaét̄ de
 Lotṫur díob̄ pop Fíð nḡaible,
 Ra claoóloipṫ daét̄ iapṫain,
 Apa ḡleṫea cat̄ Alman.

haec sunt nomina regum qui intercepti sunt in hoc bello.
 hi sunt quidem do ríol ḡCuinn.

Fṫḡal mac Maoiliduin cum lx. milib̄ip ruiṫ; Popbarać, ni
 bogaine; Fṫḡal hUa Ait̄sc̄da; Fṫḡal Ua Tam̄naig; mac Eaćac
 Leamna; Congalać mac Conaincc; Eicneać mac Conainḡ; Coib-
 denać mac Fiaćaíð; Conall Cṫau; Fṫḡar ḡlut; Muipḡṫ mac
 Conaill; Uṫaiteać mac Conćapac; Annćaíð mac Conćapac; Aed-
 ḡein hUa Maite; Nuada Uipc pi ḡuill ḡ lḡuill, i-ḡ-Cinel Conuill;
 .x. nepoter Maoilipṫiḡ. Ite rin niḡ hUa Néill an tuaiṫipṫ.

hi autem qui sequuntur hUí Néill an deṫipṫ:—

Oilell mac Fṫađaig; Suibne mac Congalaig; Aod̄ Laigḡn
 hUa

° *Of Fail*.—i. e. of Ireland.

ṫ *Fidh-Gaibhle*.—A celebrated wood of
 Leinster, situated in the parish of Cloon-
 sast, about five miles north of Portarling-

ton, in the King's County. It is now
 locally called Fee-Guile, or Fig-Isle!

ṫ *Boghaine*.—Now the barony of Ban-
 nagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

Which the majestic Murchadh of plunders gained,
 Son of Bran, with the heroes of Leinster.
 It was gained over Fergal of Fail^o,
 The son of Maelduin the mighty;
 So that mills in the plain did grind
 [Turned] by ponds of red blood shed.
 Eighty-eight kings, in truth,
 Nine thousand [men], without exaggeration,
 Of the men of Leth Chuinn, of fair faces,
 Fell there in one battle-field.
 Nine persons panic-stricken ran mad,
 And went into the wood of Fidh-Gaibhle^p.
 They changed colour afterwards,
 For the Battle of Almhain blenched them.

These are the names of the kings who were slain in this battle.
 These were some of the race of Conn :—

Fergal, son of Maelduin, with sixty of his knights; Forbasach, King of Boghaine^a; Fergal Ua Aithechta; Fergal Ua Tamhnaigh, the son of Eochaidh Leamhna; Congalach, son of Conaing; Eigneche, son of Conaing; Coibhdenach, son of Fiacha; Conall Crau; Fergal Glut; Muirghes, son of Conall; Letaithech, son of Cucarat; Aedhgen Ua Maithe; Nuada Uire, King of Gull and Irgull^r in Cinel-Conaill; ten grandsons of Maelfithrigh. These [foregoing] were the chiefs of the northern Ui-Neill.

The following were of the Ui-Neill of the south :—

Oilell, son of Feradhach; Suibhne, son of Conghalach; Aedh
 Laighen

^r *Gull and Irgull*.—Two territories in Ros-guill and Ros-Irguill. The name of the north of the barony of Kilmaerenan, the former is still remembered, but that of the county of Donegal, more usually called the latter has been long forgotten.

hUa Cſhnaig; Nia mac Copmaic; Cloēna mac Colgan; Taog mac Aigēde; Dubdacrīoc mac Dubdabairſh; Mſncorpaē mac ſammaig; Eloāc mac Flann 'O'ſhig; Dunchaō Ua Fiacraē; mac Conloingſi; mac Maoilemona; Doirīaō mac Conla; Flann mac Aoōa Oōba; mac Concoingelt; mac Tuatail mic Paolēon; Inoſcētaē mac Taiōg; mac ſarbāin; da Ua Maoilcāic; dā mac Ailem; Pocarſa Ua Domnaill; Ailell mac Conaill ſpaine; Fioſgal mac Fiocheallaiſ; Duiboil hUa Dammine et ppatet eiuſ; dā mac Muirſhaiſ mic Inoſcētaiſ; Nuāa mac Duibduncūipe; Rſcēappa hUa Cumurcuiſ Ua Maine; Cſi Cſha; Fſhigay Ua Eogain no ſeogain; Flaiteamail mac Olūtaiſ; Dongalaē hUa Aongara; Conall Mſh nī Ceneil Cairbre; mac Epca mac Maoilidūin; Tſi hUa Nuāat; Flann mac Iſgalaiſ; Aoō Laiſen mac Fiteēallaiſ; Niall mac Muirſſa.

Dolope autem et priſore moſtui ſunt clxxx. tair ēir caēa Almaine i ttoſcūip Fſhigal mac Maoilidūin, ſea.

Initium pēgſi Cionaōa, mic Iſgalaiſ, pecundum quorōam.

ſal. Ro ſab ōno Poſarſaē mac Néill annmuſaō piſe 'Eipenn ſo cēdōir i noſſaiō Fſhigal, aoin bliāōan, no a dō iuxta quorōam, ſo marbaō la Cionaōō ſeicēaōē mac Iſgalaiſ. Ar ſair ſo meaſaiō an caē i ttailtſi ſa Laiſmē.

Cionaōō imurpo iarttain cēitſi bliāōna i piſe nEipenn. Ar ſorain do ſeall Aōamnan ſ ſé a mbroinn a mātar ſo ngebaō piſe n-Eipenn. bā maiē ōno piſe an Cionaōōa. Inoſaō Laiſen laiſ an
cēd

* *Odhbha*.—A place near Navan, in East Meath.

* *Cinel-Cairbre*.—A sept of the south Uí-Neill, situated in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford, to which barony the name is still locally applied.

* *Aedh Laighen, son of Fíthcheallach*.—He was chief of Hy-Many, in Con-naught.

* *Lethchaech*.—i.e. half-blind. The word caoē, written also coeē or caeē, as now used, does not always mean blind, though

Laighen Ua Cearnaigh; Nia, son of Cormac; Clothna, son of Colgan; Tadhg, son of Aigthide; Dubhdachrioch, son of Dubhdabhairn; Mencossach, son of Gammach; Elodhach, son of Flann O'Sgigi; Donnchadh Ua Fiachrach; the son of Culoingsi; the son of Maelmona; Doiriadh, son of Conla; Flann, son of Aedh Odhbha^s; son of Cucoingelt, son of Tuathal, son of Faelchu; Indrechtach, son of Tadhg; son of Garbhan; the two Ua Maelcaichs; the two sons of Ailen; Focarta Ua Domhnaill; Ailell, son of Conall Grant; Fidhgal, son of Fithchellach; Duibhdil Ua Daimine, and his brother; the two sons of Muredhach, son of Indrechtach; Nuada, son of Dubhdunchuire; Rechtabhra, son of Cumascach Ua Maine; Cer of Cera; Ferghus Ua Eoghain (or Leoghain); Flaitheamhail, son of Dluthach; Donghalach Ua Aenghusa; Conall Menn, King of Cinel-Cairbre^t; Mac-Erca, son of Maelduin; the three grandsons of Nuadhat; Flann, son of Irghalach; Aedh Laighen, son of Fithchellach^u; Niall, son of Muirghes.

One hundred and eighty died of sickness and cold after the Battle of Almhain, in which Fergal, son of Maelduine, was slain, &c.

[724.] The beginning of the reign of Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, according to some.

[722.] Kal. After Fergal, Fogartach, son of Niall, took the name of King of Erin at once, for one year, or two, according to some, when he was killed by Cinaeth Lethchaech^v, son of Irgalach. He had been defeated by the Leinster-men in the Battle of Taitin.

[724.] After him Cinaedh was king of Erin for four years. It was to him, while he was in his mother's womb, Adamnan had promised^w that he would attain to the sovereignty of Erin. The reign of
this

it is certainly cognate with the Latin *cæcus*. It generally means purblind or one-eyed.

^w *Adamnan had promised*.—No notice of this promise has been found in any other Annals or historical tracts.

céð bliaðain 7 maidm for Dunchað mac Murchaða, ir rochaiðe do raorclandaid po marbhad tper an éogað ro.

Inoríctac mac Muiríðaiğ, rí Connaçt, moritur. Cað eidiu Dunchað mac Murchaða 7 Laiðgnein rí hUa cCionnriolaiğ, 7 maiðio an cað for Laiðgnein.

Kal. Cað Cinnðelğten i ttorcup Fogartac hUa Cñnaiğ. Cionað mac Iorğalaiğ uictor erat ; unde Rumañ cecinit :—

Meamaid cað Cinn ðelğtñ do riğ lonð buirr,
Luid rriğall ðar rriğail, cað ceirðpec ðerğ ðoinnaill.

Ðo mbað iar marbhad Fogurtaiğ no ġabað Cionað riğe iar ppariud.

Cuindlñ ab. Cluana mic Noir, Paolchu ab. Iae.

Kal. Colman Uamaç, rai Aipomaça moritur.

Colman banbáin, rai Cille ðara moritur.

Mac Ailepan Cille ruaid moritur.

Kal. Cillene Pota ab. Iae.

Dachonna cráibðeac, Eppcop Condeipe, quieuit.

Ðuin Cpiométainn mic Ceallaiğ, mic Ðerpiðe, riğ Laiğen, i ccað ðealaiğ lice. Ðuin Ailella mic Ðoobçaða Miðe. Cað eidiu

* *Indrechtach*, son of *Muiredhach*.—His death is entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 718, but it is an interpolation and a mistake.

† *Dunchadh*, son of *Murchadh*.—Annals of Four Masters, 722 ; Annals of Ulster, 727.

‡ *Cenndelgthen*.—Annals of Four Masters, 720, Annals of Ulster, 723. The chronology is confused here. Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh was slain in 724, and was succeeded by Cinaedh, who reigned till 727.

—*Ogygia*, Part iii., c. 93.

§ *Rumann*.—He is usually styled the Virgil of Erin, and died, according to the Annals of Tighernach, in the year 747. —Four Masters, 742 ; Annals of Ulster, 746.

¶ *Cuindles*, &c.—The obits of these two Abbots are entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 723, but the true year is 724.

• *Colman Uamach*.—The death of this Abbot, and also of Banbain of Cill-dara, are

this Cinaeth was good. He plundered Leinster the first year, and defeated Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, and many of the nobles were killed during that war.

Indrechtach, son of Muiredhach^x, King of Connaught, died. A battle [was fought] between Dunchadh, son of Murchadh^y, and Laidhgnen, King of Ui-Cinnsealaigh; and Laedhgnen was defeated.

Kal. The Battle of Cenndelgthen^z, in which was slain Fogartach Ua Cernaigh. Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, was the conqueror; on which Rumann^a sung:

The Battle of Cenn-delgthen was gained by the strong mighty king.
Battalion passed over battalion in the bloody battle of Domhnall.

[724.] It was after the killing of Fogartach that Cinaedh assumed the sovereignty, according to some.

Cuindles^b, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois, Faelchu, Abbot of Ia [died].

[725.] Kal. Colman Uamach^c, sage of Ard-macha, died.

Colman Banbain, sage of Cill-dara, died.

Mac Ailerain, of Cill-ruaidh^d, died.

[726.] Cillene^e Fota, Abbot of Ia [died].

Dachonna^f, the Pious, Bishop of Coinneire, died.

The death of Crimhthann, son of Cellach, son of Geirtide, King of Leinster, in the Battle of Bealach-lice^g; the death of Ailell, son of Bodhbhcha, of Meath. A battle [was fought] between Ederscel^h,
King

entered in the Annals of the Four Masters at 720, but in the Annals of Ulster at 724. The true year, however, is 725.

^d *Cill-ruaidh*.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, county of Antrim. The obit of Mac Ailerain is not given in any of the published Annals.

^e *Cillene*.—Four M., 725; Tigh. 726;

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 382.

^f *Dachonna*.—He was Bishop of Connor, and died, according to Four M., in 725.

^g *Bealach-lice*.—i. e. road of the flagstone. See Ann. Four M., A. D. 721.

^h *Ederscel*, King of Bregia: Compare Ann. Ult., 726.

ειδιρ Εαδαργέλ, ριζ βριζ, γ Ραολάν, ρί Λαιζν, γ ρο μεαμάδ
ann ρορ Εαταργέλ, ρί βρεαζ.

Ιρ in bliadain ρεο ρο μαρβαδ Cionaoδ Caoδ mac Ιορζαλαιζ, γ
νίορ ζαβ neac da ρίολ ριζε n-Ειρenn. Φλαιτβήρταc mac Λοιηιγ
ρορ μαρβ.

Initium pegni Φλαιτβήρταιζ.

Gal. 'San bliadain ρι ρο βριρ Αονγαρ, ρί Φοιρτρεann, τρι
caeta ρορ Όρυρτ ριζ Alban. Caτ Όρoma Φορνοcτα ειδιρ Cenel
Conaill γ Εογαν, ι ττορcαιρ Φlann mac Ιορτuille, γ Sneedgur
Deapz hUa βραcαιδε.

Adamnani reliquiae in hiberniam τρανσφερυνται, et lex eius
penouatur. βαρ Μυρchaδa mic βραιν, ριζ Λαιζν. Caτ Μαηρ-
τιν ιδιρ Λαιζνib ρέιν; μεαμαδ imurpo ρέ n-Uiδ Dunlaing ρορ
Uiδ cCionhriolaiζ, ι ττορcαιρ Λαιdcfn, γ mac Connella, ρί hUa
ζ-Cionhriolaiζ, γ Αονγαρ mac Φaolcon mic Φaolain, γ Csthepnach
mac Ναοι hUi Ceallaiζ. Dunchaδ uictor epat.

Caτ βοιρνε, no Ιηρ βρεοζαν, ειδιρ ρεαραιβ Λιφε γ ρεαραιβ
Cualann γ Congal mac βραιν. Φaolan uictor fuit.

Dormitacio Céle Cρίφορ.

Gal. Φlann ab. βήnnchar quieuit. Leo Aug. μοριται. Caτ
Όρoma

ⁱ *Flaithbhertach*.—The true year of his
accession was A.D. 727. The Four M. are
wrong in placing it in 723.

ⁱ *Fortrenn*.—i. e. Pictland, in Scot-
land. This entry is not in the published
Annals. The Annals of Ulster have at
725—"Nechtain mac Deirile *constringitur*
apud Druist Regem:" Reeves's "Adam-
nan," p. 382.

^k *Druim-fornacht*.—A place near Newry,
in the Co. Down. The Four M. place this

battle under A. D. 721, but the Ann. Ult.
under 726; the true year being 727.

^l *Relics of Adamnan*.—Ann. Ult. 726.
The law of Adamnan, here referred to,
prohibited women from going into battle,
or on military expeditions.—Reeves's
"Adamnan," p. 383, Pref. l.—liii.

^m *Murchadh, son of Bran*.—Ann. Four
M., 721; Ann. Ult., 726.

ⁿ *Maistin*.—Now Mullaghmast, near
Athy, in the county of Kildare.

King of Bregh, and Faelan, King of Leinster, in which Ederscel, King of Bregh, was defeated.

[727.] In this year Cinaedh Caech [the blind], son of Irgalach, was slain, and none of his descendants assumed the monarchy of Erin. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingsech, was he who killed him.

The beginning of the reign of Flaithbheartachⁱ.

Kal. In this year Aenghus, King of Fortrennⁱ, gained three battles over Drust, King of Alba [Scotland]. The Battle of Druim-Fornacht^k [was fought] between the Cinel Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which were slain Flann, son of Irthuille, and Snedhghus Derg Ua Brachaidhe.

The relics of Adamnan^l were translated to Erin, and his law was renewed. The death of Murchadh, son of Bran^m, King of Leinster; the Battle of Maistinⁿ [was fought] between the Leinster-men themselves, in which the Ui-Dunlaing defeated the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which Laidhcenn Mac Connella, King of Ui-Ceinsellaigh, and Aenghus, son of Faelchu, son of Faelan, and Cethernach, son of Nae Ua Ceallaigh, were slain. Donnchadh was the victor.

The Battle of Boirinn, or of Inis-Breoghain^o, was fought between the men of Liffe and the men of Cualann, and Congal, son of Bran. Faelan was the victor.

The rest of Cele-Christ^p.

[728.] Kal. Flann, Abbot of Bennchair^q, died. Leo Augustus died^r.

The

^o *Inis-Breoghain*.—i. e. Breogan's Island. This place has not been yet identified. This battle is entered in the Ann. Ult. at the year 726, but the true year is 727. The Four M. are wrong in placing it under 721.

^p *Cele-Christ*.—i. e. the servant, or vassal of Christ. His death is entered in the

Ann. Ult. at 726; Tighern. 727; Four M. 721.

^q *Flann, Abbot of Bennchair*.—He is called Flann Aentroibh, Four M. 722; Ann. Ult. 727; Tighern. 728.

^r *Leo Augustus*.—This must be Leo. III., "the Isaurian." Died, June, 741, after a reign of 24 years.

Orpoma Corcain eoidir Flaitébeartac mac Loingrig 7 mac Iorgalaiḡ, i ttorcáir Cionaoḡ 7 Eodur mac Ailella, 7 Maoldúin mac Fearaðaig, 7 Dunchaḡ mac Cormaic.

Cat Ailline eoidir dá mac Murchaḡa mic ḡrain .i. Paolán 7 Dunchaḡ. Paolan iunior uictor fuir, et pegnauit. Catál mac Fionguine 7 Ceallaḡ mac Paolcáir, rí Oppaiḡe euarepunt. Dunchaḡ mac Murchaḡa, rí Laiḡín interpectur ert. Acḡ cḡna térna Dunchaḡ ar an cat, 7 baol peaḡtmáin 'na bḡthaḡ. Gabatḡ Paolan riḡe Laiḡín, 7 aḡnaiḡ mnai an Dunchaḡa .i. Tuailat, inḡín Catáil mic Fionḡaine, rí Mumán.

Domnall, rí Connacḡt, moritur.

In hoc anno comporuit beda opur suum magnum, hoc ert, in nono anno Leonir.

Ral. Ecberpur pāctur Chpirḡi miler in hī-Colum Cilli quieuit. Beda in Cromoir cerraḡ.

Ral. Mac Onḡon pḡrība Cille Dapa; Suibne ab Arḡ maḡa quieuit; Gall ó Uilcāḡ .i. prudenḡ quieuit; Mac Concumbri ruí Cluana mic Noir; Aongur mac Becce ḡairce moritur; Cocall oḡar ruí ḡnḡcáir moritur.

Cat Fearnmaḡe itir Cetamun * *

Ral. Colman hUa Liaḡḡam peliḡiomḡ doctop [obuit].

Eochaḡ mac Colḡáin, ab Arḡ Macha, moritur.

Cat

* *Druim Corcain*.—Ann. Ult. 727; Tighern. 728.

† *Aillinn*.—Now Dun Aillinne, near Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare: Ann. Ult., 727. “*Bellum Ailenne inter duos germanos filios Murchada, mic Brain, et Duncha, senior jugulatur; junior Foelanus regnat. . . . Domhnall mac Ceallaig, rex Connacht, moritur.*”

‡ *Beda*.—Bede died in the year 734, according to the Saxon Chronicle and the Annals of Ulster, but the true year is 735. No account is given in any other work of the year in which he composed, or put out, his great work. The Emperor, Leo III., succeeded in March, 718, so that the tenth year of his reign was 727, when Bede is said to have composed [i. e. perhaps, pub-

The Battle of Druim Corcain^s [was fought] between Flaithbheartach, son of Loingsech, and the son of Irgalach, in which were slain Cinaeth and Eodus, son of Ailell, and Maelduin, son of Feradhach, and Dunchadh, son of Cormac.

The Battle of Aillinn^t, between the two sons of Murchadh, son of Brann, i. e. Faelan and Dunchadh. Faelan, who was the junior, conquered and reigned; Cathal, son of Fingaine [King of Munster], and Cellach, son of Faelchair, King of Osraighe, escaped. Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was slain; but he survived the battle, and lived for a week after it. Faelan assumed the sovereignty of Leinster, and married the wife of Dunchadh; namely, Tualaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Fingaine, King of Munster.

Domhnall, King of Connaught, died.

In hoc anno composuit Beda^u suum magnum opus, hoc est in nono anno Leonis.

[729.] Kal. Ecbertus^v sanctus Christi miles in Hi-Coluim Cille quievit. Beda in Chronicis cessat.

[730.] Kal. Mac-Onchon^w, scribe of Cill-dara, and Suibhne, Abbot of Ard-Macha, quievit; Gall of Lilcach, i. e. the prudent, quievit; Mac-Concumbri, sage of Cluain-mic-nois; Aengus, son of Bec Boirche, died; Cochall Odhar, sage of Benchair, died.

The battle of Fernmhagh^x, between Cetamun * *

[731.] Kal. Colman Ua Altain^y, a religious doctor, died.

Colgu, son of Eochaidh, Abbot of Ard-macha, died.

[733]

lished] his work; for it is not to be supposed that Bede composed his work in one year.

^v *Ecbertus*.—He died at Hy, according to Bede, and the Saxon Chronicle, on Easter Sunday, the 24th of April, A. D. 729.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 379, 383.

^w *Mac-Onchon*.—Ann. Ult. 729; Tigh. 730.

^x *Fernmhagh*.—Now Farney, a barony in the county of Monaghan. This entry is not in any of the published Annals. It is left unfinished in our MS.

^y *Colman Ua Altain*.—A. D. 730. "Col-

Cat do bñireo do Aoð Allan mac Fñrgail for Flaitbheartach mac Loingrig, nì 'Eipenn, go òtuḡ Flaitbheartac loinguir a For-
treannoib cùige a n-aiḡiò Cinéil Eoḡain, ac̃t c̃hna ra báideao
earmóir an c̃oblaig rin. Morr Flaitbheartaig f̃éin. 'rin bliadain
rin, ⁊ rḡar̃t̃ain riḡe n'Eipenn re Cenel ḡConaill go raḡa iar-
ttain.

Iḡ in bliadain ri ad c̃fir an bó ⁊ ré cora f̃úite, ⁊ da corp aice,
⁊ aoin c̃hñ; no bliḡeo fo t̃rí hí caḡ .í. laoĩ .i. n'Deilḡuoir Cualann.

Ral. Aoð Allain mac Fñrgail do ḡabáil riḡe n'Eipenn.

Flann Siōnna hUa Colla ab Cluana mic Nóir.

Pḡincepḡ no pontifex Maighe eo na Saxoḡ ḡarol̃t obit.

Seḡḡann inḡen Chuir̃c, abbat̃irra Cille ḡara [o'éc̃c].

Cat Connaḡt iḡuoir [. . . in quo cecidiḡ] Muireaoḡac mac
Inoḡeoḡtaig.

Cat do bñiriḡoḡ d'Aoð Allan for Ultoib, iḡuoir Aoð Róin nì
Ulaḡ ⁊ Conḡao ri Cḡuic̃ne a' f̃Fochar̃o Muir̃teim̃ne, t̃t̃impall
Fochar̃o ata oḡo Aoḡa Róin.

Cat do r̃íḡuoir eḡuoir Aoð Allan ⁊ Cenel Conaill, iḡuoir Conaig
mac

man *nepos* Littain, *religiosus doctor pau-*
sat. Mors Echdach mic Colggen *Anacho-*
rete Ardmache."—*Ann. Ult.*

^a *In that year.*—This battle was fought
in 734, in which King Flaithbheartach
died. The chronology of the Four Mas-
ters is incorrect. For Fortrenn the F. M.
and Ann. Clonm. have Dal-Riada.

^a *Deilginis-Cualann.*—Now Dalkey Is-
land, near Dublin. F. M. 727; Ann.
Clonm. 730; Ann. Ult. 732; but the true
year would be 734, according to our text.

^b *Aedh Allan.*—F. M. 730; Ann. Ult.
733; Tigh. 734.

^c *Flann Sinna Ua Colla.*—This and the
two obits succeeding are entered in the
Ann. F. M. under 726; and in the Ann.
Ult. under 731; but the true year is 732
(Tigh.), and they are clearly misplaced
above.

^d *Muireadhach, son of Indrechtach.*—The
F. M. make him Bishop of *Magh-eo-na*
Saxon, and enter his death under 726,
but they are totally wrong. In the Ann.
Ult. 731, and Tigh. 732, the true reading
may be translated thus:—"The battle of
Connacht, wherein fell Muireadhach, son
of Indrechtach. *Pontifex Maighe heo Sax-*

[733, or 734.] Kal. A battle was gained by Aedh Allan, son of Fergal, over Flaithbhertach, son of Loingsech, King of Erin, so that Flaithbhertach brought a fleet out of Fortrenn [Pictland] to assist him against the Cinel-Eoghain. The greater part of that fleet was, however, drowned. The death of Flaithbhertach himself took place in that year^z, and the sovereignty of Erin was separated from the Cinel-Conaill for a long time afterwards. In this year was seen a cow with six legs under her, and two bodies, and one head. She was milked thrice each day; i. e. at Deilginis-Cualann^a.

[734.] Kal. Aedh Allan^b, son of Fergal, assumed the sovereignty of Erin.

Flann Sinna Ua Colla^c, Abbot of Cluain-mic-nois [died].

[732.] Gerald, pontifex of Maigheo [Mayo] of the Saxons, died. Sebhdan, daughter of Corc, Abbess of Cill-dara [died].

A battle in Connaught between [. . . . in which fell] Muiredhach, son of Indrechtach^d.

A battle was gained by Aedh Allan over the Ulta, at Fochard-Muirtheimhne^e; i. e. over Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and Conchadh, King of the Cruithnigh^f. In the church of Fochard the Ord [thumb] of Aedh Roin is [preserved].

Another battle was fought between Aedh Allan and the Cinel-Conaill;

onum Garaalt obit."—See Ann. F. M., Ed. J. O'D., p. 324.

^e *Fochard-Muirtheimhne*.—Now the church of Faughard, in the county of Louth, about two miles to the north of Dundalk. This battle is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at the year 732; Ult. 734; Tigh. 735.

^f *Cruithnigh*.—i. e. of the Picts, i. e. of the Picts of Ulster. The Ann. Ult. and

Tigh. call him "Conchad mac Cuanach rex Cobo (n Cobha, *Tigh.*). The F. M. call him chief of East Ulster, Co. Down, and add, that the head of Aedh Roin was cut off on a stone called Clochan-commagh, in the doorway of the church of Fochard, and that the cause of the battle was the profanation of the church of Cill-Conna [now Kilcoony, in Tyrone] by Ua Seghain, one of the people of Aedh Roin.

mac Congaile mic Feargura Fánað. Cat Catail do Domnall i
τταλλτιν.

ƿal. Oeğföcar Eppcop nAondroma quieuτ.

ðeða Sapienƿ lxxxi anno aetatip ƿuae quieuτ.

[FRAGMENTUM II.]

ALIUD FRAGMENTUM ex eodem Codice extractum per
eundum; incipienƿ ab anno circiter 661.

ƿal. Cuimin ƿoða quieuτ lxxii anno aetatip ƿuae unde Col-
man Ua Cluaraig, aıde Cuimin cecimτ :

Maɽb ƿrim andſi, maɽb antuaıð,

Nıbtur ionmuın aɽpluaıg,

Do ƿoıı a ƿı nıme glaiƿ

An docaııte taıar laiƿ.

Maɽbáın na bıaðna ƿa,

Nı bo caıııte nı occa,

Maolduın ðecc mac Feargura,

Conaıın, Cuimin ƿoða.

Má

^s *Conaing, son of Congal.*—He was slain in the year 732 [733, *Tigh.*] in the battle of Magh-Itha, according to the Ann. Ult., F. M. 727. "*Congressio iterum inter Aedh [Allan] mac Fergaile et Genus Conaill in Campo Itho, ubi cecidit Conaing mac Congaile mic Ferguso [Fanaid] et ceteri multi.*"—*Ann. Ult.* 732. This battle is misplaced in our text. It was fought in the reign of Flaithbheartach.

^b *The battle of Cathal.*—This is a mistake. It is entered in the Ann. F. M. at 732, but in the Ann. Ult. at 736. Thus:—"*Congressio invicem inter Nepotes Aedo Slaine ubi Conaing mac Amalgaid moritur; Cernach vicit, et Cathal mac Aedo cecidit; juxta lapidem Ailbe ab orientali parte gesta est.*" See *Tigh.* 737.

ⁱ *Oeghedhchar.*—He was Bishop of Nen-drum, an island in Lough Cuan, in the

Conaill; [i. e.] between Conaing, son of Congal^g, son of Fergus of Fanaid. . . . The battle of Cathal^h, by Domhnall at Tailltin.

[734.] Kal. Oeghedhcharⁱ, Bishop of Oendruim, quievit.

[734, or 735.] Beda Sapiens^k lxxxiii^o, anno ætatis suæ quievit.

[FRAGMENT II.]

ANOTHER FRAGMENT extracted from the same Manuscript, by the same, beginning about the year 661.

[662.] Kal. Cuimin Foda^l died in the seventy-second year of his age; hence Colman Ua Cluasaigh^m, tutor of Cuimin, sung:

Dead to me is the south, dead the north,
 No second host is dear to me;
 Relieve, O King of the blue heaven,
 The sufferings that are with it.
 The deaths of this year,—
 Not one of them should be lamentedⁿ,—
 [Were] Maelduin Beg, son of Fergus
 Conainn, Cuimin Foda.

If

county of Down.—*Ann. Ult.* 734; *Tigh.* 735.

^k *Beda Sapiens*.—*Ann. Ult.* 734; *Tigh.* 735. Bede was born in the year 673, and died in the year 735, in the sixty-third year of his age. Therefore, either two of the x's should be struck out of our text, or all English authorities which treat of his age are incorrect, which is not likely.

^l *Cuimin Foda*.—i. e. Cuimin, the Long

or Tall. He was Bishop of Clonfert. See Four M. and *Ann. Ult.* 661; Book of Hymns, p. 84, *sq.*

^m *Colman Ua Cluasaigh*.—He was the tutor of Cuimine Foda, and died in the same year.

ⁿ *Should be lamented*.—Because they all went straightways to heaven, and there was no need of sorrowing after them. See Colgan's "Acta SS.," p. 149, Note 7.

Má ro dlígte fíor dár muir
 Seiríó irrruíte nDriogoir,
 Maó a h-Eirínn ní baóí ní dó
 Inge Cuimíne Fodo.
 Seaó ba heppcoprom rom ba 'rí,
 Ba mac tigeapna mo Chuimín
 Tíndal 'Eiríenn ar róar,
 Ba h-alainn mar ro choar.
 Maíó a céimel, maíó a érué,
 Bá léan a comblonnaó
 Ua Coirppe 7 Ua Cuirc,
 Ba ríóí, ba hán, ba hoirpdeic.

Caó Ogamaín, du i ttorchaíre Conaíng mac Congaile, agur
 Ultan mac Eiríne, ní Ciannachta. Blaémac mac Aoóa Slaine
 uicéur ept a rócuir Diairmapa. Maónac mac Fíngín ní Muíán
 moréur.

Kal. Seigíne .i. Mac hu Cuimíó, ab óínechaíre quíeuít.
 Moírr Fuaíre Aíóne, ní Connaóó, unde—

Capn Conaíll morpluaó fíle ná comáir
 óí marb uile ciata bí,
 Duírrann do Fuaíre Aíóní.

Guin

° *A man over sea.*—i. e. a foreigner, viz.
 in reference to Italy. No Irishman ever
 yet was Pope of Rome. These lines are
 given differently by the Four Masters.
 The Irish, however, claimed Gregory the
 Great (whom they styled of the golden
 mouth) as one of their race, and they have
 engrafted his pedigree on the regal Irish
 stem of Conaire II., the ancestor of the
 O'Connells, the O'Falveys, and other fa-

milies. The O'Clerys give his pedigree as
 follows in their work on the Genealogies
 of the Irish Saints :—" Gregory of Rome,
 son of Gormalta, son of Conla, son of Arda,
 son of Dathi, son of Core, son of Conn, son
 of Cormac, son of Core Duibhne, son of
 Cairbre Muse, son of Conaire." Baronius,
 however, shows from better evidence that
 he was born at Rome of a patrician family,
 being the son of Sylvea and Gordian, the

If it were ordained that a man over sea°
 Should sit [as Pope] more learned than Gregory,
 If from Erin, no one for it
 Except Cuimine Foda.
 He was not more bishop than king ;
 My Cuimin was the son of a lord^p,
 The lamp of Erin for his knowledge,
 He was beautiful, as all have heard.
 Good was his race, good his form,
 Extensive was his kindred,
 Descendant of Coirpre, descendant of Corc,
 He was a sage, noble, illustrious.

[662.] The battle of Ogaman^q, in which fell Conaing, son of Congal, and Ultan, son of Ernin, King of Cianachta. Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, was conquered by the followers of Diarmaid. Maenach, son of Finghin, King of Munster, died.

[663.] Kal. Seigine^r, i. e. Mac hu Cuinn, Abbot of Benchar, died.

The death of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, whence [the verses] :

Carn-Conaill ; a great host is near it ;
 They were all killed, though lively,
 Sorrowful it was to Guaire Aidhne.

The

noblest of the Senate, and the grandson of Felix, who had been Pope himself.

^p *Son of a lord*.—He was an incestuous child, and his tutor, St. Colman O'Cluasaigh, might well have omitted this boastful allusion to his pedigree. This is quoted in Cormac's Glossary, *sub voce* ȝam. Many illegitimate children became distinguished saints, as well as Cuimine Foda. See Dr.

Todd's remarks on this subject, *Liber Hymnor.*, p. 92.

^q *Ogaman*.—Not identified. See Ann. Clon. 658 ; Ann. F. M. 660 ; Ann. Ult. 661 ; Tigh. 662.

^r *Seigene*.—A. D. 662. “ *Quies* Segain mice U Chuinn abb benchoip et. *Mors* Guaire Aidhne ; Jugulatio ii. filiorum Domnaill filii Aedo .i. Conall et Colgu.

Συν δα mac Domnaill .i. Conall agur Colga. Tuatal mac Morgainn moritur.

Tuenoc mac Fiontain ab Fearna móire quieuit. Baodan ab Cluana mic Nóir.

Kal. Morluib mac Aoða Sláine .i. bláemac [γ Διαρμαιο] ι cCalatruim. Ba marb Διαρμαιο dono irin ionad cédha, agur pé rínte pe Cpoir na ísraim ag faigirín pluaiḡ Laigen cúige da marbāð; na cuaið a a In quiburðam libuir inuenitur quod hi duo pezer .i. bláemac γ διαρμαιο χii. annir, in quiburðam — annir quor nor requimur. Marb tra don morelaiο rin .i. do'n buide Conaill, na dá piḡ ri Eirenn .i. blaemac γ Διαρμαιο.

Feoim Pobair; Ailshan an fha; Colmán Cap, agur Aon-
gur Ulaib. Ceitre abaið bñcair .i. bñac, Cuimine, Colum,
agur Aoðán.

Cu gan mátair, pi Mumán, et cum ceteris tam plurimis.
Eochaið laplaite pí Dail Arianðe do marbāð do comaltoib Maol-
pothartaig mic Ronáin. Uair mḡn d'Eochaið laplaite po bai
ag Ronán ag pi Laiḡn; óḡ an mḡn, rñ an Ronán, ḡo tuḡ pi
ḡráð do mic Ronáin .i. do Maolpothartaig, γ ḡo paib pí ḡá
ḡuide ḡo faða, agur ní fuair uaið a faomāð, γ ór ná fuair
aread

Mors Gartnaid filii Domnaill, et Domnaill mic Totholain. Mors Tuathail mic Morgaind. Tuenog filius Finntin, abba Fernann, Indercach *episcopus*, Dima *episcopus* quiescunt."—*Ann. Ult.* See Tigh. 663.

⁵ *Baedan*.—*Ann. F. M.* 663; *Ann. Clonm.* 660; *Ann. Ult.* 663; Tigh. 664.

⁶ *The plague*.—i. e. the Buidhe Chonmaile. See *Ann. F. M.*; *Ann. Clon.* 661; *Ann. Ult.* 664; Tigh. 665.

⁷ *Caltruim*.—Now Galtrim, in the

county of Meath. This plague is also mentioned by Bede, who writes that in the year 664 a sudden pestilence depopulated the southern coasts of Britain, and afterwards, extending into the province of the Northumbrians, ravaged the country far and near, and destroyed a great multitude of men. He also states that it did no less harm in the island of Hibernia, where many of the nobility and of the lower ranks of the English nation were

The mortal wounding of the two sons of Domhnall, i. e. Conall and Colgu. Tuathal, son of Morgann, died.

Tuenoc, son of Fintan, abbot of Ferna-mor, died; Baedan^s, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died.

[664.] Kal. The death of the sons of Aedh Slaine by the plague^t; namely, Blathmac and Diarmaid, at Caltruim^u. Diarmaid died at the same place, while he was standing up with his back against a cross viewing the hosts of Leinster approaching him to kill him. He went, &c. &c. It is found in certain books that these two kings, Blathmac and Diarmaid, reigned twelve years, but in others . . . years^v, *quos nos sequimur*. Of this plague, i. e. of the Buidhe Chonaill, these two Kings of Erin, Blathmac and Diarmaid, died.

Fechin of Fobhar^w, Aileran the wise, Colman Cas, and Aengus Uladh, died. Four abbots of Bennchair: viz. Berach, Cuimine, Colum, and Aedhan [died].

Cuganmathair, King of Munster, died, with many others. Eochaidh Iarlaithe^x, King of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the foster-brothers of Maelfothartaigh, son of Ronan; for the daughter of Eochaidh Iarlaithe was married to Ronan, King of Leinster; the daughter was young, Ronan was old, so that she loved Ronan's son, i. e. Maelfothartaigh, and she was courting him, but she obtained not his consent, and when she did not, what she did was to tear her head-dress^y, to scratch and bleed her face, and to come into the presence of Ronan in this plight

at that time studying theology or leading monastic lives, the Scoti supplying them with food, and furnishing them with books and their teaching gratis. See also Colgan's "Acta SS.," p. 601.

^v *Years*.—Here the number of years is left blank in the MS.

^w *Fobhar*.—Now Fore, in the county of

Westmeath. The Four Masters have these entries at the year 664, which is the true year.

^x *Eochaidh Iarlaithe*.—He is called King of the Cruithnigh, or Picts of Ulster, in the Ann. F. M. 665.

^y *Her head-dress*.—This story is not found in the other Annals.

apeað do rigne, cumdać a cinn do mionuđað 7 a haiđið do
rđriobað, 7 fuilpeð 'ma haiđið, agur toideacć d'ionnroiđ Ronan
amlaio pin. Cřið pin? a ingñ, ap Ronán. Do mac ruđać-ra,
ap rí, Maolpařharpariđ, dom řápuđhað, 7 mo ĥiriuið dð, 7 comriac
řrium. Marbćar Maolpořharpariđ la Ronan iar pin. Tiađaið
ono comalraða Maolpořharpariđ iar pin đo nuig bail i paibe
Eoćuið lařlaiće, 7 đairmuid leo amac é o ćac, 7 marbair i đciora
na nořina a ingñ. Unde Flaittir cecinit :—

Indiu delliođair liđe
Eochaða mic řiachach Lurgan,
I n-uir cille Coindeirpe
Ro đað řoićř a đulban.
Ro đað Eochað aon ćaimpe
Ina liđe-leabair oirćthe.
Đrónan řil řor cec đuine
Atá řor Đun Sobairce.

Initium regni Sćenaraiđ mic Đlaćmaic, u. annir. R. E.

Řal. Mopp Oilella mic Đomnaill, mic Aða, mic Ainmi-
rioc.

Řal. Maolcaic mac Scandail, ři Cřuirene moriur. Đairiñ
ab Đññcuir.

Řal. Cřiotañ ab Đññcuir quieuit. Cuimñ řionn, ab lae,
quieuit. Iompař Columbañ cum řeliquiur mulćorum řanćorum

đo

^r *Conneire*.—Now Connor, the head of
an ancient episcopal see in the county of
Antrim. The name is still locally pro-
nounced *Connyer*, not *Connor*.

^a *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick,
in the north of the county of Antrim.

^b *Sechnasach*.—He succeeded in the

year 665, and died in 671. See "*Ogy-
gia*," p. 431.

^c *Ailell, son of Dohmnall*.—His death is
entered in the Ann. F. M. 665, but the
true year was 666.

^d *Maelcaich*.—F. M. 665 [*recte* 667].

^e *Critan*.—Ann. Ult. 668 [*recte* 669].

plight. "What is this, my girl?" said Ronan. "Thy wanton son, Maelfothartaigh," said she, "has violated and forced me, and cohabited with me." After this Maelfothartaigh was killed by Ronan. But the foster-brothers of Maelfothartaigh afterwards came to where Eochaidh Iarlaithe was, and they called him out from all his people, and killed him, in revenge of what his daughter had done. Unde Flaithir cecinit :—

This day distinguished the grave
Of Eochaidh, son of Fiacha Lurgan,
In the earth of the church of Conneire²,
Which has received the great heat of his mouth.
Eochaidh has received one shirt
In his grave-bed, slaughtered,
Which has brought sorrow upon every person
Who is at Dun-Sobhairce^a.

[665.] The beginning of the reign of Sechnasach^b, son of Blathmac, quinque annis, King of Erin.

[666.] Kal. The death of Ailell, son of Domhnall^c, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

[667.] Kal. Maelcaich^d, son of Scandal, King of the Cruithne, died. Baithin, abbot of Benchair, quievit.

[669.] Kal. Critan^e, abbot of Benchair, quievit. Cuimin Finn^f, abbot of Ia, quievit. The sailing of Colman^g, with the relics of many saints,

^f *Cuimin Finn*.—i. e. "Comyn the Whyte," Ann. Clonn., Ann. Ult., 668 [rectè 669]. This is the celebrated Cumineus Albus mentioned by Adamnan as author of a book on the virtues of St. Columbkille. He was also the author of a very curious letter on the Pascal Contro-

versy, published by Ussher in his "Sylloge," No. 11.

^g *Colman*.—The sailing of Colman to Inis-bo-finne, or *Insula vaccæ albæ* (now Bophin Island, situated off the west coast of the barony of Muresk, in the south-west of the county of Mayo), is given in the

go hlnir bó pinne, ubi fundauit ecclesiam. Cat peirtri itir
 Ultuib 7 Cpuirne, in quo cecidit Catupac mac Luirrgne, ni Ulað.
 Morir Dunchaða hUí Ronáin. Paolan mac Colmain ni Laiſen
 moritur. Morir Maoilpothartaiſ mic Suibne, ni hUu tTuirtre.
 Cat Damdeiriſ, i ttorchuir Dócuill mac Eachað, 7 Congal mac
 Loicne. Tuin brian Finn mic Maoilóctraiſ, ní na nDéri.

Kal. Morir blaémai mic Maoilcobá.

Kal. Tuin Sfenaraiſ, mic blaémai R. E. Duibduin 7cā., do
 Chaihbrið po marð i pfill Sfenarac : de quo dicatur :

ba rrianað, ba heaclargac
 An teac i mbíod Sfenarac,
 ba hiomða fuideall por rlat
 I ttiſ i mbíod mac bláémai.

Orru, ni Saxon moritur. Conſtantinur Aug. moritur.

Lozgað bñncair la bpeañaið. Lozgað Ardomacha.

Morir Cumargaiſ mic Ronáin.

Cat Ornoma Coepir. Cat Tolca árb, du i ttorcair Dungaile
 mac Maoileuile, ni boſaine. Loingrioch uictor fuit. Cormac
 mac Maoilpothartaiſ moritur.

INITIUM

Ann. Ult. at A. D. 667. See also Bede's
 "Ecc. Hist.," lib. iv., c. 4, and Ussher's
 "Primordia," p. 825, 964, 1164, and
 O'Flaherty's "West Connaught," pp. 115,
 294.

^b *Fersat*.—Ann. Tigh. 666; Ann. Ult.
 667. This was probably the *Fersat*, or
 ford, which gave name to Bel-ferste, now
 Belfast.

ⁱ *Ui-Tuirtre*.—A tribe giving name to
 a territory comprising the present baro-
 nies of Upper and Lower Toome, in the

county of Antrim.—*Four Masters*, A. D.
 668, p. 280, note ^k.

^k *Damhderg*.—This was the name of a
 place in Bregia, but it has not been yet
 identified. See F. M., A. D. 738.

^l *Deisi*.—i. e. Decies, in the present
 county of Waterford.

^m *Sechnasach*.—Ann. Ult. 670. The
 true year was 671.

ⁿ *Ossa*.—i. e. Osney, King of the North-
 umbrian Saxons, who died, according
 to the Saxon Chronicle, 15th Feb., 670.

saints, to the island of Inis-bo-finne, where he founded a church. The battle of Fersat^h, between the Ulta [Ulstermen] and the Cruithni, in which was slain Cathasach, son of Luirgne, King of Uladh; the death of Dunchadh Ua Ronain; Faelan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. The death of Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, King of the Ui-Tuirtreⁱ. The battle of Damhderg^k, in which were slain Dicuill, son of Eochaidh, and Congal, son of Loichine. The mortal wounding of Bran, son of Maelochtraigh, King of the Deisi^l.

[670.] Kal. The death of Blathmac, son of Maelcobha.

[671.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Sechnasach^m, son of Blathmac, King of Erin. Duibhduin, and others of the Cairbri, slew Sechnasach by treachery, de quo dicitur :

Full of bridles and whips,
Was the house in which Sechnasach was,
Many were the leavings of plunder
In the house, in which was the son of Blathmac.

Ossaⁿ, King of the Saxons, died. Constantinus Augustus died^o.

[672.] The burning of Bennchair^p in Britain. The burning of Ard-Macha.

The death of Cumascach, son of Ronan.

The battle of Druim Coepis^q. The battle of Tulach-árd^r, in which fell Dungaile, son of Maeltuile, King of Boghaine^s. Loingsech was the victor. Cormac, son of Maelfothartaigh, died.

The

^o *Died*.—Wrong; for Constantine lived till 685. See note ^u, *infra*, p. 70.

^p *Bennchair*.—i. e. Bangor, in Wales, A. D. 671, “*Combustio Bennchair Britonum*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^q *Druim Coepis*.—Not identified.

^r *Boghaine*.—Now the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

^s *Tulach-árd* (i. e. high hill), not identified.

Initium regni Cinnfaolaid mic Cruinnmaíl, mic Blathmic.
iii annir.

Kal. Constantinur filiur Constantiní imperauit xiiii. annir.

Kal. Guin Congaile Cinnfoda mac Dunchaða, ri Ulað, becc
doirce roð ngon. Doer mac Maoltuile, ri Ciannaéta do marbhad.

Kal. Cat in Aircéaltra i ttorchari Cinnfaolaid mac Cruinn-
maíl ní Eirínn; Fionnachta mac Dunchaða uictor fuit, unde
dicatur:—

Ra iadrad um Fionnaéta fiana iartair éire,
Ro maolad mór a coirne um Cinnfaolad a riçe.

Kal. Colmán Inri bó rinne quieuit. Initium regiminis Fion-
naéta meic Dunchaða .xx. bliadain.

Kal. Corgrad Ailigh la Fionnaéta. Cat eidir Fionnaéta 7
Laigniu ag loc Gabair fe ille fe anonn, sed tamen Fionnaéta
uictor fuit.

Ní do rgéluib Fionnaéta ro ríor. An Fionnaéta tra ba
dairibh doconáig é ar túr. Ro baor tñ 7 bñ aige: Ní raibh
imurro do reilb aige acé aon daim 7 aon bó. Flét aon do pala ní
rfr

¹ *Cennfaeladh, son of Crunmhael.*—
The Annals of Ulster call him son of Blath-
mac. “A. D. 671, Ceannfaeladh mac
Blathmaic *regnare incipit.*” But our An-
nals may be right.

² *Constantinus.*—He was the son, not of
Constantinus, but of Constans II., whom
he succeeded in 668. He died in 685.
This entry is therefore inserted in a wrong
place.

³ *Congal Cennfoda.*—“A. D. 673, *Jugu-
latio Congaile Cennfoti mic Duncho, regis*

Ult. Becc Bairche *interfecit eum.*”—*Ann.
Ult.*

⁴ *Doer, son of Maeltuile.*—This obit is
not in any of the published Annals.

⁵ *Aircelltair.*—The situation, or present
name of this place, which is somewhere in
Meath, has not been yet identified. This
entry is given in the Ann. Ult. at 674,
more correctly, thus: “*Bellum Cinnfae-
lad filii Blathmic filii Aedo Slaine in quo
Cennfaelad interfectus est. Finnsneachta
mac Duncha victor erat.*”

The beginning of the reign of Cennfaeladh^t, son of Crunnmael, son of Blathmac. [He reigned] three years.

Kal. Constantinus^u, son of Constantinus, governed seventeen years.

[674.] Kal. The mortal wounding of Congal Cennfoda^v, son of Dunchadh, King of Uladh; it was Beg Boirche that slew him. Doer, son of Maeltuile^w, King of Cianachta, was killed.

[675.] Kal. The battle of Aircelltair^x, in which fell Cennfaeladh, son of Crunnmael, King of Erin; Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, was the victor, *unde dicitur* :—

There closed about Finnachta the soldiers of the western territory [i. e. Westmeath].

They removed, though great his host, Cennfaeladh from his sovereignty.

[676.] Kal. Colman of Inis-bo-finne^y quievit. The beginning of the reign of Finnachta, son of Dunchadh [R. E.]^z [who reigned] twenty years.

[677.] Kal. The destruction of Ailech by Finnachta. A battle was fought between Finnachta and the Leinster-men on both sides of Loch Gabhair^a, but nevertheless Finnachta victor fuit.

Some of the stories about Finnachta are set down here. At first this Finnachta was poor and indigent. He had a house and a wife, but he had no property but one ox and one cow. On one occasion
the

^y *Colman of Inis-bo-finne*.—See Ann. Ult., A. D. 675.

^z *R. E.*—i. e. *Ri Erinn*, King of Ireland. These letters are in the margin.

^a *Loch-Gabhair*.—Now Loughgawer, or Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath. This lake is now dried up, and many cu-

rious antiquities have been found where it was. See “Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy,” vol. i., p. 424. In the Ann. Ult. this entry is given under the year 676, thus: “A. D. 676, *Bellum inter Finnsneachta et Lagenios in loco proximo Loch Gabar in quo Finnsneachta victor erat.*”

բբի՛ր Բօր քօ քեզնա՛ն յ միշխա՛ծ 1 չօմբօ՛քրաի՛ն Բօրէ Բօննա՛ճա. Ո՛ր քաի՛ն քեմք քաի՛ն աճա՛ց Բ՛ւ մի՛րա մա՛ր աճա՛ց քի՛ն, ծօ չաիլլի՛մ, յ ծօ քի՛նճա, աջք ծօ ծօրճաճա՛ծ, յ աճ տի՛ն ծա՛ր Բօ աիլ ծօն քի՛ն ծուլ յ ծ՛ա մնա՛օ յ . ծա միւնքի՛ր ո՛րք քօ քսմչա՛տքա՛ր ծօլա քա մի՛ն ծա ծօնի՛նն յ ծա ծօրճաճա՛ծ, յ Բա իա՛ծ ա ծօնքի՛նա՛ն տա՛րքի՛ր քօ Բօնաի՛ն ծա քի՛նա՛ն. Ա՛ծ քալա իմքքօ Բօննա՛ճա իա՛ծ քօրք ծա իօնքա՛նքի՛ն քի՛ն, աքի՛ր ուր Բօ տի՛ն քօճա ծօ Բօրէ քի՛ր քօ Բա՛տքա՛ր աճ տա՛ր քի՛ն, յ տա՛նք աքի՛ն ա քի՛նա՛ն աքի՛ն տրի՛նչի՛ն, յ աքի՛ն քօ քա՛ն իւ, Բա ծօրա ծօնի՛ն տօնճա՛ճա ծա Բօրէքի՛ր; Բօնի՛ր քա Բա՛օր քի՛ն, ինա իմէ՛ն ծա իա՛նճա ծօրճա ծօնի՛նն. Աքի՛ն ա ծօնա՛նք աքի՛ն քի՛ն յ ա միւնքի՛ր, իք քի՛ր աքի՛ն ծօրա աքի՛ր քա՛ն, յ աքի՛ր մա՛ն ինն քօրք ա քաճա քի՛նն. Բաճա՛տքա իաքի՛ր քի՛ն ծա տա՛ց յ քօ Բա մօօ մի՛ն աճ տա՛ց իօնա՛ն քա՛նքի՛ն. ծօ քա՛ն իմքքօ Բօննա՛ճա Բաիլլա ա քի՛նա՛ն ա ծօն, յ Բաիլլա օիլա ա չօնն ծա Բօ. Բօ իօնա՛նքի՛ր միւնքա՛նք աքի՛ն քի՛ն քօ տրի՛ն յ չօ տրի՛նքի՛ն ծօ Բօրք յ ծօ քօրք, յ քօ քա՛նքի՛ր չօր Բա քա՛նքի՛ն. Բա քօնա՛տքա չօ մա՛ն իաքա՛ն չօ տա՛նք աքի՛ն մա՛ն. Բօ քա՛ն իք բբի՛ր Բօր քա մնա՛օ քօն իք ին մա՛ն. Ոա՛ն քա՛ն, ա Բի՛ն, չօր Բօ ծա՛նքի՛ն ա ծալլա՛ն աքի՛ն տի՛ն, քօն ծա՛նքի՛ն աքօրք, աքի՛ր մա՛նք ա աքի՛ն Բօ յ ա աքի՛ն ծա՛նքի՛ն. Աքի՛ր քի՛ր տրա քի՛ն, աքի՛ն աքի՛ն. Աքի՛ն աքի՛ն քօրք ա քա՛նքի՛ր չօնն. Բօնա՛ն մի՛ն լա՛նք ծօ Բօրա՛նք ծօն քի՛ր ծօ Բօրք ա քօրքա ծա մնա՛օ. Աքի՛ր մա՛ն ծա ծա՛նք, աքի՛ն քի՛ն. ծօ քա՛ն տրա աքի՛ն քի՛ն աքի՛ն լա՛ն մօր Բօ յ մա՛ն իօնա՛ն յ քա՛նքի՛ն քօ ծա մա՛նքա՛նքի՛ն ծ՛Բօննա՛ճա. ծօ քա՛ն ծօն Բի՛ն աքի՛ն քի՛ն ծօ մնա՛օ Բօնա՛ճա աքի՛ն քօրքա ծօնա. ծօ քա՛նքա ծօն քօնքա իա՛նքա՛ն, յ քի՛ն մա՛նք ծօն, աքի՛ր չօն ծա չաճա՛տքա ա լիք ծօն տրա՛նքալ.

Ո՛րք Բօ քի՛ն իաքա՛ն տրա չօ տա՛նք Բօնա՛ճա մա՛նքի՛նքա՛նք մօր ծօ տօնք իքա՛ն, աքի՛ն ծա քօնքա՛նք ծօն տրա՛նք, յ քի՛նքա՛նք ծա քօնքա՛նք.

^b *Fera-Ross*.—A tribe and territory comprising the county around Carrickma-

cross, in the county of Monaghan, and a part of the county of Louth.

the King of Fera-Ros^b happened to wander and stray in the neighbourhood of Finnachta's hut. There never was before a worse night than this for storm, and snow, and darkness, and the King and his wife, with their numerous people, were not able to reach the house which they desired to reach, in consequence of the intensity of the cold and the darkness; and their intention was to remain under the shelter of the trees. But Finnachta heard them express these intentions—for they were not far from his hut at the time—and he came to meet them on the way, and said to them that they had better come to his hut—such as it was—than to travel on that dark, stormy, cold night. And the King and his people said: "It is true it were better," said they, "and we are glad, indeed, that thou hast told us so." They afterwards came to his house; and the size of the house was greater than its wealth. Finnachta, moreover, struck the ox on the head, and struck the cow on the head, and the King's own people actively and quickly prepared them on spit and in cauldron, and they ate thereof till they were satiated. They slept well afterwards till the morning came. The King of Fera-Ros said to his own wife, "Knowest thou not, O woman, that this house was at first poor, and that it is now poorer, the owner having killed his only cow and his only ox for us?" "This is indeed true," said the wife: "and it behoves us now to enrich it; whatever much or little thou wilt give to the man, I will give the same amount to his wife." "Good is what thou sayest," said the King. The King then gave a large herd of cows, and many pigs and sheep, with their herdsmen, to Finnachta; and the King's wife gave the same amount to the wife of Finnachta. They also gave them fine clothes, and good horses, and whatever they stood in need of in the world.

It was not long after this until Finnachta came with a great troop of horse to the house of a sister of his, who had invited him, to be in-

fairi. Að tairdeet dóib na n-imrim, ar ann do pala do Aðamánán na rholairge óg beir ag imetset na rligfo céona, 7 ballán lan do lomom ar a múin, 7 og teicfo do péir an marcepluağ don trligfo do pala a cor fria cloic, 7 torchair féin, 7 ono an ballán go nols-nao briorğ bruar de, 7 géri bo luae do na heochair níor bó nfm, luaite do Aðamánán go na ballan briorre for a múin, 7 ré dubac doobronac. O po condair Fionnacá é po maio a paitbiuð gáire fairi, 7 po baio gá mað pe hAðamánán, do géna rin rúbac díot, uair arum compairéncra fria gac n-imnfo do cumang: poğebra a poğlaincið, ar Fionnacá coimdioðnað uairi, 7 na bí go dubac. Apeð po pait Aðamánán, a dfg duine, ar ré, atá aðbar duð agam, uair epí meic léiginn maite atair a naoinciğ, 7 ataimne dá giolla aca 7 apeð bíor giolla ar timcioll uairn ag iarraio bscam-nair don coigior, 7 damra páiniğ iarraio neite dáib aniu: rá euair an tiopðalta rá baio agamra dóib po lár, agur an ní ar doilge ann .i. an ballán iaraéta do briorioð, 7 gan a íoc agom. Iepaðra an ballán, ar Finnacá, 7 tugra lat an cuigfi fuil ar do rğáera anocet gan biað go nuige an tfo d'á ttiağaimne; po geðair biað 7 lionn agaimne. Do piğnfo amlaio rin, tugrat an coigior cléirfo, 7 po coirğfo an tfo leanna, lf an toiğe do cléirfo 7 an lea aile do laochair. Aite Aðamánán po líonað é ó pat an rriorao naoib, 7 rriorat fairtine, 7 apeð po ráio: buð airioí Eir-eann, ar ré, an rfi d'á ttugao an rligra: 7 buð cfo cpaðair 7 eagna Eirfinn Aðamánán, 7 buð e anmcara Fionnacá, 7 biaio Finnacá i fsetnairge móir, co po oilbeimnğ do Aðamánán.

Níor

* *Broken vessel on his back.*—It appears from a passage in Bede's "Eecl. History," lib. iii., c. 27, that the sons of the Saxon nobility who were studying in Ireland in 646 "went about from one

master's cell to another, the Scoti willingly receiving them all, and taking care to supply them with food, and to furnish them with books to read, and their teaching gratis." It is curious how much this re-

vited by him in his turn. As they rode along they met Adamnan, who was then a young school-boy, travelling the same road, having a vessel full of milk on his back; and as he ran off out of the way before the horsemen, his foot struck against a stone, and he fell with the vessel, which was broken to pieces, and, though the horsemen rode swiftly, they were not swifter than Adamnan with his broken vessel on his back^c, and he being sad and melancholy. When Finnachta perceived him, he burst into a fit of laughter, and he said to Adamnan: "That shall make thee glad, for I am willing to repair every injury in my power: thou shalt receive, O school-boy," said Finnachta, "shelter from me, and be not sorrowful." What Adamnan said was:—"O good man," said he, "I have cause for being melancholy, for there are three good school-boys in one house, and they have us as two messengers, and there is always one messenger going about seeking food for the five; and it came to my turn to-day to seek for them. The gathering I had fell to the ground, and, what I grieve for more, the borrowed vessel has been broken, and I have not wherewithal to pay for it." "I will pay for the vessel," said Finnachta; "and do thou bring with thee the five who are without food depending on thee, to the house to which we are going, and you shall receive food and drink from us." This was done accordingly: the four clerics were brought; and the ale-house was prepared, half the house for clerics, and the other half for laics. The tutor of Adamnan was filled with the grace of the Holy Spirit, and with the spirit of prophecy, and he said:—"The man by whom this banquet is given shall be supreme monarch of Erin, and Adamnan shall be the head of the piety and wisdom of Erin, and he shall be the spiritual adviser of Finnachta, and Finnachta shall be in great repute until he shall offend Adamnan."

Not

seembles the modern "poor scholar of our own times," who went about on foot, and

was everywhere entertained by the Irish peasantry on account of his learning.

Níorí bo cian d'aimpíur iar rin co tacute Fionnaéta γ ni fFíurí Ror a éapa féin leir d'ionnraigíó bráéar a áéar, .i. Cionnraolaó, do iarpraíó fFírainn fair. Do raó Cíno-raolaó árho-rao-raigéacé na Míóí uile ó Sionunn go fairge do, .i. ar éiéirí tuacatí fícé. Ro baorí Fínaéta fFíurí ne n-aimpíre amlaíó rin. Táiníc d'á com-aimple fFíurí a éapuíó fén .i. ní fFéir Rorí, cia do génaó, uair ní bó loir lair marí no boí. Do raó-raíóe óna comaimple éruaíó éróóa óó, γ aréó no raíó ríur: Naé ríoinnó Slíge Arail Míóe forí óó? Óna-ra an óara leiré d'ó'n Mhíóe coror fairíurí óuéraétaé óuir, γ marí búr fairíurí óuir an leé rin, óna comóal fFíurí in lé éile, γ maríó a ndóóaoine a ruinn cáta raíóe, γ ní namá biar lairríge na Míóe agat, acé bíaíó cíó ríge Tímríac beór, máó ail lé. Do ríge iarpaí Fionnaéta an comaimple rin, γ na fFuaáurí cáé iar rin forí bráéarí a áéar .i. forí Cíno-raolaó. Ó do cuala bín Cíno-raolaíó rin no boí ag béim forí a fFíurí 'man ma-raigéacé do raó d'Fínaéta; ar ann no éan an bín: Ra íáó-raó, ut ríurpa. Do raóac cáé go éruaíó éróóa íorpra iar rin .i. éíurí Cionnraolaó γ Fionnaéta i n-Aínceallera, γ no maríó Cíno-raolaó ann γ rocháíóe maille fFíurí. Ro gab Fionnaéta iar rin ríge n-Éirínn na ríóíó bliaóam.

Ar é an Fionnaéta rin no máir an mborama do Moling, ar na tobaé la éféraíó ní ríemí rin anall, .i. ó Thuacal Tíémar

80

^a *Sinainn*.—i. e. the River Shannon. Ancient Meath extended from the River Shannon to the sea.

^e *Slighe-Asail*.—An ancient road extending from the Hill of Tara in the direction of Lough Owel and the Shannon. It divided ancient Meath into two equal parts, not east and west, as at present, but north and south. See Ann. Four M.,

A. D. 157, p. 104.

^f *Ut supra*.—See above, under A. D. 675.

^g *Twenty years*.—This is correct. He succeeded in 675, and was slain 14th Nov., 695.

^h *Borumha*.—This was an exorbitant tax, said to have been originally imposed on the Leinster-men by the monarch Tua-

Not long after this, Finnachta and his friend the King of Fera-Ros came to his father's brother, Cennfaeladh, to ask land of him, and Cennfaeladh gave him the head stewardship of all Meath from the Sinainn^d to the sea, i. e. over twenty-four territories. Finnachta was thus situated for some time. He came to consult with his own friend, the King of Fera-Ros, as to what he should do, for he was not satisfied with his station. His friend gave him a hard and wicked advice, and he said to him : " Does not Slighe-Asail^e divide Meath into two equal parts ? Make thou one half of Meath faithfully loyal to thee ; and when this half is loyal to thee, appoint a meeting with the other half, and kill their chieftains who are their leaders in battle, and thou shalt not only have the full sovereignty of Meath, but also of Teanhair, if thou wilt." Finnachta followed this advice ; and he afterwards challenged his father's brother to battle, viz. Cennfaeladh. When Cennfaeladh's wife heard this, she was reproaching her husband for having given the stewardship of Meath to Finnachta. It was then the woman sung : " There closed," &c., *ut supra*^f. After this a battle was vigorously and bravely fought between them ; viz. between Cennfaeladh and Finnachta, at Aircealtra, where Cennfaeladh and numbers of others were slain along with him ; after which Finnachta assumed the monarchy of Erin [and reigned] twenty years^g.

It was this Finnachta that remitted the Borumha^h to Moling after it had been levied during the reigns of forty kings previously, viz. from

thal Techtmhar in the second century. It was the cause of many battles, but was at length remitted by Finnachta at the request of St. Moling, who is represented in the text as having deceived him by a mental reservation. See Ann. F. M.,

696, p. 298. Acts of this kind attributed to the Irish saints, as if laudable, by their biographers, are a curious evidence of the rudeness of the times, and have been censured by the earlier Bollandists in the severest terms.

ʒo ʒionnaçta, Tainiz iapañ Moling ó Laiçmib uile d'iappaio
 maite na ðopoia por ʒionnaçta. Rá iapp tpa Moling ap
 ʒinnaçta maitem na ðopoia ʒpia lá ʒ aiðce. Rá maie iapañ
 ʒinaçta an ðopoia ʒpia la ʒ aiðce. Rob ionann aʒ Moling rin
 aʒap a maitem tpe bite : uair ní ʒpuil 'ran aimpiç aæt lo ʒ aiðce.
 bá doiç imurpo la ʒinnaçta ap aon lo ʒ aon aiðce namá. Tainiz
 Moling peime amac, ʒ aʒib po ráib; Tuçair cáirde impe tpe
 bite ʒ ané; po ʒeall Moling nfm d'ʒionnaçta. Ro tuiç ono
 ʒinaçta ʒup po meall Moling é, ʒ aʒpubairt ʒpia a muinçip :
 eipçio ap ré i noʒçaið an duine naom do çuaið uaim, ʒ aʒpaio ʒip
 naç tuçupa aæt cáirde aon laoi ʒ aon aiðce ðó; uair an ðap lfm,
 po meall an duine naom mé, uair ní ʒpuil aæt la ʒ aʒaiç ip in
 mbioç uile. O po ʒioip Moling imurpo ʒo tçioçpaiðe na ðçhaio
 rá ʒioç ʒo tçioç tinnearnaç ʒo ráimç a tçç, ʒ ní ʒuçpað ioip muin-
 çip an pí ʒaip.

Aið beipaið apañle ʒo ʒuç Moling duan laip d'ʒionnachta .i.
 ʒionnaçta por Uib Néill 7c (atá rin 'rin ðopoia 'rin lioburpa
 ʒçioðta). Ro maieio tpa an ðopoia do Moling ó rin ʒo bpaç,
 ʒ çiap bo haiepeaç la ʒionnaçta nioç ʒib a tobaç, uair ap do
 çionn nime po maie. Et hoc epç uepiup.

In xuo. anno ab hoc anno po maie ʒionnaçta an ðopoia tainiz
 Aðamnan ʒó çéðoip d'ionnpaiçio ʒinaçta tap éip Moling, ʒ po
 çuip clépeaç d'a muinçip ap çionn ʒionnaçta ʒo tçioçpað ða aʒ
 allam. Ap ann po ðoiç ʒinnaçta aʒ imipt ʒiçille. Tair d'açal-
 lam Aðamnan, ap an clépeaç. Ní paçað ʒo ðçaip an cluiç ip,
 ap

¹ *The book called the Borumha.*—There is a copy of this historical tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, and another in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2, 18. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 106, p. 100. It is

much in the style of this story, but less modernized. It is interspersed with quotations from ancient Irish poems adduced in proof of the historical facts related by its author.

from Tuathal Techtmhar, to Finnachta. Moling came [as an ambassador] from all Leinster to request a remission of the Borumha from Finnachta. Moling asked of Finnachta to forgive the Borumha for a day and a night. Finnachta forgave the Borumha for a day and a night. This to Moling was the same as to forgive it for ever, for there is not in time but day and night. But Finnachta thought it was one [natural] day and night. Moling came forth before him, and said: "Thou hast given a respite respecting it for ever, and yesterday;" Moling promised heaven to Finnachta. But Finnachta conceived that Moling had deceived him, and he said to his people: "Go," said he, "in pursuit of this holy man, who has gone away from me, and say unto him that I have not given respite for the Borumha, to him, but for one day and one night, for methinks the holy man has deceived me, for there is but one day and one night in the whole world." But when Moling knew that they were coming in pursuit of him, he ran actively and hastily till he reached his house, and the people of the King did not come up with him at all.

Others say that Moling brought a poem with him to Finnachta, beginning: "Finnachta over the Race of Niall," &c. (and this poem is written in the book called the Borumha)ⁱ. However, the Borumha was forgiven to Moling from that till judgment; and though Finnachta was sorry for it, he was not able to levy it, for it was for the sake of [obtaining] heaven he had remitted it. *Et hoc est verius.*

In the fifteenth year from the year in which Finnachta had forgiven the Borumha, Adamnan came to Finnachta after Moling, and he sent a cleric of his people to Finnachta that he might come to converse with him. Finnachta was then playing chess. "Come to converse with Adamnan," said the cleric. "I will not till this game is finished," said Finnachta. The cleric returned to Adamnan, and told him the answer of Finnachta. "Go thou to him, and say to him

ar Fionnaқта. Тάιης an clépeac d'ionnpoixið Aðamnain, 7 po innir ppißpa Fionnaқта dó. Eixið-pi da ionnpoixið piox, 7 abair ppi: geðað-ра caoðað palm anairfo pin, 7 atá palm 'pan caoðað pin, 7 guiofso-ра an coimòsð pin tpalmpain conac geðað mac na ua duirpi no ppi do coimanma zo bpiæt piße n-Eipenn. Ra éuaið ono an clépeac, 7 po piáð pe Fionnaқта pin, 7 ní tapað Fionnaқта da uiðe, acé po imbir a piécill zo tapnaiß an cluiçe. Tair d'agallain Aðamnain, a Fionnaқта, ar an clépeac. Ni paß, ar Fionnaқта, zo tair an cluiçipi. Ro innir an clépeac pain do Aðamnán. Abairpi ppiipiom, ar Aðamnán, geðaðpa caoðað palm an airfo pin, 7 atá palm 'pan caoðað pin, 7 iairpapa ipin palm pin, 7 cuingfopa ar an ccoimòsð gairpe paogail doðain. Ra innir an clépeac pin d'Pinaçða, 7 ní tapað Fionnaқта da paioðe, acé pa imbir a piécill zo tapnaiß an cluiçe. Tair d'agallað Aðamnain, ar an clépeac. Ní paß ar Fionnaқта zo tair an cluiçipi. Táinic an clépeac, 7 pa innir do Aðamnán ppeaßpa Fionnaқта. Eixpi dá ionnpoixið, ar Aðamnán, 7 abair ppi, geðaðpa an tpiß caoðað, 7 atá palm 'pan caoðað pin, 7 guiofopa an coimòsð 'pan tpalmpain na puiçipiox plaiçup nime. Táinic an clépec peime zo Fionnaқта, 7 pa innir pin. Map po éuala Pionnaқта pain po éupi an piécill zo hobann uað, 7 táinic d'ionnpoixið Aðamnain. Ci doð tuß annopa éugam, ar Aðamnán, 7 na tpißgair ppi na tectaireacétaib eile? Areð po ðepa ðain, ar Fionnaқта, an tomaoiðsñ do pionir peime po oim .i. gan mac na ua uaim do gáðail piße, 7 gan pear mo coimanma i piße n-Eipenn, no gairpe paogail ðain; éðiom popiom paið, an tan imuppo po geallairi nñ do gaid popm, ar uime tánaß zo hobann do d'agallaðpi; uair ní ppuil a pulainßpaiðe agam-ра.

An píop, ar Aðamnain an ðhopainia do maiçeann ðuit lá 7 aiðçe do Moling? Ar píop, ar Fionnaқта. Ro meallað éu, ar Aðamnain,

him that I shall sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among that fifty in which I shall pray the Lord that a son or grandson of his, or a man of his name, may never assume the sovereignty of Erin." The cleric accordingly went and told that to Finnachta, but Finnachta took no notice, but played at his chess till the game was finished. "Come to converse with Adamnan, O Finnachta!" said the cleric. "I will not go," said Finnachta, "till this [next] game is finished." The cleric told this to Adamnan. "Say unto him," said Adamnan, "that I will sing fifty psalms during that time, and that there is a psalm among that fifty in which I will ask and beseech the Lord to shorten his life for him." The cleric told this to Finnachta, but Finnachta took no notice of it, but played away at his chess till the game was finished. "Come to converse with Adamnan," said the cleric. "I will not," said Finnachta, "till this game is finished." The cleric told to Adamnan the answer of Finnachta. "Go to him," said Adamnan, "and tell him that I will sing the third fifty psalms, and that there is a psalm in that fifty in which I will beseech the Lord that he may not obtain the kingdom of heaven." The cleric came to Finnachta and told him this. When Finnachta heard this, he suddenly put away the chess from him, and he came to Adamnan. "What has brought thee to me now, and why didst thou not come at the other messages?" "What induced me to come," said Finnachta, "was the threats which thou didst hold forth to me, viz., that no son or grandson of mine should ever reign, and that no man of my name should ever assume the sovereignty of Erin, or that I should have shortness of life. I deemed these [threats] light; but when thou didst promise me to take away heaven from me, I then came suddenly, because I cannot endure this."

"Is it true," said Adamnan, "that the Borumha was remitted by thee for a day and a night to Moling?" "It is true," said Finnachta.

Adamnán, ar ionann rin γ α ματέσν επρέ βίτε, γ αρ αmlαiò πο βοί
γα ατέορράν, γ πο πρίο αν λαioò:—

Amu γε cήγλαiò cuacá an pí cpinléit gan déda,
An buap do máit do Moling deébir don cing nīr péda;
Damaò mīri Pionnaéta, rgo maò mé plait Témpa,
Go brát noá αττιβεραιnn, ní dīngenainn α νοsina.
Gac pí nac maétnn α éiur ar paða bío α rḡéla.
Mairḡ do pað an dail, an tí ar lag ar do ar méla.
Do apnaétaρ do řaopa, ar ap baopa go mbinne,
Mairḡ mīḡ po máit α éiupa, α lopa nsmòda nīme.
Socla gac nsc o épeabur, ar mairḡ lñar do liaða,
Ar paða an dailpa macaite, ba paite ḡomba pīacá.
Dámpa pīri puaður cru, po éairnfninn mo bíoðbaða
Ro éoigebainn mo dionḡna, pobpat iomða m'iorḡala
Roboír iomða m'iorḡala, mo bpiatpa miboir ḡuaéta.
Roboír pīopa mo ðala, pobdír lána mo éuaéta.
Roboír iompoigri m'airpe, mo ðala pobdír dainḡne.
An dál řa, cia ciam ba tecmaing, ní lécpaiñ pe Laighe.
ḡuðimri itge por Ohia, nacum tair báp no baoḡal,
ḡur po éepno amu Moling, ní ðsc do pinn no ðpaðap.
Mac Paillen řsī ðap mī, ní clairpósr ðapa mapá.

Ro

¹ *Thou hast been deceived.*—This story is found in the tract called the “Borumha Laighen,” but the antiquity of that tract, in its present form, cannot be very great. A writer in the “Dublin University Magazine” for Feb., 1848, p. 225, says “that it would have been better for the people of Leinster to have continued to pay the Borumean tribute to this day than that their St. Moling should have set an

example of clerical special pleading and mental reservation, in the equivocation by which he is represented to have procured their release from that impost.” The whole story is, however, a mere bardic fiction as regards Adamnan and Moling; but it must be confessed that it was universally read and received as true in ancient times by the people of Leinster and Ulster, and must have exercised a

“Thou hast been deceived”^k, said Adamnan, “for this is the same as to remit it for ever.” And he went on scolding him, and sung the lay:—

To-day, though they bind the locks of the white-haired toothless
King,

The cows which he forgave to Moling are due to a wiser head.

If I were Finnachta^l, and that I were chief of Teamhair,

Never would I forgive it; I would not do what he has done.

Of every king who remits not his tribute, long shall the stories
remain.

Woe to him who gave this respite; to the weak it is sorrow!

Thy wisdom has ended, and given way to folly.

Alas for the King who forgave his tributes, O heavenly Jesus of
heaven!

Weak is every one who is anile; woe! who follow grey-beards!

Long is this bargain to last; longer till the debts are due!

Were I a king who sheds blood, I would humble my enemies,

I would raise up my fortresses, many would be my conflicts.

Many would be my conflicts: my words would not be false.

Just would be my compacts, full would be my territories.

Visible would be my qualities, firm would be my treaties.

This treaty should it happen to me, I would not cede to Leinster-men.

I ask a petition from God, that death or danger may not over-
take me,

That Moling may this day escape, may he not perish by point or
edge [of weapon].

Mac Faillen, from beyond the sea, will not be driven over sea.

He

demoralizing effect upon their minds.

¹ *If I were Finnachta*.—These lines were evidently fabricated by some war-like poet who wished to stimulate the

race of Tuathal to renew this tribute. In one of the poems addressed to Turlough Luinech O'Neill, he is advised to renew the Borumha.

Ro fíodir puna mic Dé, ro fíodir mac Dé arúna.
 Trí éaoḡaid palm ḡac Dia, aḡeð ḡeḡiur ar Dha.
 Trí éaoḡaid boct peolḡoirḡe, aḡeð biaḡur ḡac noíðce.
 An bile buaḡa birḡ, an fírið ḡur na fíḡraib
 Long líḡda fo fuair fáilte, tonn beaḡda baḡce ḡreapail,
 An lon óir ar an inne, an clár óir or na clannaib,
 'Eigne Dubḡlairi duinne, fuaim toinne tonn pḡia halla. Anu.

Ro éapinn tra iar rin Fionnaḡta a éñh a n-uḡt Aḡainnán,
 7 do riḡne aḡriḡe 'na fíaḡnairi, 7 ro loḡ Aḡamnan do maḡfñ na
 ḡopaḡa.

ḡal. Mopḡ Colḡan mic Paillbe Flainn, rí Muman. Caḡ eḡir
 huib Cinnḡilaḡ 7 Oppaḡib, in quo Tuaim ḡnáḡa .i. Cícaipe, rí
 Oppaḡe occiḡur epḡ. Paolán Sñcḡrḡul, rí hUa cCinnḡilaḡ
 uicḡor fuḡ. Unde—

An caḡ la Tuaim ḡnáḡa nír éiḡir [.i. nír ba éiḡir]
 Diaḡbeḡt feaḡur naḡ etaḡ [.i. naḡḡoḡl leiḡ a ḡabaḡḡ]
 Paolan cáḡḡe ar éiḡin

Dó

^m *Berbha*.—i. e. the River Barrow, on the banks of which St. Moling erected his monastery. Breasal, here referred to, was Breasal Breac, one of the Pagan kings of Leinster, who is much celebrated by the Irish poets for his naval exploits. He is the ancestor of all the great families of Leinster and Ossory. See Reeves's "Ecel. Antiq. of Down, Connor, and Dromore," p. 200.

ⁿ *Dubhglaise*.—Now Douglas, a stream in the east of the Queen's County, which falls into the River Barrow.

^o *Forgave him*.—Finnachta had committed a great sin against the race of Tu-

thal by forgiving the Borumean tribute to gain heaven for himself, or by allowing himself to be outwitted by St. Moling. To remit the Borumha in order to gain heaven for himself was doubtless to deprive the race of Tuathal Techtmhar of a great revenue for a selfish purpose; but to allow himself to be outwitted by St. Moling was scarcely a sin on the part of the King, for it appears that Finnachta had no notion of remitting the Borumha at all. Hemerely promised to stay the levying of it for one natural day and night, which St. Moling, by a kind of logic not very intelligible, interpreted to mean *for ever*, and this interpretation Adamnan

He knows the secrets of the Son of God; the Son of God knows his secrets.

Thrice fifty psalms each day he sings to God;
 Thrice fifty paupers, worthy deed, he feeds each night.
 The virtuous, productive tree, the seer with the visions,
 The foreign ship which has found welcome,
 The wave of Berbha^m of the ship of Breasal,
 The golden treasure from the centre, the golden board over the tribes,
 The salmon of the brown Dubhghlaiseⁿ, the wave-sound, the wave
 against the cliff.

After this Finnachta placed his head in the bosom of Adamnan, and he did penance in his presence, and Adamnan forgave him^o for the remission of the Borumha.

[678.] Kal. The death of Colgu^p, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster. A battle [was fought] between the Ui-Ceinnseallaigh and the Osraighi, in which Tuaim-snamha, i. e. Cicaire, King of Osraighe, was slain. Faelan Senchustal, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was the victor. On which was said:—

The battle by Tuaim-snamha could not be gained^a;
 Which he fought against his will,
 Faelan respite, with difficulty,

To

is represented as having approved of. In the historical tract called the "Borumean Tribute," St. Moling is represented as requesting the King to forgive the Borumha till *Luan*, i. e. Monday, in the ordinary sense of the word, but it appears that *luan* also meant the Day of Judgment; and St. Moling insisted on this being the true meaning of the word as used in the compact between him and the head of the

race of Tuathal Techtmhar on this occasion, although the latter had no idea that the word was to be used in that sense. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216, *et seq.*

^p *Colgu*.—A. D. 677. "Toimsnama, rex Osraigi, quievit. Mors Colggen mic Failbei Flainn, regis Muman."—*Ann. Ult.*

^a *Gained*.—The words within brackets in the Irish text are given as a gloss over

Óó dor rad po córmaile ba bpat a bponnað
 ʒo ttau ʒialla Oppaiʒe o ta buana ʒo Cumar.

Cað Dúin lōca. Cað Liaʒ Maoláin. Cað i Calatpor in quo
 uictur ep̄t Domnall breac. Paolan (.i. dalta Caoimʒin) mac
 Colman, pí Laiʒean moritur.

Quier Failbe ab lae.

Kal. Cað etip Fionnaçta ʒ becc mboirçe. Incipit Fiana-
 mail pegnape por Laiʒnið.

Kal. Colman ab bññcaip quieuit.

Loʒað na pioʒ i nDun Ceitir̄n .i. Dungal mac Sʒanail, pi
 Cpuir̄ne, ʒ Cñnpaolað mac Suibne, pi Ciannaçta ʒlinne ʒaim̄in;
 la Maolduin mac Maolp̄t̄piʒ po loʒað.

Ciap ingñ Duibreac.

Kal. ʒuin Cñnpaolað mic Colʒain, pí Connaçt.

Cað Raça móipe Maiʒe line p̄pi breac̄nu, du i ttorc̄air̄
 Caçupac mac Maoldúin, pí Cpuir̄ne, ʒ Ultán mac Diocolla.

Morr

nir eir̄ip and na deat̄il respectively.

¹ *From Buana to Cumor*.—This is probably a mistake for, “from Bladma to Cumar,” i. e. from Slieve Bloom to the Cumar, or Meeting of the Three Waters, which was the extent of the ancient Ossory, and is still that of the diocese of Ossory.

² *Dun-locha*.—Probably Dunloe, in the county of Kerry. This entry, and the following, are not to be found in any of the other Annals.

³ *Liaḡ-Maelain*.—Not identified.

⁴ *Calatros*.—A place in the west of Scotland. See Reeves’ “Adamnan,” p. 123, and Ann. Ult., A. D. 677. Domhnall Brec was King of Scotland.

⁵ *Faelan*.—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 663, and in the F. M. at 665. St. Caeimhghin, the tutor of this king, died in the year 618.

⁶ *Failbhe*.—Ann. Ult. 678, Tigh. 679. He was the immediate predecessor of Adamnan, who makes a distinct allusion to him in his “Vit. Columbæ,” lib. i., c. 3 (Reeves, p. 26).

⁷ *Bec Boirche*.—“A. D. 678, Bellum contra Bec mBoirche.”—Ann. Ult. Tigh. 679.

⁸ *Colman*.—“A. D. 679 [Tigh. 680]. Colman, abbas Benchair, pausat.”—Ann. Ult.

⁹ *Dun Ceithirn*.—Now called the Giant’s Seonce. It is an ancient cyclopean fort situate in the parish of Dunbo,

To him gave, in appearance, his grant was betrayal,
So that he took the hostages of Osraighe from Buana to Cumor^r.

The battle of Dun-locha^s. The battle of Liag-Maelain^t. A battle was fought in Calatros^u, in which Domhnall Breac was conquered. Faelan^v (the alumnus of Cainhghin), son of Colman, King of Leinster, died.

[679.] The death of Failbhe^x, Abbot of Ia.

Kal. A battle between Finnachta and Bec Boirche^y. Fian-amhail began to reign over Leinster.

[680.] Kal. Colman^z, Abbot of Benchair, died.

[681.] The burning of the kings in Dun-Ceithirn^a, i. e. Dunghal, son of Sgannal, King of the Cruithni, Cennfaeladh, son of Suibhne, King of Cianacta-Glinne Gaimhin^b; by Maelduin, son of Maelfith-righ, they were burnt.

Ciar^c, daughter of Duibhrea.

[682.] Kal. The killing of Cennfaeladh^d, son of Colgan, King of Connaught.

The battle of Rath-mor of Magh-line^e against the Britons, in which were slain Cathasach, son of Maelduin, King of the Cruithni^f, and Ultan, son of Dicolla.

The

in the north of the county of Londonderry. "A. D. 680 [*Tigh*. 681.] Combustio Regum in Dun-Ceithirn," &c.—*Ann. Ult.*

^b *Ciannachta-Glinne Gaimhin*.—Now the barony of Keenaght, in the present county of Londonderry.

^c *Ciar*.—She is the patroness of the parish of Kilkeary, in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 14-16, at 6th

January, and *Ann. F. M.*, A. D. 679; *Tigh*. 681.

^d *Cennfaeladh*.—A. D. 681 [*Tigh*. 682]. *Jugulatio Cinnfaelae mic Colgen, regis Connacie*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^e *Rathmor of Magh-line*.—Now Rathmore, a townland containing the remains of a large earthen rath with a cave, situate in the parish of Donegore, near the town of Antrim. See *Ann. F. M.*, A. D. 680.

^f *Cruithni*.—i. e. the Picts of Dalaradia.

Moſſi Suibhne mic Maelúma príncepſi Corcaige [i. pontificiſi Corcaſienſiſi].

Kal. Dunchað Muiriſge mac Maoilbuid iugulatur erſt.

Adamnan do gabail abðaine lae.

Cat Corann i ttorchari Colga mac blaémarc, ⁊ Fſiſur mac Maoibúin, mi Cineil Cairpre.

Initium mortalitatis puerorum in menſe Octobriſi, quae fuit tribur annis in hibernia.

Quier Airmeðaiſ na Craibhe.

Kal. Mortalitar filiorum in qua omnes principes et pere omnes nobiles iuuenum Scotorum perierunt.

Kal. Saxones campum breagh deuertant, et plurimas Eccleſias.

Kal. Domnall breac mac Eacað buide mortuus erſt.

Quier banbáin rſriba Cille Dara.

Kal. Quier Docúma Chonoc, ab ſlinne da loca.

Quier Roſrene ab Corcaige.

Ir in bliaðain ſi po fuarlaiſ Adáinnán an bſaið ruſgrat Saxoin a hEirinn.

Cat Duin Neaátain iſtſi mac Orra, ⁊ bſuite mac bile uictor fuit [ſic].

Sancta

^s *Suibhne*.—Ann. Ult. 681; Tigh. 682.

^b *Cork*.—The words in brackets in the Text are written as a gloss over the words "Princeps [*sic*] Coreaigne."

ⁱ *Dunchadh Muiriſge*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; F. M. 681.

^k *Adamnan*.—This entry is out of place here. It should have been inserted after the death of Failbhe, A. D. 679. See

Reeves's "Adamnan," page xlv.

^l *The battle of Corann*.—Ann. F. M. 681; Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683.

^m *Mortality of children*.—Ann. Ult. 682; Tigh. 683; Brut y Tywysog. and Ann. Cambr. 683.

ⁿ *Airmeadhach of Craebh*.—i. e. Abbot of *Craebh Laisre*, a place near Clonmacnoise. Ann. Ult. 682; F. M. 681; Tigh. 683.

The death of Suibhne^g, son of Maelumha, prince [i.e. abbot] of Cork^b.

[683.] Kal. Dunchadh Muirisgeⁱ, son of Maeldubh, was killed.

Adamnan^k assumed the abbacy of Ia.

The battle of Corann^l, in which were slain Colga, son of Blathmac, and Fergus, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairbre.

The beginning of the mortality of children^m in the month of October, which continued for three years in Ireland.

The repose of Airmeadhach of Craebhⁿ.

[684.] Kal. The mortality of the children, in which all the princes and almost all the nobles of the youth of the Scoti perished.

[685.] Kal. The Saxons^o devastated the plain of Breagh, and many churches.

[686.] Kal. Domhnall Breac, son of Eochaidh Buidhe [King of Scotland], died.

The repose of Banbhan^p, scribe of Cill-dara.

[687.] Kal. The repose of Dochuma Chonoc^q, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha.

The repose of Roisene^r, Abbot of Corcach.

In this year Adamnan ransomed the captives^s whom the Saxons had carried away from Erin.

The battle of Dun Neachtain^t, between the son of Ossa and Bruide^u, son of Bile, in which the latter was the victor.

The

^o *The Saxons*.—Ann. Ult. 684; Tigh. 685; Ann. F. M. 683; Saxon Chron. 684.

^p *Banbhan*.—Ann. Ult. 685; Tigh. 686.

^q *Dochuma Chonog*.—Ann. Ult. 686; Tigh. 687.

^r *Roisene*.—"A. D. 686 [Tigh. 687]. Dormitatio Rosseni, abbatis Corcaidhe mare" [great Cork: *mare* for *móre*].—Ann. Ult.

^s *Ransomed the captives*.—A. D. 686, or 687, Ann. Ult., and 689, Tigh. See Reeves's "Adamnan," pp. 186, 187, notes.

^t *Dun Neachtain*.—Now Dunnichen, a parish in Forfarshire. The Ann. Ult. 685, and Tigh. 686, say that this battle was fought on Saturday, 20th May, which agrees with 685. See Sax. Chron. 685.

^u *Bruide*.—He was King of the Picts;

Sancta Eðelþryða, Chriſti regina, filia Annae regis Anglo-
pum, et primo et alteri viro permagnifico, et poſtea Eðelþryðo
regi, coniux data eſt; poſtquam xii anno thorum incorrupta
peruauit maritalem poſt reginam ſumpto uelamine ſacro uirogo
ſanctimonialis efficitur, quæ poſt xui. repulſuræ cum uerſe
qua inuoluta eſt incorrupta peperit.

Α. Δ. 686. Ξαλ. Κατ' Imbleacha Phích, ι τροχαιρ Ουδóαιν-
βήρ, ηι Αρδα Γιαννάδα, η Υαρεπαίτε ηΥα Οίρριν : unde Ξαβορ-
άηη cecinit :—

Ὀρόνας Conaλλι μοιου δεέβιρ δόιβ ιαρ η-Υαρεπύου,
Νί βα eallma βιαρ ῥή, ι η-αρδ ιαρ η-Ουδóα ινέβήρ.

In hoc bello alienam patienti dominationem Γιαννάχτεια
γενήρ πριυατα εſτ regno.

Segine Eþr̃ ab Aþðmacha.

Cuþbertur Eþr̃ quieuit.

Cana mac Ξαρηναι μοριτυρ. Conſtantiuſ Imperator
μοριτυρ.

Ξαλ.

“Rex Fortrenn;” Tigh. 686; Ult. 685. Ecfrið, son of Ossa (i. e. Ecgfrith, son of Oswin) is called King of the Saxons. Reeves’s “Adamnan,” p. 186, note. Lap-
penberg (Hist. of Engl.). “Geneal. of the Kings of Bernicia,” vol. i., 289 (Thorpe’s Transl.).

* *Etheldryda*.—Or Aedilthryd. Bede, “Ecl. Hist.,” lib. iv., c. 19. She is often called St. Audry in England. She died A.D. 679, according to the Saxon Chronicle.

* *Ethelfrid*.—More correctly Ecgfrid, or Ecgfrith. He was King of Northumbria. This paragraph is extracted from Bede’s

Chron. sive de sex ætatibus sæculi, A.D. 688 (Works, ed. Giles, vol. vi., p. 327), and is very corruptly transcribed. Bede’s words are: “Sancta et perpetua virgo Christi Ædilhryda, filia Annæ regis Anglorum, et primo alteri viro permagnifico, et post Ecfrido regi conjunx data, post quam xii. annos thorum incorrupta servavit maritalem, post reginam sumpto velamine sacro virgo sanctimonialis efficitur: nec mora etiam virginum mater et nutrix pia sanctorum, accepto in construendum monasterium loco quem Elge vocant: cujus merita vivacia testatur etiam mortua caro, quæ

The Queen of Christ, St. Etheldrida^v, daughter of Anna, King of the [East] Angles, who had been first given in marriage to another nobleman, and afterwards to King Ethelfrid^x; after she had preserved her marriage-bed incorrupted for twelve years, the holy virgin, after she had become Queen, took the sacred veil, and became a nun; who sixteen years after her interment was found uncorrupted, as well as the shroud in which she had been wrapt.

[687.] A. D. 686. The battle of Imblech Phich^v, in which were slain Dubhdainbher, King of Ard-Cianachta^z, and Urchraithe Ua h-Ossin^a; whence Gabhorchenn cecinit :—

Sorrowful are the Conailli this day; they have cause after Uar-craithe.

Not in readiness shall be the sword in Ard, after Dubhdainbher.

In this battle the race of the Cianachta passed under the dominion of another family, and was deprived of its power.

Segine^b, Bishop, Abbot of Ard-macha [died].

Cuthbertus, bishop, quievit.

Cana^c, son of Gartnan, died. Constantine, the Emperor, died.

[689.]

post xvi. annos sepulturæ cum veste qua involuta est incorrupta reperitur.”

^v *Imblech Phich*.—Now Emlagh, near Kells, county of Meath. Ann. F. M. 686; Ann. Ult. 687; Tigh. 688.

^z *Ard Cianachta*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, Co. Louth. The Cianachta were of the race of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster. Tadhg, son of Cian, obtained this territory in the third century from Cormac Mac Airt, King of Ireland; the district extended from the River Liffey

to near Drumiskin, Co. Louth.

^a *Urchraidhe Ua h-Ossin*.—“Huarcride nepos Osseni.”—Ann. Ult. 687. “Uar-eridhe hUa hOssine, righ Conaille.”—Tigh. 688. See F. M. at A. D. 686.

^b *Segine*.—F. M. 686; Ann. Ult. 687; Tigh. 688. Cuthbert was Bishop of Lindisfarne. Ussher’s “Primordia,” pp. 944, 945; Bede, “Hist. Eccl.,” iv. 27.

^c *Cana*.—See Tigh. 688; Ult. 687. The Emperor Constantine IV., surnamed *Pogonatus*, died in 685.

Kal. Guin Diarmada Midhe, mic Airmethaigh Chaoic; de quo bancainte i nAonac Tailtehn cecinit :—

Sia Diarmaid dor por fein, pion gabla po lenaio laoiach,
ba hio uball abla oir, pian mapa moir mac an Chaoic.

Kal. Quier beccain ab Cluana irairio.

Gnatnat abbatirra Cille dapa.

Guin Congaile mic Maoileduin, mic Aoða bhinnám, pí Muínan.
Iurmananur minor imperat annir x.

Kal. Cronán mac hUa Cualna ab bhinnáir quíeuit. Fíe-
ciollaic mac Flann pí hUa Máine moritur. Ailill mac Dungaile
píCruíne moritur.

Kal. Adamnanur xiiii anno port obitum Failbe ab. lae ad
hiberniam uenit. Físgar mac Aoðán, pí an éúigíó moritur.
Guin Faolcáir pí Oppaige. Guin Cinnpaolaid mic Maoilbrea-
pail la Laigib.

Kal. Bruide mac bile pí Foirtrean moritur.

Mairiú na bopama la Fionnaicta do Moling, ar na breic la
xl. pí, unde dicitur :—

Clepaica

^d *Diarmaid Midhe*.—Or Diarmait of Meath, i. e. King of Meath. “Jugulatio Diarmata m^e. Airmethaigh, .i. r. Midhi, la h Aed m^e. nDluthaigh r. Fercul.”—Tigh. 689; Ult. 688. The female poet here quoted is unknown.

^e *Beccan*.—Ult. 689, where he is called “Dobecog of Cluain Aird,” which is correct. Tigh. 690, and F. M. 687, have Cluain Iraird. The devotional name *Dobecog*, or *Dabecog*, instead of the diminutive *Beccan*, is used by Ult. and Tigh.

^f *Congal, son of Maelduin*.—Ann. F. M. 687.

^g *Justinianus minor*.—Began to reign 685, and reigned ten years, when he was deposed, and his nose cut off. This entry is out of its proper place.

^h *Cronan Mac Ua Cualna*.—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

ⁱ *Fíthchellach, son of Flann*.—Ann. F. M. 688; Ann. Ult. 690; Tigh. 691.

^k *Ailill, son of Dunghal*.—Not in the published Annals.

[689.] Kal. The slaying of Diarmaid Midhe^d, son of Airmheadh-ach Caech [i. e. blind], of whom the female satirist said at the fair of Tailtin :—

Diarmaid placed a bush on himself; he of the fair arms who destroyed heroes.

He was the apple of the golden orchard; the King of the great sea was this son of the Caech [i. e. the blind].

[660.] Kal. The repose of Beccan^e, Abbot of Cluain-Iraid.

Gnathnat, Abbess of Cill-dara, [died.]

The slaying of Congal, son of Maelduin^f, son of Aedh Bennan, King of Munster.

Justinianus minor^g reigns ten years.

[691.] Kal. Cronan Mac Ua Cualna^h, Abbot of Benchair, died.

Fithchellach, son of Flannⁱ, King of Ui Maine, died. Ailell, son of Dunghal^k, King of the Cruithni, died.

[692.] Kal. Adamnan^l came to Ireland in the thirteenth year after the death of Failbhe, Abbot of Ia. Fergus, son of Aedhan, King of the province^m, died. The slaying of Faelcharⁿ, King of Osraighe. The slaying of Cennfaeladh, son of Maelbresail, by the Leinster-men.

[693.] Kal. Bruide, son of Bile^o, King of Foirtreann, died.

The remission of the Borumha^p by Finnachta to Moling, after it had been levied by forty kings, on which was said—

Forty

^l *Adamnan*.—See Adamnan's "Vit. Columbe" (ed. Reeves), p. 378.

^m *King of the province*.—i. e. of the territory of Uladh. "Fergus mac Aedain rex in Coicidh," [i. e. of the province] "obiit."—*Ann. Ult.*, A. D. 691.

ⁿ *Faelchar*.—"Faelchar hua Mailodrai" Tigh. 693. "Faelcar nepos Macle ordae."

Ult. 692. "Faolcar Ua Maolodra." F. M. 690; Clonm. 688.

^o *Bruide, son of Bile*.—He was King of Fortreann, or Pietland, and died in 693.—Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 378.

^p *The remission of the Borumha*.—See note ^o, p. 84, *supra*, and F. M., A. D. 106, p. 99, and A. D. 593, p. 216.

Forty kings there were, by whom the Borumha was levied,
From the time of Tuathal of Tlachtgha, to the exact time of
Finachta.

Cætera præscripsimus.

The death of Finamhail^a, son of Maeltuile, King of Leinster. Foichsechan, one of his own people, killed him, of which Moling [said]—

When Fianamhail cried out, “At them, ye nobles all!”
Had Foichsechan withheld, the son of Maeltuile would have
lived.

[694.] Kal. Bran, son of Conall^r, began to reign over the Leinster-men.

Cronan the Dwarf^s, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

Mochua, of Balla^t, quievit.

Huidhrine^a, of Maghbile, quievit.

The slaying of Cearbhall^v, son of Maelodhra, King of the Ui-Neill [of Leinster(?)].

A battle [was fought] between the Osraighi and the Leinster-men, in which Faelchair^x, grandson of Maelodhra, fell.

[695.] Kal. The slaying of Finnachta^v, son of Dunchadh, King of Erin and of Breasal, his son along with him, by his own brethren. This is the manner in which he was killed: when Finnachta sent his son Breasal into the tent at Greallach-Dollaidh^z, his brethren, who were opposed to him, viz. Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Conghalach, son of Conaing, came, without being perceived by them, into the tent,
and

The true year is 695. See O’Flaherty’s “Ogygia,” Part iii., c. 93, p. 432.

^a *Greallach Dollaidh*.—This is probably

the place now called Grellach, Anglice Girley, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

See Ann. F. M., A. D. 693, note ^a, p. 297.

puball 7 pa marb̃rat Fionnaáeta 7 a mac, 7 pa b̃ñrat a ccionna
óíob̃; unde dicitur:—

ba durr̃an oFionnaáeta aniu laige i ccroiliže
Ron bé lá f̃s̃raib̃ ñime díol̃gaó ionna b̃ópaime.

Or̃g̃ain Tar̃õg mic Failbe i ñG̃l̃ionn g̃aim̃in.

Quier M̃indbair̃ñ, ab Aáar̃o bó.

G̃aim̃ine Lúg̃maiz̃ mor̃itur.

Morr̃ b̃rain, mic Conaill b̃iz̃.

Ral. Loing̃r̃c̃ mac Aong̃ara po g̃ab̃ riže n-Ẽreann i ñõf̃gaó
Finñaeta pe hoct̃ mb̃liad̃naib̃. Fionguine mac Con gan má̃taip̃
mor̃itur. F̃h̃igal Aíone, 7 F̃ianaí̃ail mac Maonaiz̃ mor̃iunt̃ur.
Congalać mac Conaing mic Aóda mor̃itur.

Loic̃ine M̃ño Sapieñr, ab Cille d̃ara, iug̃ulat̃ur ep̃t.

Cumm̃em̃i Mũg̃d̃or̃na quieuit̃.

Ral. Adam̃nañur uenit̃ in h̃ib̃erñiam, et ind̃ic̃it̃ legem̃ inno-
cent̃ium popul̃i h̃ib̃erñiae .i. gan maca gan m̃rá do m̃ar̃b̃aó.

Car̃án r̃ep̃ib̃a ó Lur̃ca quieuit̃.

Moling̃ Luac̃ra, pleñur d̃iẽp̃um quieuit̃.

Maol̃rãt̃ur̃taiz̃ riž̃ na n-Ãir̃g̃iall quieuit̃.

Iom̃air̃f̃g̃ Crañóca, i r̃tor̃c̃air̃ f̃ear̃c̃air̃ mac Maol̃ d̃úin.
b̃r̃ist̃nai 7 Ulaíó do f̃ár̃ucc̃aó Maiz̃e Muir̃t̃eime.

Ral.

^a *Tadhg, son of Failbhe*.—Ann. F. M. 693.
Glenn Gaimin was the ancient name of
the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven,
in the barony of Keenaght, county of Lon-
donderry. It is called by Tighernach,
A. D. 695, “Glen in Croccind;” trans-
lated “vallis pellis,” by the Ann. Ult. 694.

^b *Mennbairn*.—Ann. F. M. 693; Ult.
694. *Achadh-bo* is the present Aghabo, in
the Queen’s County. *Lughmhagh* is the

present town of Louth.

^c *Bran*.—Ann. F. M. 687; Tigh. 690.

^d *Loingseech, son of Aenghus*.—Ann. Ult.
and Tigh. 695, which seems the true year.
But he reigned nine, not eight years. See
O’Flaherty’s “Ogyg.,” p. 432.

^e *Fingine*.—Ann. Ult. 695; Tigh. 696.

^f *Law of the Innocents*.—There are two
copies of this *Lex Innocentium*, called
Cain Adamnain, still preserved, one in a

and killed Finnachta and his son, and cut off their heads, on which was said—

Pitiful for Finnachta this day, to lie in death.

He will be with the men of heaven for remitting the Borumha.

The slaying of Tadhg, son of Failbhe^a, in Glenngaimhin.

The death of Mennbairén^b, Abbot of Achadh-bo.

Gaimide, of Lughmhagh, died.

The death of Bran^c, son of Conall Beg.

[695.] Kal. Loingsech, son of Aenghus^d, took the government of Erin, after Finnachta, for eight years. Finguine^e, son of Cu-ganmathair, died. Ferghal Aidhne [King of Connaught], and Fian-amhail, son of Maenach, died. Conghalach, son of Conaing, son of Aedh[Slaine], died.

Loichine Menn the Wise, Abbot of Kildare, was killed.

Cummeni, of Mughdhorna, quievit.

[696.] Kal. Adamnan came to Erin, and promulgated the “Law of the Innocents”^f to the people of Erin, i. e. not to kill children or women.

Casán^g, scribe of Lusca, quievit.

Moling Luchra plenus dierum quievit.

Maelfothartaigh^h, King of the Airghialls, quievitⁱ.

The battle of Crannach [was fought], in which was slain Fear-chair, son of Maelduin. The Britons and Ultonians devastated Magh Muirtheimhne^k.

[697.]

MS. in the Ambrosian Library at Brussels, and another in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Rawl. 505.—See Ann. Ult. 696, and Reeves’s “Adamnan,” p. 179.

^g *Casán*.—“Cassan scriba Luscan, quievit. Moling Luachra dormitavit.”—*Ann. Ult.* 696. See F. M., 696; Tigh. 697.

^h *Maelfothartaigh*.—See Ann. F. M. 695; Ann. Ult. 696.

ⁱ *Quievit*.—The word “moritur” is written over this word as a gloss, probably because *quievit* was properly applied only to the death of a saint.

^k *Magh Muirtheimhne*.—This was the

Kal. Mōrr Forandain, ab Cille dapa.

Cat Fsinmaige i ttorcain Aoð mac Maolduin, ⁊ Concobair Apsó, pí Dáil Áraíde, qui cecinit :—

Ar mé Concorur cpeacac, for Loc Eacac iomaðbail.

Mhiclé nia gail impetiu, ir porpēcuiut don adbut.

Kal. Τρερ παρμαε in coelo quari bellanτερ uirae punt ab opiente in occidentem in modo undarum, fluctuantium in tranquillissima nocte Arcenpionir Domini. Ppima niuea, secunda ignea, tertia sanguinea. Quae, ut arbitratuρ, tria mala frequentia ppaefigurabant. Nam in eodem anno armenta bouilia in tota hibernia sepe deleta punt, [et] non solum in hibernia, sed etiam per totam Europam. In altero anno pertilentia humana tribus continuis annis. Portea maxima fames, in qua homines ad infames ercar pēdacti punt.

Cat Fiannamlā mic Opeue.

Mōrr Muirgiura mic Maoilóuin, pí Cineil Cairppe. Iur-timanur Augurtur pellitur.

Kal. Leo imperat annis iii.

Kal. Quier Aoða Eppcoip Sleðte.

Fiannamail

level part of the present county of Louth. “ Britones et Ulaid vastaverunt Campum Muirtheimhne.” Ann. Ult. 696 ; Tigh. 697.

¹ *Forannan*.—Ann. F. M. 697 ; Tigh. 698.

^m *Loch Eachach*.—Now Loch Neagh.

ⁿ *Three shields*.—This prodigy is not recorded in any of the published Irish Annals, nor in the Saxon Chronicle.

^o *Herd of cows*.—“ Accensa est bovina mortalitas in Hibernia in Kal. Februarii in

Campo Trego i Tethbai.”—Ann. Ult. 699 ; Tigh. 700.

^p *Unmentionable foods*.—“ Fames et pestilentia tribus annis in Hibernia faeta est, ut homo hominem comederet.”—Ann. Ult. 699 ; Tigh. 700.

^q *Fiannamhail*.—He was probably the Fianamhail Ua Dunchadha, chief of Dal Riada, mentioned in the Ann. F. M. as slain in 698 ; vide *infra*, p. 100, note “.

^r *Muirghes*.—Ann. Ult. 697.

[697.] Kal. The death of Forannan^l, Abbot of Cill-dara.

The battle of Fearnmhagh, in which were slain Aedh, son of Maelduin, and Conchobhar Aired, King of Dal Araidhe, who said—

“I am the plundering Conchobhar, on Loch Eachach^m mighty.
Rapid they run before valour, they fly to the fortress.”

[698.] Kal. Three shieldsⁿ were seen in the heavens, as it were warring from the east to the west, after the manner of undulating waves on a very calm night, being that of the Ascension of the Lord. The first was snowy, the second fiery, the third bloody; which prefigured, as is thought, three succeeding evils: for in the same year the herds of cows^o throughout Ireland were nearly destroyed, and not only in Ireland, but also throughout the whole of Europe. In the other year there was a human pestilence [which continued] for three successive years. Afterwards the greatest famine [set in], during which men were reduced to devour unmentionable foods^p.

The battle of Fiannamhail^a, son of Oisen.

The death of Muirghes^r, son of Maelduin, King of Cinel-Cairpre. Justinianus^s Augustus is expelled.

Kal. Leo reigned three years.

[700.] Kal. The death of Aedh^t, Bishop of Sleibhte.

Fiannamhail

* *Justinianus*.—This refers to the banishment of Justinian II., by the usurper Leontius, here (as well as by Bede, *Chron. in an. 701*) called Leo: who after having cut off his predecessor's nose, and banished him to the Chersonese, A. D. 694, occupied the throne until 697, when his own nose and ears having been cut off, he was imprisoned in a monastery by his successor

Tiberius Absimarus; at length, in 704 or 705, Justinian recovered the throne, and put both Leontius and Absimarus to death.

† *Aedh*.—He is called “Anchorita,” not *Bishop*, of Sleibhte: Tigh. 700; Ult. 699; F. M. 628. Sleibhte, now called Slaty, is situated in the Queen's County, near Carlow.

Fiannamail hUa Dunchaḁa, pī ḁail Riḁa moḁitup.

Iḁin ḁiaḁaiḁpī ḁo paḁa eiḁip loḁḁalaḁ mac Conaīḁ ḁ Ἀḁamnan ap ḁápuḁaḁ Ἀḁamnanin ḁo loḁḁalaḁ im maḁḁaḁ Néill a ḁráḁap ḁó ap comaiḁḁe Ἀḁamnánin. Aḁeaḁ ḁo ḁníḁ Ἀḁamnan epḁḁḁ ḁaḁ n-ḁíḁe, ḁ ḁan coḁla, ḁ ḁeḁ ḁ n-uḁḁḁ uapḁ, ḁo ḁimḁḁe paḁḁail loḁḁalaiḁ. Aḁ eaḁ imupḁo ḁo ḁníḁ an cóḁaḁ paḁin .i. loḁḁalaḁ a paḁpaḁiḁḁ ḁo Ἀḁamnán, “Cḁéḁ ḁo ḁéḁapa anoḁḁ a cléḁiḁ?” Ní ba hail ḁo Ἀḁamnán ḁḁéḁ ḁo páḁa paḁip. Ro imḁḁeḁ ḁó ḁo mbiaḁ a epḁḁḁ ḁan coḁlaḁ ḁ n-uḁḁe uap ḁo maḁḁin. ḁo ḁníḁ an ep-loḁḁalaḁ an céḁna .i. ḁa paḁaḁ ap ḁḁḁuine Ἀḁamnán. Aḁḁ éḁna po meall Ἀḁamnan éḁim .i. po ḁoí Ἀḁamnan ’ḁa páḁ pa cléḁeaḁ dá imḁitip, “ḁíḁi paḁna anoḁḁ um paḁḁḁ-pa ḁ méḁaḁ-pa iḁaḁ, ḁ ḁa epí loḁḁalaḁ dá iapḁaḁhiḁ ḁíḁ, cḁéḁ pa ḁena anoḁḁ, abaḁḁḁe buḁ paḁḁḁḁ, ḁ coḁlaḁ ḁo ḁéḁa, ap ḁaiḁ ḁo ḁḁeapḁaḁim na céḁna, uap apḁu pa Ἀḁamnán ḁḁḁ ḁa paḁiḁ mḁitḁḁḁ quam ḁo paḁén. Táḁiḁ iapam loḁḁalach ḁiḁḁḁiḁḁ an cléḁiḁ paḁ, ḁ an ḁap leiḁ, ba é Ἀḁamnán baḁi am, Ro iapḁaiḁ loḁḁalaḁ ḁe, cḁéḁ ḁo ḁéḁapa anoḁḁ, a cléḁiḁ? Paḁḁḁḁ ḁ coḁlaḁ, ap an cléḁeaḁ. ḁo poḁe ḁno loḁḁalaḁ paḁḁḁḁ ḁ coḁlaḁ an aiḁe paḁ. ḁo paḁe imupḁo Ἀḁamnan aḁíḁe, ḁ paḁḁḁḁ, ḁ ḁeḁ ’ḁ an ḁhḁim ḁo maḁḁin. An ep an po baḁi loḁḁalaḁ ’na coḁlaḁ a paḁaḁ aḁ coḁḁḁḁ Ἀḁamnán ḁo ḁeḁ ḁo ḁuḁḁe a ḁḁaḁaḁ ip in uḁḁḁ, ḁ po ḁiḁḁ ḁo móḁi epí paḁ ap a coḁlaḁ; ḁ pa imḁip dá mḁaḁí. An éḁn imupḁo, ba humal

^u *Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha*.—Ann. F. M. 698; Ann. Ult. 699.

^v *Irgalach, son of Conaing*.—The cursing of this chieftain by Adamnan at Rath-na Seanadh, at Tara, is mentioned in an ancient poem published in Petrie’s “Antiquities of Tara Hill,” p. 122–148. See

Reeves’s “Adamn.,” liii., liv., 179.

^x *Should tell a lie*.—Adamnan (according to this story) did not wish to tell a lie himself, but he had no objection that one of his clergy should tell a lie to screen him. This is a mere legend, and much more modern than the Age of Adamnan. It

Fiannamhail Ua Dunchadha^a, King of Dal-Riada.

In this year a dissension arose between Irgalach, son of Conaing^v, and Adamnan, after Adamnan had been sacrilegiously violated by Irgalach, by killing his brother Niall, who was under the protection of Adamnan. What Adamnan used to do was to fast every night, and remain awake, and stay [immersed] in cold water to cut short the life of Irgalach. And what this champion, i. e. Irgalach, used to do was to ask Adamnan, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" Adamnan did not like to tell him a lie. He used to tell him that he would be fasting without sleep in cold water till morning. Irgalach used to do the same to free himself from the curse of Adamnan. But, however, Adamnan deceived him. He said to a clerk of his people: "Be thou here to-night in my stead, with my clothes upon thee, and if Irgalach should come to ask thee what thou wilt do to-night, say thou unto him that thou wilt feast and sleep, in order that he may do the same, for Adamnan had rather that one of his people should tell a lie^x than himself. Irgalach afterwards came to that clerk, and thinking that it was Adamnan who was there, he asked him, "What wilt thou do to-night, O clerk?" "Feast and sleep," replied the clerk. Irgalach, therefore, feasted and slept that night. But Adamnan fasted, and watched, and remained in the Bóinn^y till morning. Now when Irgalach was asleep, he saw [in a dream] that Adamnan was immersed to the neck in the water, and he started violently from his sleep in consequence of it, and told it to his wife. The wife, however, was humble and submissive to the Lord and to Adamnan,

occurs in the Irish Life of Adamnan. See Reeves, p. liv., and note ^w. Stories of this nature in the lives of Irish saints are severely censured as *fabulæ fuitiles* by the early Bollandists. They are evidence, not

of lax morality in the saints, but of the rude ignorance of the times in which such tales were invented and told as not inconsistent with a saintly character.

^y *The Bóinn*.—i. e. the River Boyne.

humal mírl í don cóimíds, ⁊ do Adamnán, uair ba torrac í, ⁊ ba hfgail lé a clann do lot tré srguine Adamnán, ⁊ na gúidead go meinic Adamnán gan a clann do lot no d'ersguine. Ra eirig iarraí loigalac móctiáit ar na bárac, ⁊ do pala Adamnán na aigiú. Aread na ráit Adamnán nír; "a mic malluigete (ar ré), ⁊ a duine ar cioda, ⁊ ar mífra do riúne Dia, bioit a fíor agat gur ob gairid gur nodrgeritir nit plaitiur, ⁊ nağa do cum n-lfrinn." O do cuala bh loigalag rin, tainig ar amur Adamnán, ⁊ po luig po corraib Adamnán, na atcaig Dia nír gan a clann d'earguine, ⁊ gan an gcin po baoina bpoinn do lot. Aread po ráit Adamnán, buó n go deimín, ar ré," an gen fail id bpoinn, ⁊ ar bpoite a lfrúil anorra tre earguine a atar. Agar ar amlaio rin do pála. Rugaó po cédoir iarraín an mac, ⁊ ar amlaio po baoin ⁊ ré leatcaoc.

Féidlimid mac Maoile catag. Ailell mac Con-gan mátair, ní Muman (dec.).

Organ Néill mic Cfhinaig, ut Adamnanur prophetauit.

Organ Néill oc Dúir Earppaig,
Dia láir dáiğ do Mullac n,
Dia pfrí ár for forbar cuan
Dia luain i n-lmhoc Fích.

Irgalach mac Conaing [occidit illum].

Ral. Paolobair Chlocair obuit.

Tibepuir

^a *Shall verily be a king.*—He was Cin-aedh, son of Irgalach, who reigned as monarch of Ireland from 724 to 727. It does not appear from any other authority that he was a one-eyed king.

^a *Feidhlimidh, son of Maelcothaigh.*—Not in the published Annals.

^b *Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair.*—Ann. F. M. 699; Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701.

^c *Niall.*—"Occisio Neill mic Cearnaig. Irgalach nepos Conaing occidit illum." Ann. Ult. 700; Tigh. 701. Reeves's "Adamnan," p. liii., liv. Here the compiler of these Annals mixes up two entries,

Adamnan, for she was pregnant, and she was afraid that her child might be destroyed through Adamnan's curse, and she often besought Adamnan not to injure or curse her child. Irgalach rose early the next morning, and Adamnan came to meet him. What Adamnan said was : " O cursed man" (said he), " and thou bloodiest and worst man that God hath made, be it known unto thee that in a short time thou shalt be separated from thy kingdom, and shalt go to hell." When the wife of Irgalach heard this she came to Adamnan, and, prostrating herself at his feet, she besought him, for God's sake, not to curse her children, and not to destroy the infant she had in her womb. Adamnan said : " The child that is in thy womb," said he, " shall verily be a king"; but one of his eyes is now broken in consequence of the cursing of his father." And thus it came to pass. The son was born immediately afterwards, and it was found that he was half blind.

Feidhlimidh^a, son of Maelcothaigh, Ailell, son of Cu-gan-mathair^b, King of Munster, [died].

The killing of Niall^c, son of Cearnach, as Adamnan had prophesied.

The plundering by Niall at Dris-Easfraigh,
As he burned to Mullach-ri,
As he inflicted slaughter on numerous troops
On Monday at Imleach-Fich.

Irgalach, son of Conaing [killed him].

[702.] Kal. Faelcobhar^d of Clochar died.

Tiberius

—one relating to the triumph of Niall, the son of Cearnach Sotal, over his enemies at Imlech Phich, which actually took place in the year 687, and which our compiler has noticed at the proper place—and the other,

his death, which occurred in 701. The verses here quoted belong properly to the year 687. See p. 91.

^d *Faelcobhar*. — *Faoldobhair*. Ann. F. M. and Ann. Ult. 701 ; Tigh. 702.

Tiberiur imperat annir uii.

Ir in mbliadhainri po marbhad loingalach mac Conaing .i. i ríct-mad bliadhain flata loingriú, tre srugine Adamnán, 7 po connairc pén i n-airlinge a nadóir pé na marbhad amail po marbhad. Tainis iasam loingalach an la iar ffaighin a airlinge ar capraig amad, 7 ad éuala an gúe áro .i. fá na fíriannaib comfóirir duib (ar pé) 7 dooíó 7 loingíó 7 airgíó iad: 7 na connairc ar a haite rin na rluais 7 na rocuide og innreab an fíriainn; 7 táinigríom peime go hairb na inir mac Neáin aniar, 7 ir in uair rin do pála coblac Lristnac do éor i porc ann, 7 anfad lán móir doib; Ro connairc milíó dibríde airlinge an adais peime, .i. tréó do éorcuib do crioctugad uime, 7 an torc ba móó ann do marbhad do d'aonbuille raióde; azar areab ón rá fíoraó, uair ba hé loingalach an torc móir rain, 7 ba hé a rluas pscac mallactnacrom an tréó úd. 'On milíó rin tra ad connairc an airlinge po marbhad loingalach.

Kal. Colman mac Fionnbair ab lir móir moritur.

Móirruas la loingrioc, mac Aongusa, i gConnactaib, d'argain azar d'innrís Connact. Ro batcur filíó loingriú ag aoraó rí Connact .i. Ceallac, mac Raḡallais, 7 do bíóir ga ráda, nár bo cubuio do fíriú crioctánac mar Ceallac comtógbail no combuap-cur pe riú n-Éirínn, 7 gé do nít, po ba fair buó maíom. Act éfna, n hamlaib rin do pála, act a codairna, uair ó do connairc an Ceallac n Connact a éir 7 a éalam ga lotc 7 da hinnrís, po ḡairm cuige na dá Dúncaó .i. Dúncaó Muirirge, 7 an Dúncaó eile

^e *Tiberius*.—This was Tiberius Apsimar. See note ^s, p. 98, *supra*.

^f *Irgalach*.—"Irgalach Nepos Conaing a Britonibus jugulatus in Insi mic Nesan."—*Ann. Ult.* 701; *Tigh.* 702.

^g *Loingsech*.—Loingsech began his reign

in the year 795, and the true year of Irgalach's death was 702.

^h *Inis-mac Nesain*.—i. e. the island of the sons of Nesan, now Ireland's Eye, [i. e. Ireland's Island], near the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

Tiberius^e reigned seven years.

[702.] In this year Irgalach^f, son of Conaing, was slain, i. e. in the seventh year of the reign of Loingsech^g, in consequence of the curse of Adamnan. And he himself had seen in a dream, the night before his death, how he was [to be] killed. Irgalach came the day after he had seen this vision out upon a rock, and he heard a loud voice, saying, "Into the nearest lands go ye, and burn, consume, and plunder them;" and he saw, after this, hosts and troops plundering the land; and he came forward to a hill to the west of Inis-mac Nesain^h; and at that time there came a British fleet into port there, being overtaken by a very great storm. A hero of these had seen a vision on the night before, viz., that a herd of swine made an attack upon him, and that the largest boar of them was killed by him with one blow of a dart; and this was indeed verified, for Irgalach was that great boar, and his sinful and cursed host was that herd. By that very champion who had seen this vision was Irgalach slain.

[703.] Kal. Colmanⁱ, son of Finnbhar, abbot of Lis-mor, died.

A great host was led by Loingsech, son of Aenghus, into Connacht, to plunder and waste that province. The poets of Loingsech were satirizing the King of Connacht, i. e. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, and they used to say that it was not proper for a palsied old king like Ceallach to vie or contend with the King of Erin, and that, if he did, he would be defeated. But, however, this did not happen to be the case, but the very opposite: for when Ceallach, King of Connacht, had perceived that his territory and land were being injured and plundered, he called unto him the two Dunchadhs, i. e. Dunchadh Muirsa, and the other Dunchadh, and he determined beforehand that they should succeed to the kingdom of Connacht
after

ⁱ Colman.—Ann. Ult. 702; Tigh. 703; 154, 155. He was commonly called *Mo-cholmoc*, i. e. "my little Coluin," accord-
F. M. 702. See Colgan, Acta SS., pp.

eile, ⁊ na cindaiḡe peime ḡo mað iad na ḡebað piḡe Connacht na
 uḡaið péin. Ro baof péin imurro ar na poṡpuccað, ⁊ ar ceur ola
 ⁊ luibe ionḡa piogḡa paol. Do pað pŕi don dŕi nŕmŕáite (.i. do
 na dá Duncáð) dá lŕit deir ⁊ pŕi ða leiṡ clí, ⁊ na cōpaiḡ Con-
 naṡta uime do cum an cāta. Rá ling péin .i. Ceallaṡ ar a cāpbað
 amac ḡo tpic, ⁊ ḡo paða ón cāppað, ⁊ aḡ cualað bpiṡḡleac cñáma
 an tŕŕnōrac óḡ léim ar an cāpbað, ⁊ po pað iap rin ó ḡuṡ mōr,
 óḡ léim do cum an cāta comaiṡiḡ: a Chonnaṡta, ar pé, dŕonḡ ⁊
 comédois péin buṡ paolpe, uair ní huairli ⁊ ní beoða an cinŕ pail
 in buṡ n-aiḡið ionḡáŕi, ⁊ ní mó do monpað do mairṡ ḡur aniu; ⁊
 amlaio na baol ḡá ráð, ⁊ a ḡuṡ po cŕioṡ ⁊ a pŕile por lapað. Do
 paðpað iapam Connaṡta dá nuð rin, ⁊ na ḡaḡ an pí cŕioṡánaṡ rin
 peampa a ḡcŕon caṡa pí Eipŕhn, ⁊ na mairṡ peime por pí Eipŕhn, ⁊
 po maṡbað Loingŕioṡ pi Eipŕhn ann, ⁊ dŕŕḡár a muinṡipe, ⁊ a tŕí
 mac, ⁊ dá mac Colḡán, ⁊ Duboiṡeṡ mac Dungaile, ⁊ Eochaíð
 lŕŕnna, ⁊ Pŕŕḡur Porcŕiað ⁊ Conall ḡhaḡpa. I quairṡ lail po
 cuirŕð an caṡ po .i. caṡ Coraimn. Ar tŕiap na pannaib pi imurro
 pa cuirṡð an caṡ. Conall menḡ ceciniṡ:

ḡára aḡaiḡ i corann, bara uaṡt, bara omunn,
 Manaba ḡaḡocu lap mba i Corann mac nDunchaḡa,

Ḍa

ing to the Irish mode of expressing personal devotion to a saint. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 71, notes 2 and 3.

* *King of Erin*.—"Bellum Corain, in quo cecidit Loingsech mac Oengusa rex Hiberniæ," &c. *Ann. Ult.* 702; *Tigh.* 703; *F. M.*, A. D. 701, p. 302.

¹ *Fourth of July*.—*Tigh.* and the *Ann. Ult.* say: "4° id. Julii, 6° hora diei Sabati hoc bellum confectum est." Therefore the year must have been 704, as

O'Flaherty remarks (*Ogyg.*, p. 432), not 703, as in Dr. O'Connor's edition of *Tighernach*. The *Chron. Scotor.* has "Id. Julii," or July 15, which corresponds to 703.

^m *Corann*.—"Coranna regio olim Galengam in agro Mayonensi, Lugniam, et hodiernam Corannam in agro Sligoensi complexa est."—O'Flaherty's *Ogyg.*, p. 334.

ⁿ *Conall Menn*.—In the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys (p. 194), and in the *F. M.* (p. 303), the last two lines of this

after himself. He himself was after bathing, and after applying oil, and many precious herbs. He placed one of the two aforesaid, i. e. of the two Dunchadhs, on his right, and the other on his left, and he arrayed the Connacht-men about him for the battle. Ceallach himself rushed from his chariot actively, and he went a far distance from it, and the crackling of the bones of the old man was heard as he leaped from the chariot; and he after this said in a loud voice, in springing to the battle: "O men of Connacht," said he, "do you yourselves preserve and defend your liberty, for the people who are against you are not nobler or braver than you, and they have not done more good to this day." And he said these words with a trembling voice, and with eyes on fire. The men of Connacht took heed of this, and this palsied king proceeded at their head to meet the army of the King of Erin, and he drove the King of Erin^k before him; and Loingsech, King of Erin, was killed there, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, and his three sons were killed; as were the two sons of Colgan; and Dubhdibherg, son of Dunghal; and Eochaidh Leamhna, and Fergus Foreraidh, and Conall Gabhra. On the fourth of July¹ this battle was fought, i. e. the Battle of Corann^m. It was in consequence of these verses this battle was fought. It was Conall Mennⁿ that composed them:

I was a night in Corann; I was cold, I was timid,
Were it not for the goodly youths who were with him in Corann of
the sons of Dunchadh.

If

poem are attributed to Cellach himself. The F. M. quote also the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines, and attribute them to Conall Menn, chief of the Cinel Cairbre. The Dublin copy of the Ann. Ult. has in the margin the following second account of

the battle:—Caċ Copanno in quo cecidit Loingseċ mac Oengura pī Erenb cum tribus filiis suis, 7 pī Caipppī ōpoma cliaċ [Drumcliff] 7 pī hUa Conail Ġabhra, 7 .x. pīġ do pīġaib Erenn imaille pīu pein hī cloinċīno hī cinn oenaig

Da tí Loingseach do bannai, co na tri céduib céo ime,
 Giallpað cù leabop a bhiað, Ceallac liað Loça Cime.
 Teacraig Ceallac ceipte cùinnu cpo tri rinne
 doðb morlingi, la rig lánmòsarg Loça Cime,
 ba huilg éuilg maibh na baid ag Glairr Chuilg
 beopa Loingseach an do éailg airdrig 'Eirinn ime cuipò.

Ra éuaib iarttain Ceallac mac Ragallairg d'sclair, 7 po pá-
 gairb an dá Duncad 'na righe, 7 ba marb an Ceallac i gcionn da
 bliadain iarttain.

Cat Maighe Cuillinn eidiu Ultuib 7 bpeathuib i n-Ard hua
 n-Eacðac, i ttorcain mac Radgund, adueppariur ecclesiapum
 Dei. Ulaib uictorep epant.

bpan mac Conaill, ní Laighn, moriur.

INITIUM REGNI FÓGARTAIG.

Pal. Ceallac mac Seiréide i righe Laighn.

Fogartac aipr do gabail righe aoin bliadain go ttorcain i ccat
 Cinnbelgcin la Cnaot mac Iorgalairg.

Sluaig la Fógartac i Laighnib, go tteugrad Laighn cat dó. i. cat
 Claonta, 7 po maib pe Laighnib an cat, 7 po marbð deargár
 muintipe

Loça i tpe Conaill 7 Connaéta.

° *If Loingseach.*—O'Reilly quotes this line
 and the next from O'Clery, but reads
Cellach instead of *Loingseach*.—*Dict., voce*
biað. See note p, F. M., p. 303.

° *Loch Cime.*—Now Lough Hacket, in
 the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of
 Clare, and county of Galway.

° *Glais-chuilg.*—Situation unknown. It

was probably the name of a stream in this
 barony.

° *Into the Church.*—i. e. took the monas-
 tic habit.

° *Two years.*—"Ceallach mac Ragal-
 laigh, rex Connacht, *post clericatum*, obiit."
 —*Tigh.* 705; *Ult.* 704.

° *The Battle of Magh Cuillinn.*—*Tigh.*
 703; *Ult.* 702.

If Loingsech^o should come to the Banna, with his three hundred
hundreds about him,
He will make submit, though large his parts, Ceallach the Gray of
Loch Cime;

Ceallach of the round balls was active, a circle of spears,
Terrible, was leaped over by the red-handed King of Loch Cime^p.
Ambitious were his deeds, the morning he was at Glais Chuilg^q.
I slew Loingsech there with a sword, the arch King of Erin all round.

Ceallach, son of Raghallach, afterwards went into the Church^r,
and left the two Dunchadhs in his kingdom, and this Cellach died at
the end of two years^s afterwards.

The Battle of Magh Cuillinn^t [was fought] between the Ultonians
and the Britons in Ard Ua n-Eachdhach, in which Mac Radgund, the
adversary of the Churches of God, was slain. The Ultonians were
the victors.

Bran, son of Conall^u, King of Leinster, died.

THE BEGINNING OF THE REIGN OF FOGARTACH^v.

[722.] Kal. Ceallach, son of Geirtide, in the kingdom of Leinster.

Fogartach again assumed the sovereignty for one year, when he
fell in the Battle of Cenndeilgtin^x by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach.

A hosting by Fogartach into Leinster; and the Leinster-men
gave him battle, i. e. the Battle of Claenadh^y. The battle was gained
by

^u *Brann, son of Conall.*—Ann. F. M. 787; Tigh. 690. This entry is out of place here.

^v *Fogartach.*—He began his reign in 722, and was slain in 724 by Cinaedh, son of Irgalach, his successor.

^x *Cenndeilgtinn.*—Ann. Ult. 723; Tigh. 724. The place is now unknown. See F. M. 719, 720. Tigh. says that this battle was fought on Saturday, the Nones of Oct. (or Oct. 7), which agrees with A. D. 724.

^y *Claenadh.*—Now Clane, county Kil-

muinntiye Fozartaiḡ im ḃoobcar mac Diarmada Ruanaid unde
Ortanaic :

Uinche [.i. cat] corḡar cruaid, faon foclaontair caṡa ḡrání
ḡo ttorcáir laṡ an rluag ḃoobcar bile buidh bání.

Morr Flainn Fíona mic Orra ri Saxon, in tḡnaid aṡpa,
balta Adamnán, de quo Riaguil bhincuir cecinit :

Inu fḡar ḃruide [.i. m^edepil] cat, im forba a rḡaṡar,
Manad alḡar la mac Ué, conidé ad ḡnaṡar
Inu po biṡ mac Orra a ccaṡ pṡa claidme ḡlara
Cia do paṡa aitrige, ir hí inḃ hí iaṡ naṡpa.
Inu po bíṡ mac Orra, laṡ ambidír duba deoga
Ro cuala Crírt ár nguíde pṡaorbut ḃruide bṡḡa.

Ir in bhíadainṡi po fáomṡad pṡi 'Eirínn aon rmaṡṡ ḡ aoinṡia-
ḡail do ḡabail ó Adamnán um ceile abṡad na Cárḡ ar Doimnach
an cṡṡamāṡ dṡc eḡa Appil, ḡ im corónuḡ pṡṡair do ḃeíṡ for
cléiricib Eirínn uile. Uair bá mór an buaidṡis pá baol i n-Eirínn
ḡo nḡe rin .i. buidh do cléiricib 'Eirínn aḡ ceileabṡad na Cárcc ar
Dhoimnac an cṡṡamāṡ dḡḡ Eḡa Appil, ḡ corónuḡad pṡṡair app-
toil, ar rḡioṡṡ Pháṡpice ; buidh eile dno óc rechim Choloim
Cille, .i. Caircc do ceileabṡad ar cṡṡamāṡ décc eḡa Appil ḡibé
láite rṡṡmuine ar a mbeíṡ an cṡṡamāṡ décc, ḡ corónuḡad Simoin
Druad forpa. An tṡṡr buidh, níor bhíonann uile iaṡ pe reicṡṡidib
Paṡpice, no pe reicṡṡidib Choloim Cille, ḡo mbidír reanaṡa iomṡa
og cléiricib Eirínn, ḡ ar amlaid tḡḡóir na cléirig rin na rḡnaṡaib,

ḡ a

dare.—F. M. 702 ; Ult. 703 ; Tigh. 704.

² *Flann Fiona*.—See Tigh. 704, and
Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 185. His real
Anglo-Saxon name was Aldfrith. He

was King of Northumbria.—Lappenberg.
Hist. of Engl., vol. i., p. 187 n.

^a *Bruide*.—The words .i. m^edepil are
in the margin of the MS. See Tigh. 706,

by the Leinster-men, who cut off the people of Fogartach with great slaughter, with Bodhbhchar, son of Diarmaid Ruanaidh. Unde Or-thanach [said]:

A battle, a hard victory; lowly they prostrated the battalions of triumph,
And there fell by the host Bodhbhchar, the scion of the white troop.

[704.] The death of Flann Fiona^a, son of Ossa, King of Saxon-land, the famous wise man, the pupil of Adamnan, of whom Riagail of Bennchair sung :

This day Bruide^a fights a battle for the land of his grandfather,
Unless the Son of God wish it otherwise, he will die in it.
To-day the son of Oswy was killed in a battle with green swords,
Although he did penance, he shall lie in Hi after his death;
This day the son of Oswy was killed, who had the black drinks;
Christ heard our supplications, they spared Bruide the brave.

In this year the men of Erin consented to receive one jurisdiction and one rule from Adamnan, respecting the celebration of Easter^b, on Sunday, the fourteenth of the moon of April, and respecting the tonsuring of all the clerks of Erin after the manner of St. Peter, for there had been great dissension in Erin up to that time; i. e. some of the clergy of Erin celebrated Easter on the Sunday [next after], the fourteenth of the moon of April, and had the tonsure of Peter the Apostle, after the example of Patrick; but others, following the example of Columbkille, celebrated Easter on the fourteenth

where we have his death—"Bruide m^e Derile mortuus est."—*Ult.* 705.

^b *Easter*.—The scribe has written in the

margin—Ceileabpað na Cap̃o po. "The celebration of Easter, here." See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 26 n., and *Intro.*, p. liii.

γ α ττυατα leo go mbíoir compaice ceata, γ μαρβέτα ιομόα εα-
τορρια; go ττανγατταρ uile ιομόα ι n-Ειρινη τρίς ριν .ι. an bó ár
mór, γ an gopta nó mór γ τβomanna ιομόα, γ εαέτυρcínfδoig do
lot na h-Ειρính. δαττυρ amlaíð ριν go paða .ι. go haipmip
Αδaμnán. Ειρíðe an nomáð abb πο γað la tap éip Coluim Cille.

δραð mór do bpeit do Saxoncáib a hΕιρινh: Αδaμnán do ðul
do haécumgíð na bpauce, γ amail inmipip δéio 'pan pταιp ðhéio pá
tíonoilpít ímóm eppecop Εορpa uile do ðamnað Αδaμnán ap an
caipg do éleabpað ap ílioct Coluim Cille, γ ap éopónuγað Sí-
moin Όpuað do βeít παip .ι. ab aipe ad aipem. Αðβeip δéio
γér ba hioμόa ígnaíðe pan τpíhað ρain πο ποpuaipliγ Αδaμnan
iao uile a hígna, γ a hípabpa, γ apéð πο píað Αδaμnán, ní ap aítι-
píp [Simoin Όpuað] πο βaoi an copónuγað uo παip, acé ap aítipip
lohanmip ðpuiinne, ðalta an τSlámicíðða, γ ap é púð copónuγuð πο
βaoi παipíðe, γ ciap bo annpa ne pβap a Slámicíð pob annpa píp
Slámicíð lohan; γ ðno ap ap cétapaíhað vécc epγα Appil, γibé lá
pécéτmaíne ap a mbeít, πο celeabpaττup na happetaí an éaipg. Ap
ann ρin πο eipíγ pínóip ann, γ πο píað: cia é Colom Cille péin? oia
πο βeít ap áipð púnna, ní γebmaoiρne uað go mbeít πο aoiηpuaγuil
píinne. Síðpe imuppo, ní γebéua uaíð go mbeítí πο aoiηpuaγail
píinn.

* *Simon Magus.*—The scribe writes the Latin word “calumnia” in the margin. On this subject see note to the first Fragment of these Annals, under A. D. 718.

† *Battles.*—Here again the scribe has written “calumnia” in the margin.

* *Bede.*—The scribe writes in the margin—“Non legit Scaip δéio” [Historiam Bedæ] “et si legerit non intellexit.” See Bede, H.E., v., c. 15.

† *Europe.*—Bede does not say a word

about this. The compiler of these Annals here confounds the dispute which Colman, Bishop of Lindisfarne, had with the English clergy about the tonsure (Bede, iv., c. 25), with the dispute about Easter.

* *Excelled them all.*—Bede says the very contrary; viz., that Adamnan, being admonished by many who were *more learned* than himself, not to presume to live contrary to the universal custom of the Church, &c., he changed his mind, and readily

teenth of the moon of April, on whatever day of the week the fourteenth should happen to fall, and had the tonsure of Simon Magus^c. A third party did not agree with the followers of Patrick, or with the followers of Columbkille; so that the clergy of Erin used to hold many synods, and these clergy used to come to the synods accompanied by the laity, so that battles^d and deaths occurred between them; and many evils resulted in Erin in consequence of this, viz., a great murrain of cows, and a very great famine, and many diseases, and the devastation of Erin by foreign hordes. They were thus for a long time, i. e. to the time of Adamnan, who was the ninth abbot that took [the government of] Ia after Columbkille.

A great booty was carried off by the Saxons from Erin, [and] Adamnan went to demand the booty, and, as Bede^e relates in his History, the greater part of the bishops of all Europe^f assembled to condemn Adamnan for celebrating Easter after the manner of Columbkille, and for having the tonsure of Simon Magus upon him, i. e. from ear to ear. Bede says that though many were the wise men [assembled] at that synod, Adamnan excelled them all^g in wisdom and eloquence; and Adamnan said that it was not in imitation of Simon Magus that he had this tonsure, but in imitation of John the Beloved, the alumnus of the Saviour; and that this was the tonsure which he had upon him; and though Peter loved the Saviour, the Saviour loved John; and [he urged] that it was on the fourteenth of the moon of April, whatever day of the week it should fall upon, the Apostles celebrated Easter. It was then a certain senior rose up there, and said, "Who was Columbkille himself? If he were here present, we would not part from him until he should be of the same rule with us; but we shall not part from you until you are of the same

preferred those things which he had seen and heard in the English churches to the customs which he and his people had hitherto followed.

ppinn. Tug Adamnán ppiḡia ppi, 7 a ré po ráid; diaora, po aoinriaguil ppiḡ. Cóirniḡéir éu deirde, ar na heppcoir. Ar lór, ar Adamnán acom mainritir pén: acc, ar iadrom, ac̃t a cé-dóir. Do níḡir tria cóirniugad Adamnán ann rin, 7 ní tugad do ðuine ónoir ar moó ina an tteugad do Adamnán annrin, agur adnagur an braid mór ppiḡ dó, 7 tig peime go nuige a mainritir pén go hia. Ro bá maḡtenuḡad mor na coim̃tionol a p̃aigrin pon coponuḡad ppiḡ. Rá baoinriom̃ gá iorail ar an coim̃tionol an coponuḡad do ḡabáil, 7 ní p̃éd uat̃a. Sed Deur peppirir conuentui peccare .i. ip̃rum Adamnanum expellepe qui m̃iperit̃ur ep̃t hibermae. Sic beda dicit. Uair na baos déid maille pe hAdamnán céin po baos ip̃ Saxain.

Táinig tria Adamnán i n'Éirinn iarpt̃ain 7 po loḡdarcaig p̃ain p̃or 'Éirinn, 7 ní po ḡabad uad an taoñmaḡt̃ p̃ain na Carcc 7 an copónaiḡte go nuige am bliad̃ainri.

ba marb̃ dno Adamnán rin bliag̃ainri, lxxxiij^o. aet̃atir p̃uae.

[FRAGMENTUM III.]

Terptium p̃ragmentum ex eodem Codice per eundem P̃erbi-
rium extractum, incipieñr ab anno 5^o, p̃egni Maoilpeachloinn mic
Mailpuanaig, p̃eu (ut habent A. D̃ung.), 849.

P̃or̃coim̃edaig̃e imur̃po na Loḡlann mar̃ po bátt̃ar go p̃piḡ-
ḡnaḡaḡ

^h *Compassion*.—"Misertus est Hiber-
niæ," i. e. honoured Ireland with his pre-
sence.

Thus Bede says.—One would think
from this that the Irish writer was telling
the story exactly as Bede has it, but this

is not so. He tells the story after his own
bardic manner, exaggerates the whole
affair, and confounds what Bede says of
Colman with what he says of Adamnán.
Comp. Bede, H. E., v., c. 15.

^k *Eighty-third*.—See Reeves's "Adam-

same rule with us." Adamnan made answer to him, and said, "I will be of the same rule with you." "Be thou, therefore, tonsured," said the bishops. "It will be sufficient," said Adamnan, "at my own monastery." "Not so," said they, "but at once." Adamnan was, therefore, tonsured there; and no greater honour was ever given to a man than was given to Adamnan there. And the great booty was restored to him; and he came forward to his own monastery to Hi, and his congregation marvelled much to see him with this tonsure. He was requesting of the congregation to take the [same] tonsure, but God permitted the convent to sin, and to expel Adamnan, who had compassion^h upon Ireland. Thus Bede saysⁱ; for Bede was along with Adamnan while he was in England.

Adamnan afterwards came to Erin, and he excelled all Erin; and that one regulation of Easter was not received from him, nor the tonsure, until this year.

[704.] Adamnan died in the eighty-third^k year of his age.

[FRAGMENT III.]

A third fragment, extracted from the same manuscript by the same Firbissius, beginning at the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, or (as the Annals of Donegal have it) 849.

[A. D. 851.] As now the sentinels of the Lochlanns^l were vigilantly

nan," p. xl., note ε. Tigh. records his death at A. 704, and says his age was 77.

^l *Lochlanns*.—These were the Norwegians, who were settled in Ireland for about half a century previously. This extract, which is evidently a continuation of a long story, seems to have been taken from some history of the Danish invasions now lost.

gnaíac̃ ag fígað an mapa uaéta að cónneatтар an mupóðblac̃ mór muiroðe u'á n-ionnroíghio. Ro gað uam̃an mór 7 fíla iao : aét uríñ uíð aríð aóberuír, conio Loclannaiḡ da ppuṛtaétam 7 da ppoirigín. Oream oile, 7 ar fírr pa tuigrioṛṛaíðe; conio Dauniteṛ .i. Danair pa báttur ann uá n-apḡainriom 7 da n-inuís; 7 areao ón bá fíre ann. Ra cúirriot na Loclonnaiḡ long lánluaé na n-aiḡio uá fíur. Taimḡ ona long lánluaé an ḡiolla óis peim-paíute, aenar pír na longoi boile, ḡo ṛṛáplattur na uá loing u'aiḡio ic'aiḡio, ḡo neberṛ Stiurpuman na loinge Loclannaiḡe; riðri, a fiura, ar pír, ga tír ar a ṛṛaḡaḡair ar an muiiri? an pa ríð ṛaḡaḡair, no an pa coḡað? Aré ppeaḡra tuḡaṛtur na Danair faírrín, ppoṛr pómór uo fáiḡuís foṛa. Cuiro a ccéuóir cñh i ccñh luét na da long rín; po popuairliḡ long na nDanar long na Loclannac̃, 7 mapbaid na Danair luét loinge na Loclannac̃. Uíḡaite a n-aoinṛeac̃ uile na Danair i ccñh na Loclannac̃, ḡur po báttur rín ṛráiḡ. Cuiro cat ḡo cruaið, 7 mapbaid na Danair a ṛṛí coimlín pén uíoð, 7 pa dícñhṛaṛ gaé aon po mapḡraṛ : Tuḡraṛ na Danair longa na Loclannac̃ leo ḡo porṛ. Raḡabṛaṛ ṛra na Danair ar pain mná 7 ór 7 uile maiṛiur na Loclannac̃; ḡo puḡ an coimðe uaéta amlaið rín gaé maiṛ puḡraṛ a ceallaib̃, 7 nemíðaið 7 rḡrínib̃ naom̃ 'Eíreann.

Iṛ in aimriur ono pa cúir Maoilṛeac̃loinn ṛeaéta ar cñh Cionaoiṛ mic Conainḡ, pí Cianaéta, 7 ar éiriðe po loirḡ Cealla 7 uiriḡe na naom̃ (amail po inuiriomaṛ pfm̃aiñ) amail bið uo com-
aíple

^m *Young man.*—i. e. who was in the command of the Lochland ship, and mentioned, perhaps, in the former part of the narrative.

ⁿ *Steersman.*—Stiurpumann. This is a Teutonic word, and is probably derived from the Danish, *To steer.*

^o *Maelsechlainn.*—Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I., began his reign in 846, and died on the 13th of November, 863.

^p *Cianachta.*—A territory in the east of ancient Meath, in which a sept of Munster-men of the race of Cian, son of Oilioll

lantly observing the sea, they saw a great marine fleet coming towards them. They were seized with great fear and terror. Some of them said that they were Lochlanns who were coming to aid and assist them; but others, who understood better, said that they were Daunites, i. e. Danes, who came to plunder and rob them; and this was indeed the truth. The Lochlanns sent a very swift ship towards them to know who they were, and the swift ship of the young man^m aforesaid came alone to one of the other ships, and the two ships met face to face; and the steersmanⁿ of the Lochlann ship asked, "Ye, O men," said he, "from what country have ye come upon this sea? Have ye come with peace, or with war?" The answer which the Danes gave him was to discharge a large shower of arrows at him! The crew of the two ships set to at once: and the ship of the Danes overcame the ship of the Lochlanns, and the Danes killed the crew of the ship of the Lochlanns. The Danes then altogether made for the place where the Lochlanns were, and arrived at the shore. They fought a battle fiercely, and the Danes killed thrice their own number of them, and they beheaded every one they killed. The Danes brought the ships of the Lochlanns with them to a port, and they also took the women, the gold, and all the property of the Lochlanns with them; and thus the Lord took away from them all the wealth which they had taken from the churches, and sanctuaries, and shrines of the saints of Erin.

Now at this time Malsechlainn^o sent messengers for Cinaeth, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta^p, and it was he who had burned the churches and oratories of the saints (as we have narrated before^q), as if to consult with him how they should act with respect to the cause

Olum, were seated at this period. Duleek was its principal church. They were soon after overwhelmed by the southern Ui-

Neill, who detested them.

^q *Narrated before.*—Not narrated in this Fragment, although it was, no doubt,

aipte nír cionnar do ghéndaíoir im caincín na n-Danar, uair pá baí aílail bíd ríó éidíoir Maoilreacloin̄ ḡ Cionaot̄, ḡ cia pa baí Cionaot̄ i nḡalar rúla, aót do ríḡne tuídeacót d'íonhroíḡ Maoilreachloinn, ḡ rluaḡ uime map baó da cóim̄f̄o.

Ra com̄paigníot iapaíḡ Maoilr̄f̄clainn ḡ Cionaot̄ a n-aoim̄ionad̄ ḡ Tíḡf̄hnaót̄, n̄ b̄r̄f̄ḡ; aḡeaó pob áil do Maoilreacloinn é p̄én ḡ rí b̄r̄f̄ḡ do mapbaó rí Cianaót̄ta. Ní d̄f̄hna dno Maoilreacloinn a ccéadóir rín, uair ba rocaíde do Chionaot̄, ḡ rab f̄gail leir com̄mapbaó do d̄f̄hnaíḡ ann. Aḡeaó do roine a f̄uir̄eaót̄ ḡo maíof̄h ari na báraót̄. Ro deilb̄ dno Maoilr̄f̄clainn cúiri b̄réaḡaót̄a ḡo tíof̄oḡdaíoir ḡo nḡe a n-íonaót̄ céḡna ari na báraót̄, ḡ pa f̄uaḡaíoir do na rluaḡaíḡ im̄teacót̄. O pa im̄eíḡ a rluaḡ ón Chionaot̄, táinḡ Maoilr̄f̄clainn ḡo rluaḡ móri lair d'íonhroíḡ an Chionaot̄, ḡ níof̄ bo lá ḡo maíe ann, ḡ aḡeaó po ráíḡ Maoilreacloinn ó ḡuḡe móri c̄róda náim̄oíḡe f̄p̄ia Chionaot̄. Cíḡ, ari r̄é, map̄a loirḡir d̄ir̄eíḡe na naom̄, ḡ cíḡ ma pa pa m̄illir a neim̄aót̄a, ḡ rḡḡeaḡḡa na naom̄ ḡ Loḡlannaíḡ laḡ? Ra f̄íḡoir im̄uip̄io an Cionaot̄ na tap̄m̄naíḡḡeaót̄ ní do eaḡlaḡḡa caoín do d̄f̄hnaíḡ, aḡeaó do ríḡne beir na éoḡt̄. Ra tap̄m̄ḡf̄o íaí rín an mac r̄aop̄clannaót̄, roic̄ínelaót̄, ronairḡ rín amaót̄, ḡ po báíḡheót̄ é tr̄é cómap̄le Maoilreacloinn i r̄p̄uḡt̄án r̄alaót̄, ḡ f̄uaíḡ b̄ár aílail̄o rín.

Ír in b̄liaḡaín-rí, .i. an coirḡf̄o b̄liaḡaín f̄laḡa M̄haoilreac̄lainn, pa éionolḡaḡ d̄á éoir̄f̄o loirḡir na Loḡlonn .i. ḡain ḡ laḡḡna r̄lóiḡ móra ari ḡaót̄ áip̄o a n-aíḡíḡ na n-Danar. Éionolail̄o iapaíḡ ḡo r̄abaḡar

narrated in the original work from which this extract was taken.

* *Breagh*.—A large territory comprising the greater portion of East Meath, and of which Cianaught was a subdivision.

* *Dirty streamlet*.—The Ann. Ult. 850,

say that he was “demersus in laeu crudeli morte.” According to the Four Masters (A. D. 849), he was drowned in the River Ainge, now the Nanny Water, a river flowing through the very middle of Cianaught, and dividing the barony of

cause of the Danes, for there was a kind of peace between Maelsechlainn and Cinaeth, and though Cinaeth was labouring under a disease of his eye, he nevertheless came to meet Maelsechlainn with a host about him, as if it were to guard him.

After this, Maelsechlainn, and Cinaeth, and Tighernach, King of Breagh^r, met together: and Maelsechlainn's desire was that he and the King of Breagh should kill the King of Cianachta. Maelsechlainn, however, did not do this at once, for Cinaeth had more forces, and he was afraid that mutual slaughter might take place. What he did was to wait till the next morning. Maelsechlainn feigned false reasons, for which they should come to the same place the next morning, and he ordered the forces [of Cinaeth] to go away. When his army went away from Cinaeth, Maelsechlainn came with a great host to meet Cinaeth before it was clear daylight, and Maelsechlainn said with a loud, fierce, and hostile voice to Cinaeth: "Why," said he, "hast thou burned the oratories of the saints, and why hast thou destroyed their sanctuaries and their writings, the Lochlanns assisting thee?" Cinaeth knew that it would be of no avail to him to make use of fair speeches; what he did was to remain silent. That noble, goodly born, brave youth was afterwards dragged out, and drowned in a dirty streamlet^s, by advice of Maelsechlainn, and thus he perished!

[851.] In this year, i. e. in the fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn^t, the two chiefs of the fleet of the Lochlanns, i. e. Zain and Iargna, collected great hosts from every quarter against the Danes. They afterwards assembled to the number of threescore and ten ships, and
proceeded

Upper Duleek from that of Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath. See the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," Part I., c. 54. —Colgan, *Triad. Thaum.*, p. 125.

^t *The fifth year of the reign of Maelsechlainn.*—This king succeeded in 846, so that this battle between the Norwegians and Danes took place in the year 851.

habadar deo longa ⁊ επί ριόν, ⁊ τῆταιο go Snám aighnē ⁊ ar ann-
 ραιδε batturn na Danair an tan rin. Comraicit ann rin leit for
 leat, ⁊ cuirid cat cruaid duabrioē lē for lē : uair ní cualamar
 peimū rin a n-ionāo oile riain ar muir an ár po cúirrioē tturna
 annpo .i. eioir Danara ⁊ Loelannaiḡ. Acē cēna ar forr na Dana-
 rioib po mair. Ra tironóirioe na Danair iar rin, ar mbuiread
 maōma forra, ⁊ an gopta ga marbaō, ⁊ areō po ráio a ttaḡarna
 .i. horu friu, ⁊ comige po ba fēi cruaid corḡrac eiride : Rug-
 rabair-ri comige po (ár pé) corḡair imōa cia na foruairliḡeāo
 riō ronn tré iomarca rluaiḡ. 'Ertio ri na briatēraib aōbērra
 riō : “ḡac buaid ⁊ ḡac corḡur ⁊ ḡac blaō fuarabair trío rin, na
 malartēō na bloiḡ mbiz aon laoi rin. Féḡuio lib iaram an catu-
 ḡaō do riōiri do ḡntaoi ri na Loelanncaib, uair atāo bui mná,
 bui n-uile mairiur aca, ⁊ bui longa; ⁊ ar ruāc iadrum do brieē
 buāo ⁊ corḡair uairi areāo ar cóir dī anora dul go haonmēm-
 naō na ḡcēn amail na raoileāo riō far in bēthaiō, acē na beir
 riō oḡ iorraiōe báir : ⁊ far ndioḡail pén forra, ⁊ ḡen go riāb
 corḡur raimēac duibri derin, ⁊ biāo a m-bérāo ar ndēē ⁊ ár
 ttoicē dūin; muna riāe mair dūin ann, biāo commarbaō coit-
 cēn leit for lē ann.

Ag po comairle oile leam duib : an Ráoraioc naom ra ar
 airo eppcop ⁊ ar cēn naom na h'Eirēn, ri a ndearrae na
 namuipailē oḡanne uile imōa, ḡuioimōne go díocra, ⁊ tabram
 almpara onóracā dō, ar buāo ⁊ corḡur do brieē do na náimioib
 rin.

Ro ppeagratturn uile é, ⁊ areāo po ráiorio : “ar comairce,”
 ar riāo, an tí naom Ráoraioc ⁊ an coimōe ar tḡearna do rin
 pén,

^u *Snámh Aighnech*.—Now Carlingford Lough, near which, at a place called Linn-
 Duachaill, the Norwegians had a fleet and strong fortress. Ann. Ult. 851; F. M. 850.

proceeded to Snámh Aighnech^u where the Danes were [stationed] at that time. There they fought on either side, and engaged in a hard and stubborn battle on either side, for we have never heard before this time of so great a slaughter at sea as was caused between them, i. e. between the Danes and the Lochlanns. But, however, it was against the Danes the defeat was. The Danes, after being defeated in this battle, being sore oppressed by famine, assembled their people, and what their Lord, Horm, who hitherto had been a firm, victorious man, said to them was,—“Hitherto,” said he, “ye have gained many victories, although ye have been defeated here by superior forces. Listen to the words which I shall say unto you: ‘Every victory, every triumph, and every fame which ye had gained was obscured by the little fame of that day.’ Look ye sharp to the battle which ye shall next make with the Lochlanns, for your women and all your property are in their hands as well as your ships; and they are rejoicing for having gained victory and triumph over you! What is proper for you now to do is to go unanimously against them, as if ye did not think of life, but not to be waiting for death, and to revenge yourselves upon them, and though ye may not gain a prosperous victory thereby, ye shall have whatever our gods and our fate will give us; if it be of no advantage to us, there shall be at least equal slaughter on either side.

“This is another advice of mine to you: ‘This Saint Patrick, against whom these enemies of ours have committed many evils, is archbishop, and head of the saints of Erin. Let us pray to him fervently, and let us give honourable alms to him for our gaining victory and triumph over these enemies.’

They all answered him, and what they said was: “Let our protector,” said they, “be the holy Patrick, and the God who is Lord over him also, and let our spoils and our wealth be [given] to his church.”

R

They

φέν, ἡ ἀνὰ κορυφῇ οὐκ ἔσται, ἡ ἀνὰ νηπιόμηνον. Τῷ αὖτο ἰὰν τὴν πο-
 λυονομήνῃ, πρὸς, περὶ αὐτῶν ἡ ἀνομήνῃ ἡ γοῖον να Λοκλάνῃ,
 ἡ κυρίως κατ'.

Ἰνὰ τὴν τῶν Σαιν λεῖπῃ να Λοκλάν, ἡ Ματοδαν πῖ
 Ὑλῶ δ' ἰνὸν να νῦν δο μῦν ἡ εἶν, ὅσον πο πᾶς α πῖον
 τὴν περὶ ἀγ Σαιν Λοκλάνῃ, τῶν ἡ ἀνὰ τ-αὐτῶ πο ὅσοι να
 παρὶς δ' ἰονοίῃ να νῦν δον δαῖα λεῖ ἀγὰρ λαγνα λεῖπῃ
 οἷς να Λοκλάν δον λεῖ εἰς πο να Ὑπαιρῶν. Ἀνὰ ἐνὰ τῶν πα
 κυρίως ἀνὰ κατὰ. Ῥα ἐλὸν ἀνὰ λεῖ πρὸς ἀνὰ πλῆ, ἀγὰρ γλῶσσ-
 βῆνῃς να ἐλὸν, ἡ τῶν ἀνὰ πρὸς ἀνὰ γὰρ μῦν, ἡ βῆνῃς
 να μῦν ἀγ ἰνὸν ἐκκομῶν ὅσα. Ἀτὰρ τῶν εἰς παρὰ πᾶς
 ἰνὰ τὴν, ἀνὰ πορὶ να Λοκλάνῃ πο μῦν, ἡ ἰνὰ να Ὑπαιρ
 βῦν ἡ κορυφῇ τῶν παρὰ πᾶς ἀνὰ γὰρ πο βῦν να Λοκλάνῃ
 ἐκκομῶν μῦν να Ὑπαιρῶν, πο ἐλὸν ἐκκομῶν. Τῷ αὖτο να
 Ὑπαιρῶν ἰνὸν πορὶ longpore να Λοκλάν, ἡ μαρβῶν ὅσον
 γὰρ ὅσον ἐλὸν, ἡ κυρίως ὅσον ἐλὸν ἡ τῶν, ἡ γὰρ γὰρ
 μαρβῶν ὅσον ἡ ἀνὰ, ἡ γὰρ μαρβῶν ἀνὰ ἐλὸν, ἡ ἀνὰ ἡ ἀνὰ
 Ἀτὰρ ἐλὸν πᾶς παρὶς Σαιν φέν ἀγ κυρίως ἀνὰ κατὰ, ἡ
 πᾶς μῦν ἀνὰ ἀνὰ ἀνὰ longpore, ἡ πο ὅσοι ἀνὰ κομῶν
 ἀνὰ ὅσον. Ἀνὰ τῶν πο ἐκκομῶν ἀνὰ ἀνὰ ἀνὰ
 νῦν ἀνὰ ἐκκομῶν ἀνὰ, ἡ πᾶς ἀνὰ μῦν φέν. Ἀνὰ
 ἀνὰ πο μαρβῶν πο να Ὑπαιρῶν φέν, ἀνὰ παρὰ
 πο να Λοκλάνῃ κύριως μῦν περὶ ποίῃς : ποίῃς ἰνὸν
 μῦν ἀνὰ ἐλὸν, ἡ πο ὅσοι ἰνὰ γὰρ ἀνὰ παρὰ ἀνὰ
 να νῦν τὴν.

Ἀνὰ τὴν τὴν παρὰ κυρίως Μαοίρεκκομῶν, πῖ τῶν
 ὅσον πο να νῦν. Ἀνὰ ἀνὰ πο βῦν να Ὑπαιρ ἀγ
 λυκταίρε

* *Five thousand.*—This is perfectly in-
 credible.

* *Heaps of the bodies.*—This presents a
 curious picture of the ferocity of the Scan-

They afterwards came unanimously, bravely, and manfully together against the Lochlanns, and joined battle.

At this time Zain, half king of the Lochlanns, and Matodan, King of Uladh, came to attack the Danes by sea and land; although Zain, the Lochlann, had not known of this before, he came with the party who were with him to harass the Danes on the one side, and Iargno, the other half king of the Lochlanns, came to attack them on the other side. This battle was a hard fought one. The whizzing of lances, the clashing of swords, the clattering of shields when struck, and the shrieks of soldiers when subdued, were heard! But, however, though long they were *at it*, the Lochlanns were defeated, and the Danes gained victory and triumph, on account of the tutelage of Patrick, though the Lochlanns were three or four times their number! The Danes, after this, entered the camp of the Lochlanns, killed some of them, made prisoners of others, and put others to flight; and they possessed themselves of all their treasures of gold and silver, and other property, as well as of their women and ships. Zain himself, however, was not present at this engagement, for he did not come towards the camp along with his people, for he was holding a council elsewhere. When he had arrived at the camp, it was his enemies he saw there, and not his own people! Independently of those killed by the Danes, there were slain of the Lochlanns five thousand^x goodly-born men; also many soldiers and people of every grade were slain in addition to this number.

Now, at this time Maelsechlainn, King of Teamhair, sent ambassadors to the Danes. And at their arrival the Danes were cooking, and the supports of their cauldrons were heaps of the bodies^y of the Lochlanns,

dinavian nations, who were Pagans at this period. The favourites of their god Odin were all those who died in battle, or, what was considered equally meritorious, by

their own hand. The timid wretch, who allowed himself to perish by disease or age, was considered unworthy of the joys of their paradise. These joys were fight-

luçtaipfçet ap a gcionn, 7 ap iad ba gabla dá ccoipeðaið cáipn do cõppaið na Loçlann 7 cið na bñia ap a mbioð an ðeoil, ap por cõppaið Loçlann no bíoír a leiçcinn, 7 an tine ag loꝛgað na cõpp, go mbioð an ðeoil 7 an méaèpað pa çaièpioç an aðaiz peñe ag maiðm ap a ngailið amac.

Ra battur ðna tççta Maoilpeaçlõinn gá pꝑégað amlaið rin, 7 pa báttur ga ttaçtaoir um na Ðanaðaið rin. Apeað pa ráio-pioç na Ðanað; ap amlaið buð maiç leopum ár mbeiçne. Claꝛ móꝛ lan aca do óꝛ, 7 da aipgeað dá çabaiꝛ do Páðpaicç, uaiꝛ amlaið pa báttur na Ðanað 7 cinéle cpaðaið aca .i. gaðað pealad pꝑi ðeoil, 7 pꝑi mnáib ap cpaðuð. Tug tꝑa an caç po mñma maiç do Ðaoiðealaib uile ap an pꝑioꝛ po do çabaiꝛ ap na Loçlannaib.

'S in bliaðain peo ðna po ðꝑiꝛ Mooilpeaçlõinn caç põꝛꝑ na paðánaib, 7 ðna po ðꝑiꝛiꝛe Ciannaçta caç pá ðó põꝛꝑ na geꝑtið.

Ral. Põꝛbaipꝑi Maoilpeaçlõinn i cCꝑupaiz unde Maoilpeçini ceciniç :—

Miçhið dul tap ðóinn mðáin, i noail moizç Miðe mñ,

Ap andꝑa beiç pꝑi gaioiç ngluaiꝛ iꝑiño uaiꝛ i cCꝑupaiz cꝑín.

Inoꝛfçtaç, ab la, do çiaçtain i n-Çiꝑinn go mionnaib Coloim Cille Laiꝛ. Iꝛ in mbliaðain pꝑi ðeoꝛ .i. in pexꝑo anno peꝑni Maoilpeaçlõinn,

ing, ceaseless slaughter, and drinking beer out of the skulls of their enemies, with a renovation of life to furnish a perpetuity of the same pleasures. The Scandinavians placed their whole delight in war, and entertained an absolute contempt of danger and of death; and their glory was estimated by the number they had slain in

battle. Of this we have a faithful picture in the death-song of Regner Lodbrok (who was probably the Turgesius of Irish history). This great conqueror comforts himself in his last agonies by recounting all the acts of carnage he had committed in his lifetime. See Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," Bohn's edition, pp. 105, 383;

Lochlanns, and one end of the spits on which the meat was hung was stuck into the bodies of the Lochlanns, and the fire was burning the bodies, so that they belched forth from their stomachs the flesh and the fat which they had eaten the night before.

The ambassadors of Malsechlainn beheld them in this condition, and they reproached the Danes with this [savage conduct]. The Danes replied: "This is the way they would like to have us!" They had a great wide trench [filled] with gold and silver to give to Patrick, for the Danes were a people who had a kind of piety, i. e. they gave up meat and women awhile for piety! Now this battle gave good courage to all the Gaeidhil^z on account of this destruction brought upon the Lochlanns.

In this year Malsechlainn gained a battle over the pagans, and the Cianachta^a defeated the Gentiles a second time in battle.

[852.] Kal. The encampment of Malsechlainn was at Crufait^b, unde Melfeichine cecinit:—

Time to cross the fair Boinn to the plain of smooth Meath;
It is difficult to be in the pure wind at this hour in withered
Crufait.

Indrechtach, Abbot of Ia, came to Erin with the relics of Colum Cille. In this year also, the sixth year^c of the reign of Malsechlainn, Amhlaeibh

and Tytler's "Elements of General History," p. 136.

^a *The Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Scoti, or native Irish, in contradistinction to Gaill, i. e. Galli, or foreigners.

^b *Cianachta*.—Ann. Ult. 851; F. M. 850.

^c *Crufait*.—Ann. F. M. 847. The present name is unknown unless it be Cro-

boy, in Meath.

^c *The sixth year*.—This was the year 852.—O'Flah. Ogyg., p. 434. Indrechtach, Abbot of Hy, appears to have come to Ireland with the relics of St. Columbkille so early as the year 849 or 850; he was killed in 854 by the Saxons. See Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 390, and Ann. Ult., A. D. 853.

peaclainn, táinig Amhlaoibh Conung, .i. mac riḡ Lochlann, i n'-Eirinn, 7 tug leir eirḡasra cíora 7 cánað n-imða ó a aḡair, 7 a fáḡbail-riðe ḡo hobanní. Táinig dno lomair an bráḡair ba roo 'na óḡḡaid-riðe do ḡobaḡ na cčíor cḡna.

Ral. Loḡ Laoiḡ i cpiḡ Umhail do élóð.

Ral. Ríḡḡal pḡḡ n'-Eirínn in Arḡmaḡa eidiḡ Maoilpeaclainn 7 Maḡodan rí Ulað, 7 Diarḡaid 7 Peḡḡna ḡo ramāð Paḡraice, 7 Suairpeacl ḡo ccléiriḡ Míðe.

Inḡpeaclḡaḡ Ua Finnacḡa Comarḡa Colum Cille, 7 Diarḡaḡa rapientirrimí, do marḡaḡ do ḡlaḡaiḡib Saḡanaḡa oḡ dol do Roim, 7 maiḡið a ḡuil eannaḡ rain ḡeor ip in ionaḡ in po marḡaḡ i ḡcomurḡa a ðioḡalḡa do Dhia ḡor an luḡḡ ḡor marḡ.

Ip in bliḡḡainḡi na ḡoḡuireaḡ riḡ Lochlann do cum Maoilpeaclainn d'ól, 7 po boí ḡleaḡ lánmóḡi ar a cíonn, aḡar ḡaḡ ní na ḡeall ḡi Lochlann do cḡmall co na luḡe; aḡḡ cḡna ní na cḡmaill a bḡḡ ar ndul a ḡiḡ Maoilpeaclainn amaḡ, aḡḡ na ḡaḡ a ḡcḡdóḡi aḡ ionḡraḡ ḡearainn Maoilpeaclainn. Aḡḡ cḡna ní pḡḡḡnac ráimḡ leir an cḡḡaḡ ḡin.

Ip in bliḡḡainḡi dno po ḡréiḡriḡḡ ḡochaíðe a mbaíḡir Cḡíorḡaíḡaḡa 7 tanḡaḡḡar malle ḡiḡ na Loḡlannaib, ḡur aḡḡriḡḡ Arḡmaḡa, 7 ḡo ḡuḡraḡ a maiḡiḡ ar. Sed quidem ex ipḡiḡ poenitentiam eḡere, et uenerunt ad patḡrfactionem.

Ral. Do abb Arḡmaḡa ḡorannán Eḡrcor 7 ḡḡribai 7 anchoiḡe 7 Diarḡaid rapientirrimur Scotorum quieuerunt.

Cḡḡball

^a *Amhlacibh Conung*.—Ann. Ult. 852, where he is called Amlaimh, or Amlaip, son of the King of Lochlinn. *Quære*, is *Conung* an Hibernicized form of the Teutonic *koenig* or *koenung*, king?

^e *In Umhail*.—i. e. in Burrishoole,

county of Mayo. Todd's "Irish Nennius," p. 207, and Ann. F. M. 848.

^f *A royal meeting*.—This is noted in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 850; F. M. 849.

^g *Indrechtach Ua Finnachta*.—Ann. Ult. 853, "iv. *Id. Martii*;" F. M. 852.—

Amhlaeibh Conung^d, i. e. the son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and he brought with him commands from his father for many rents and tributes, but he left suddenly. Imhar, his younger brother, came after him to levy the same rents.

Kal. Loch Laeigh, in Umhaill^e, migrated.

Kal. A royal meeting^f of the men of Erin at Ard-Macha, between Maelsechlainn and Matodan, King of Uladh, and Diarmaid and Fethghna with the congregation of Patrick, and Suairlech with the clergy of Meath.

[854.] Indrechtach Ua Finnachta^g, successor of Colum Cille, and Diarmaid, very wise men, were killed by Saxon plunderers on their way to Rome, and their pure blood still remains at the place where they were killed as a sign of the vengeance of God against those who killed them.

In this year the King of Lochlann was invited to [the house of] Maelsechlainn to drink, and there was a great feast prepared for him; and the King of Lochlann [made many promises], and promised on his oath to observe them; but, however, he did not observe the smallest of them after leaving the house of Maelsechlainn, but he proceeded at once to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn. But, however, this war did not turn out lucky for him.

In this year many forsook their Christian baptism^h and joined the Lochlanns, and they plundered Ard-Macha, and carried away all its riches; but some of them did penance, and came to make satisfaction.

[852.] Two abbots of Ard-Machaⁱ, Forannan, bishop and scribe, and Diarmaid, the wisest of the Scoti, died.

Cearbhall,

Reeves's Adamnan, p. 390.

^h *Many forsook their baptism.*—i. e. many of the Irish joined the Danes, and lapsed into Paganism. This extraordinary fact

is not noticed by the Ann. Ult. or by the F. M.

ⁱ *Two abbots of Ard-Macha.*—“Duc heredes Patricii, viz. Forinnan, Scriba et

Císbail mac Dunlaing pí Oppaige (cliamúin Maoilreaclainn .i. dearbáir Císbail óg Maoilreaclainn .i. land inígn Dunlaing, 7 ona inígn Maoilreaclainn óg Císbail) do éir do Maoilreacloinn 1 Mumáin do cuinnigíó gíall, ar nóg a níg .i. Ailgínán.

Cat no éabairt d'Áod do níg Ailgín .i. don níg ar ferr inígnamí 'na aimpír, do loingíur na nGall nGaoideal .i. Scuit iad 7 daltai do Normannoib iad, 7 tan ann ad bíar cío Normanniúg friu. Maíóó forpa pe nÁod, agur cuirtear a ndeargá na nGall nGaoideal, 7 cinn imóó do bíre do [Áed mac] Níall leir, 7 na óligíre na h-Éirínnaiúg an marbáó for, uair amail do níóir na Loclannaiúg do níóiríomí.

Sloigíó la hÁod mac Néill do innpáó Ulaó. Áet éna ní péíó páiniúg do, uair tugrat Ulaó maíóm for Cinél n-Eogáin, 7 po marbárat Flaitebeartaó mac Néill, 7 Conacán mac Colmáin ann cum multír alír.

Ir in aimpír ri áet bíúg táiniúg Rodolb co na ílogaib d'innpáó Oppaige. Ra éionol ono Císbail mac Dunlaing ílog na n-ágaíó, 7 tug cat dóib, 7 po maíó for na Loclannaiúg. Ra éuadap imuppo buíóín mío do luét na maíóma for a n-íóib 1 éioilaig n-áiró, 7 po báttur ag fégaó an marbáta impu, 7 ad connatatur a muínter péin gá marbáó amail na marbóair caoiríg. Ra gab aipéó mor iad, 7 areó do forrat a eclaíóib do noétaó, 7 a n-airm do

Episcopus et anchorita, et Dermid, sapientissimus omnium doctorum Europæ quiverunt."—*Ann. Ult.* 851; *F. M.* 851. Dermid is said above to have suffered martyrdom with Innrechtach on their way to Rome; but the *F. M.* record his death the year before, the *Ann. Ult.* two years before, the martyrdom of Innrechtach.

^k *Daughter*.—His daughter by a dif-

ferent marriage.

^l *Ailghenan*, King of Munster, died, according to the Four Masters, in 851, but the true year is 853.—*Ann. Ult.* 852.

^m *Gall-Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Dano-Irish, or rather the Norwegian Irish who had lapsed into paganism, and plundered the churches in as profane a manner as the Norwegians themselves. The Four Mas-

Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe (the brother-in-law of Maelsechlainn, for the sister of Cearbhall, *was married* to Maelsechlainn, i. e. Lann, daughter of Dunlaing, and besides the daughter^k of Maelsechlainn, was married to Cearbhall), was sent by Maelsechlainn into Munster, to demand hostages, on the death of their King Ailghenan^l.

A battle was given by Aedh, King of Ailech, the most valiant king of his time, to the fleet of the Gall-Gacidhil^m, i. e. they were Scoti and foster-children to the Northmen, and at one time they used to be called Northmen. They were defeated and slaughtered by Aedh, and many *of their* heads were carried off by [Aedh, sonⁿ of] Niall with him, and the Irish were justified in committing this havoc, for these were accustomed to act like the Lochlanns.

A hosting was made by Aedh, son of Niall, to plunder Uladh^o, but he did not find this easy, for the Ulidians defeated the Cinel-Eoghain, and slew Flaithbhertach, son of Niall, and Conacan, son of Colman, with many others.

Nearly at this time Rodolph^p came with his forces to plunder Osraighe. But Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, assembled a host to oppose them, and gave them battle, and defeated the Lochlanns. A large party of the defeated, however, went on horseback to the top of a high hill, from which they viewed the slaughtered around them, and saw their own people slaughtered like sheep. They were seized with a great desire of revenge, and what they did was to draw their
swords

ters state that this victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, at Glennfhoichle (now Glenelly, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone), in the year 854. The Annals of Ulster place it in 855.

ⁿ *Son of*.—The text has “by Niall,”

but in the margin are the words “*Cló potius*.” We ought, therefore, certainly to read *Cló mac Niall*.

^o *Uladh*.—Ann. F. M. 853; Ult. 854.

^p *Rodolph*.—There is no notice of this chieftain in the published Annals.

do ḡabail, 7 tuiðſcēt cūm na n-Orriuiḡeac, ḡur po marb̄rat d̄ream
 d̄iob; ḡideac̄ ar aba pa cuiṛſb̄ iad̄raide ar ccúla na maiðm .i. aḡ
 Ac̄ muiceac̄da t̄uḡac̄ an maiðm ri. Do pala imurpo ḡlip̄t̄ ronn
 do Chſ̄b̄all p̄n .i. anuair̄ taḡar̄ta an m̄ad̄ma, 7 ṛḡaoileac̄ da
 m̄uin̄tir̄ uac̄; d̄ream do na Loclannaiḃ do t̄oiðſcēt̄ c̄uige 7 a ear-
 ḡabail d̄oiḃ. Ac̄t̄ t̄pe ṝur̄tac̄t̄ an coim̄deac̄ ṝuair̄ a ṝoiṝt̄in: pa
 b̄riṝ p̄n a eḡac̄, 7 na cſ̄nḡail pa b̄ac̄tur̄ ṝair̄, 7 pa c̄uair̄ ṝl̄an
 uair̄oiḃ. Ar̄ m̄oī t̄r̄a an t̄-ár̄ t̄uḡac̄ ann̄ ṝor̄ na Loclannaiḃ.

Caḡ do b̄riṝeð do S̄axonoib̄ ṝor̄ na Norṛmainn̄aiḃ.

Ir̄ in aim̄riṝ ri tanḡac̄tur̄ Danair̄ .i. hoṛm̄ co na m̄uin̄tir̄
 d̄'ionn̄roiḡið Chſ̄b̄aill mic̄ Dunlainḡ, ḡo po conḡnaið Chſ̄ball leo 1
 ccſ̄nn̄ na Loclann, uair̄ bá heaḡail leo a ṝṝouair̄liuḡac̄ t̄pe c̄eal-
 ḡaiḃ na Loclann. Ra ḡab̄ d̄no Chſ̄ball ḡo hon̄riac̄ c̄uige iad̄, 7
 po b̄ac̄tur̄ maille ṝiṝ ḡo m̄im̄ic̄ oḡ b̄reit̄ c̄orḡair̄ do ḡhallaiḃ 7 do
 ḡhaoidealaiḃ.

Ar̄ m̄oī la Ciarr̄raiḡib̄ oḡ bealaið Congl̄air̄ ṝor̄ Loclannaiḃ,
 ubi plurimi t̄ruc̄id̄atī r̄unt̄ ṝep̄m̄iṝr̄ionne Dei.

'Ar̄ d̄no la h'-Aṝaḡa Ch̄iac̄ ṝor̄ na ḡent̄ib̄ c̄eðna.

Ir̄ in bliad̄an̄ c̄eðna pa c̄uiṝriot̄ ṝiṝ Muṝan̄ t̄eac̄hta d̄'ionn̄-
 roiḡið Chſ̄b̄aill mic̄ Dunlainḡ, ḡo d̄-t̄iṝac̄ na Danair̄ leiṝ, 7
 t̄ionol̄ Or̄raiḡe da ṝṝur̄tac̄t̄, 7 da ṝṝoiṝid̄in an aḡaið na Nor-
 mainn̄eḡ pa baḡar̄ ḡá n-ionn̄riac̄ 7 ḡa n-ariḡain an tan̄ ṝoin. Ra
 ṝṝḡair̄ d̄no Chſ̄ball ṝin, 7 pa ṝuac̄air̄ do na Danar̄aiḃ 7 d̄'Or-
 raiḡib̄ t̄oiðeac̄t̄ ḡo leiṝ [t̄in̄oīlte] d̄ṝur̄tac̄t̄ ṝſ̄i Muṝan̄, 7 ar̄ eac̄
 on do ṝonod̄ ṝair̄. T̄ainic̄ iar̄am̄ Chſ̄ball̄ ṝeime d̄'ionn̄roiḡiḡið na
 Loclann

¹ *Ath muiccadha*.—i.e. ford of the swine-herd. This narrative does not occur in any other Annals known to the Editor.

² *The Saxons*.—This is probably the victory recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chro-

nicle at the year 851, when King Ethelwulf and his son Æthelbald fought against the Northmen at Ockley, "and there made the greatest slaughter among the heathen army that we have heard tell of unto the

swords and take their arms and come [down] to the Osraighi, a party of whom they slew. They were nevertheless driven back in defeated rout. This defeat was given them at Ath muiceadha^a. Here Glifit met Cearbhall himself at the time of the defeat, his people having separated from him. A party of the Lochlanns came up with him and took him prisoner; but by the Lord's assistance he was relieved. He himself tore his clothes and the bonds that were upon him, and escaped in safety from them. Great, indeed, was the slaughter that was made of the Lochlanns there.

A battle was gained by the Saxons^r over the Northmen. At this time came the Danes, i. e. Horm and his people, to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, and Cearbhall assisted them against the Lochlanns [Norwegians], for they were afraid of being overpowered by the stratagems of the Lochlanns. Cearbhall therefore took them to him honourably, and they frequently accompanied him in gaining victories over the foreigners and the Gaeidhil [Irish].

A great slaughter of the Lochlanns was made by the Ciarraighi at Bealach Chonglais^s, where many were killed by the permission of God.

A slaughter, too, was made by the Aradians of Cliach^t, of the same Gentiles.

In the same year^u the men of Munster sent messengers to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing [to request] that he would come, bringing the Danes with him, and the rising out of Osraighe, to assist and relieve them against the Northmen [Norwegians] who were harassing and plundering them at that time. Now, Cearbhall responded to this [call]

present day."

^a *Bealach Chonglais*.—A place near the city of Cork. There is no notice of this battle in the published Annals.

^t *Aradians of Cliach*.—This entry is not in the published Annals.

^u *In the same year*.—Not in the published Annals.

Lochlann go plóg mor Danair 7 Thaoideal. Od concattur na Lochlannais Císbail co na rluaig, no muinntir, po gab aóuaé 7 uaiman mor iad. Ra éuaíð Cearbail i n-ionad áro 7 po baai ag agallao a muinntire péin ar tír; aread po ráio, 7 ré og fégaó na ppsíann pparaiqe imme: Naé ppaicéi lib, ar ré, mar pa páruigriot na Lochlannais na peapanna-ra ar mbreic a éruio 7 ar mapbaó a óaoine; maó treiri óaib iou iná óúinne, do génaó na cétna 'nar tír-ne, uair imurpo atáimne pocraide mói aniu, caicigim go cruaió na n-aigio. Pat oile ar nod cóir óúin caúgaó cruaió do dénom, nar pionnat na Danair failet maille ppiun mstaét ná mioðlaécup foirn, uair pa teigéinaó, gíó maille piun atáó aniu, go mbedír 'nár n-agaio doiriúri. Pat oile, gur po tugao pír Muñan i ttangamap fóirióin ár cruar poiainn, uair ir minic ar namaió iad.

Ra agall iarptain na Danair, 7 aread po ráio piupaiðe: déníóir calma aniu, uair ar namuió bunaió óuib na Lochlannais, 7 pa éuiprit caéa eaetpuió, 7 áir mópa anallána. Ar maic óuib pinne maille pió aniu na n-agaio, 7 óna ní eile ann, ní piu óuib tréite no laige do éuigriú óúinne poiaib. Ra ppeagratup uile eoir Dhanapu 7 Thaoideal, ná pionnpaite tréite no mstaét poipa. Ro eipgíour iarptain eipqe naoiñpíri ipin uair pin ó'ionn-poiqio na Lochlann. Na Lochlannais immurpo ó do concattur pin, ní caé po iomópuioipio do éabairt, acé ar teicéó po na caill-tib, ar ppaígbaíl a maicúra, do pionpat. Ra gabaió na caillte dá gaé leic poipa, 7 pa mapbaó a ndeargár na Lochlann. Acé éina comge po ní pa puilngiottur na Lochlannais do'n com-líon

* *As he looked upon.*—Ag ré og fégaó. In modern Irish this would be, agur é ag péacain na bpeapann b-par uime.

* *They were killed with great slaughter.*

—Ro mapbaó a ndearg-ár na Lochlann. The modern construction would be, Ro mapbadar dearg-ár na Lochlannach, which is better.

[call], and he commanded the Danes and the Osraighi to proceed fully [assembled] to relieve the men of Munster, and this was accordingly done at this summons. Cearbhall afterwards came forward to attack the Lochlanns with a great host of Danes and Gaeidhils. When the Lochlanns saw Cearbhall with his host, or people, they were seized with great fear and dread. Cearbhall went to a high place, and he began to address his own people first, and he said, as he looked upon the deserted lands around him : “ Do ye not perceive,” said he, “ how the Lochlanns have desolated these lands, having carried off their cattle and killed their inhabitants? If they be more powerful this day than we, they will do the same in our territory. But as we are very numerous this day, let us fight bravely against them. Another reason for which it is right for us to fight bravely is, that the Danes, who are along with us, may not perceive cowardice or want of heroism in us, for it may happen that, though they are on our side this day, they may hereafter be against us. Another reason is, that the men of Munster, whom we have come to relieve, may understand our hardihood, for they too are often our enemies.” He afterwards addressed the Danes, and what he had said to them was : “ Exhibit your bravery this day, for the Lochlanns are your radical enemies, for ye fought battles, and slaughtered one another formerly. It is well for you to have us with you against them this day, and, moreover, it is not worth your while to let us observe dastardliness or cowardice among you.” They all made answer, both Gaeidhil and Danes, that neither weakness nor cowardice should be observed in them. They afterwards rose out as one man at that time to attack the Lochlanns. However, when the Lochlanns observed this, they did not close to give battle, but fled to the woods, leaving their property behind. The woods were surrounded on every side upon the Lochlanns, and they were killed with great slaughter^s. Up to this time
the

lÍon ro a n-Éirinn uile. A cCruaácin i n-Eoganaáct tugað an maiðmri.

Táinic Cshball go mbuaið 7 corḡsur amlaið rin o'á éig. Ro hiodnaiceð horim iarṑṑṑain co na muiinntir ó Cshball go rí Tsm-rac. Rá fsh rí Tsmrac fáilte rir, 7 tuc onóir móir dó: Rá éuaið arpin do cum mara. Ra marbað iarṑṑṑain an thorim rin la Rodri, rí břitan.

hoc anno quieuit Mac Giallain ar mbeir xxx. bliðain i n-aíne.

Niall mac Gílláin iar mbeir epioá bliáḡain ḡan oig ḡan biað, décc A. D. 854.

Ral. Aindli rapienr Típe da ḡlar moriṑur.

Cártað ab Típe da ḡlar, quieuit.

Ailḡhan mac Donnḡaile rí Cairil, moriṑur. Amlaið mac rí Loðlann do éoiðeáct i n-Éirinn, 7 ra ḡiallrat ḡail 'Éireann dó.

Ral. Ir in bliðain ri, an dapa bliðainn décc flaá Maoil-pechloinn do ponáð mórrluaḡ la Maoilpeaclloinn i n-Orraiḡib 7 im Mumain, ar na ráð o'pearaib Mumon na cibriðir briaḡoe dó, ḡonað aipe rin ra fuaḡair Maoilpeaclloinn cat forpa; 7 fáé mor oile aḡ Maoilpeaclloinn .i. Cshball mac Duñlainḡ, ri Orraiḡe, ouine ón ḡar bo oingbála Éipe, uile Do beir, ar feaḡur a ðealba 7 a emḡ 7 a lḡḡnaíma, círa mórabliað naiðe do bpeir dó .i. o na tuaáoið do Laiḡmib ra báctur aiḡe. In luáct imurro ra éuaið do éoðac

* *Cruachain Eoghanacht*.—This place is otherwise called *Cruachan Maighe Eamh-na*, now Crohane, in the barony of Slieverardagh, in the county of Tipperary. It is mentioned in the "Feilire Aenghuis" at 5th October, as in the territory of Eoghanacht-Chaisil.

* *Horm*.—"A. D. 855, Horm, chief of the Black Gentiles, was killed by Ruairi mac Merminn, King of Britain."—*Ann. Ult.* The true year was 856, so that the preceding events must have taken place in the years 854 and 855.

* *Mac Giallain*.—His death is entered

the Lochlanns had not suffered so great a loss in all Erin. At Cruachain in the Eoghanacht^y this victory was gained.

Cearbhall thus returned to his house with victory and triumph. Horn and his people were afterwards escorted by Cearbhall to the King of Teamhair. The King of Teamhair welcomed him, and gave him great honour. He afterwards went to sea. This Horn^z was afterwards killed by Roderic, King of the Britons.

In this year died Mac Giallain^a, after having fasted for thirty years.

Niall Mac Giallain died in the year 854, after having been thirty years without drink, without food.

[853.] Kal. Aindli, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Carthach^b, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died.

Ailgenan, son of Dunghal, King of Cashel, died.

[856.] Amhlaeibh, son of the King of Lochlann, came to Erin, and the Galls of Erin submitted to him.

[858.] Kal. In this year, the twelfth^c of the reign of Maelsechlainn, Maelsechlainn marched with a great army into Osraighe and into Munster, the Munster-men having said that they would not give him hostages, wherefore Maelsechlainn proclaimed battle upon them; and Maelsechlainn had another great cause, which was this: Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, King of Osraighe, a person who was indeed worthy of possessing all Erin for the goodness of his countenance, hospitality,

in the Ann. F. M. at the year 854, and again at 858; Ann. Ult. 859. "Niall Mac Fiallain [Mac Giallain, F. M.] *qui passus est paralisi 34 annis, et qui versatus est visionibus frequentibus, tam falsis, quam veris, in Christo quievit.*" The double entry of his death here (and by the F. M.

854, 858), shows that these Annals were compiled from different sources.

^b Carthach.—This and the following entry are given the by F. M. at 851, and are evidently out of place here.

^c The twelfth of the reign of Maelsechlainn.—i. e. 858; Ann. Ult. 857.

τοῖα ἀν' ἐξορᾶ ριν .i. μαοῖρ Cṣḃaill mic Dunlaing, imcornaṁ mór do dénaṁ dóib ag τοῖα ἀν' ἐξορᾶ, γ ταρκορpal mór do ταῖ-αιρτ τοῖβ πορ Λαῖγνḃ. Λαῖγν do δολα αρ ροῖν γο γεαράναδ δ'ιονηροῖγḃ Maolreacloinn, γ α ἰορῖν do Maolreacloinn. Fṣḡ mór do γaḃail Maolreacloinn, γ an τιονol mórpa do ḃpeiḗ δ'ιονηροῖγḃ Cṣḃaill γ peap Muṁan batṭur ag congnam la Cṣḃaill.

Tangatṭur iarpoin Maolreacloinn cona ṙlóiḡ γο γaḃrán, γ αρ na ḃruinne γaḃraṁ na batṭur na ṙlóiḡ oile. γér bo líonmaṁpe imurpo do Maolreacloinn, ní hṣḃ na éuaḡ na cṣḡn aḗḗ αρ conaṁ oile ná po paoleaḡ a ndola na éuatṭur, γο pángatṭur Cárη Luḡaḡa, γ po baol Maolreacloinn aṁmḗa éiḡḡḡe anṁraṁ αρ cṣḡn éaíḗ. 'Oḡ concaḡar ρṙṙ Muṁan ρṙṙ, pá paḡrat a longpoṙḡ γ na paṁṁṙṙḗ a ṙluaḡ αρ ḡó, γ táṁṙḡ ṙí Muṁan .i. Maolḡuala co maṙḗṙluaḡaḡḃ moṙaḡḃ ἰme ἰn n-aḡḡḡ Maolreacloinn. Cṣḃaill imurpo γ α ḡhanaṙ, doneoḗ na éaṙṙṙ do ṁuṁṁṁṙṙ hoṙṁ na τaṙṙṙ ἰ ṙṙaṙaḡ Cṣḃaill, aṙṣḃ ba longpoṙḡ doḡḃ caill ḡṙṙṙoḗ ḡlúḗ aṁṙéiḡ, γ pá baol τιονol mór anṁ ρṙṙ um Cṣḃaill. Aṙṣḃ pá ἰṁṁṙṙḗ na heolaḡḡ γο paḡa buaḡḡṙeaḡ mór anṁṙṙṙ πορ Cṣḃaill αρ n-ṁṙṙḗ ḡṙṙaḡeaḗḗ do Thaṙṙeaḗḗaḗ mac na Ceapṙa paṙ, γο mbaḡ luḡaḡe no ḡḡṙṙḡ do cum an éaḗa, γο neṙḃeaṙḗ Cṣḃaill αρ coḡlaḡḡ do ḡénaḡ anṁ ρṙṙ, γ ní do éum an éaḗa do paḡaḡḡ. ἰn caḗ ṙṙa ἰ paḡa ṙí Muṁan tuḡrat maḡḡḡ αρ túṙ αρ muṁṁṁṙṙ Maolreacloinn. Tangaḡar ḡna a cṡṙḡḡeḡa ḡa ṙóṙṙṙṙṙḡe .i. Maolreacloinn co na ṁuṁṁṁṙṙ, γο ṙṙḡaḡḡ maḡḡḡ πορ ṙeaṙaḡḃ Muṁan γ pá cuṙeaḡ an ḡeaṙḡ ár. Ro maṙḃaḡḡ ṙoḗaḡe do ṙaṙḗclannoḡḃ

^d *Gabhraṁ*.—Now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

^e *Carn Laghdhach*.—i. e. Lughaidh's earn. This place is somewhere near Gowran, but its exact situation or modern

name has not been yet determined.

^f *Fírcheartach mac na Cearta*.—A famous necromancer often referred to in old Irish romances. He is sometimes called Mac Aenchearda. He seems to have been

lity, and valour, levied great yearly rents from the territories in Leinster, which he possessed; but the people who went to levy the rent, i. e. the stewards of Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, used great violence in levying the rent, and offered great insult to the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men consequently went querulously to Maelsechlainn and told it to him. Maelsechlainn was seized with great anger and led this great muster against Cearbhall and the men of Munster who were aiding him. Maelsechlainn, after this, proceeded with his host to Gabhrán^a, at the confines of which the other hosts were. However, though Maelsechlainn had more numerous forces, he did not go against them, but proceeded by another road where he did not think they would go, until he reached Carn Lughdhach^e, and here Maelsechlainn was armed and accoutred to meet all. When the men of Munster perceived this, they left their camp, and divided their host into two parts, and the King of Munster, Maelguala, came with large squadrons o' horse to oppose Maelsechlainn; but Cearbhall and his Danes (such of the people of Horm as remained with him), encamped in a briery, thick entangled wood, and there was a great muster there about Cearbhall. And the learned relate that there was a great trouble on Cearbhall here, Tairchealtach Mac na Cearta^f having exercised magic upon him, so that he was less inclined to go to battle, and so that Cearbhall said that he would retire to rest and not go to battle! Now, the battalion in which the King of Munster was [the commander] at first defeated the people of Maelsechlainn, but foot soldiers came to their relief (i. e. to the relief of Maelsechlainn and his people), so that the men of Munster were [in their turn] defeated and cut off with dreadful slaughter. Many nobles were killed

the presiding spirit of Carn Lughdhach, dern name or situation of the place still
where this battle was fought, but the mo- remains to be determined.

ἰαορῆλannoib̄ annuiri. Inoirit eolaiḡ conaḡ h́i numiri an tḡlóiḡ ar a dḡgaḡ an maḡdm̄ x̄x. milium.

Arí comairle do rinne Cḡbball, mar ra cḡala rin, bḡaiḡde do taḡairt do Maoilreacḡlann, ḡ gan a tḡir do lot, ḡ po ḡab̄ Maoilreacḡlann bḡaiḡde uaḡ, uair land ingḡn Dunlaing, deḡbḡuip Chḡrbaill, bḡn Maoilreacḡlann.

Ra cḡaib̄ Maoilreacḡlann don Muḡan, ḡo paḡa pe pé mḡr oḡ ionḡraḡ Muḡan ann Cḡmliḡ, ḡo tḡuḡ bḡaiḡde Muḡan ó Comur tḡrḡ n-uirḡe ḡo hḡnḡrḡ Tarḡbna iar n-ḡirinn. Caḡ Cairn Luḡḡaḡ rain. Ir in caḡ roin po marḡaḡ Maoḡcḡrḡin mac Muirḡaib̄ leiḡuḡ na nḡḡirḡ.

ḡen ḡo tḡḡoḡaḡ Maoilreacḡlann an tuḡur po do ḡaḡáil riḡe Muḡan do péin, po bo tḡuḡeaḡta do marḡaḡ an po maḡraḡ do ḡhallḡaḡoḡealaib̄ ann, uair daḡine iar tḡréḡaḡ a mbairḡe iaḡraib̄de, ḡ aḡbeḡtair Norḡmannaiḡ fḡiu, uair bḡr Norḡmannaḡ aca, ḡ a n-aḡḡum foḡra, ḡ ḡḡr bo olc na Norḡmannaiḡ buaib̄ do na hḡḡlairiḡ bá mḡra ḡo móḡr iaḡraib̄de .i. an luḡt ra, ḡaḡ coḡair po ḡirinn a mbḡóir.

ḡoḡmur ḡoḡtaḡ ir in mbliḡḡain ri.

Inḡuḡ Laiḡḡn uile la Cḡrball mac Dunlaing, ḡ nḡr fḡeḡḡuḡde bḡaiḡde uaḡ a lairḡ Maoilreacḡlann, ḡur ḡab̄ Cḡrball mac Dunlaing bḡaiḡde Laiḡḡn um Coḡpmac mac Dunlaing, ḡ im Suiḡḡman
mac

^{*} *Lann*.—The meaning is, that this connexion rendered Maelsechlainn more plausible, or that Lann had employed her intercession with her husband.

^b *Imleach*.—Now Emly, in the county Tipperary.

ⁱ *Cumar-na-tri-n-uisce*.—i.e. the meeting of the Three Waters, near Waterford.

^k *Inis Tarbhna*.—Now the Bull, a small island in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.

^l *Gall-Gaidhil*.—The published Annals give us no idea of this class of Ibero-Norwegian or Norwegian-Irish heathens who infested Ireland at this period. O'Flaherty thought that the name was confined

killed there. The learned relate that the number of the army which was there routed was twenty thousand.

When Cearbhall heard of this [defeat], the resolution he adopted was to give hostages to Maelsechlainn, to prevent him from destroying his country; and Maelsechlainn accepted of hostages from him, for Lann^g, daughter of Dunlang and sister of Cearbhall, was the wife of Maelsechlainn.

Maelsechlann then proceeded into Munster, and remained for the space of a month at Imleach^h, plundering Munster, and he obtained the hostages of Munster from Cumar-na-tri-nu-isceⁱ to Inis Tarbhna^k, in the west of Erin. This was the battle of Carn Lughdhach. In this battle was slain Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, half King of the Deisi.

Though Maelsechlainn had not come on this expedition to take the kingdom of Munster for himself, he ought to have come to kill all the Gall-Gaidhil^l who were killed there, for they were a people who had renounced their baptism, and they were usually called Northmen, for they had the customs of the Northmen, and had been fostered by them, and though the original Northmen were bad to the churches, these were by far worse, in whatever part of Erin they used to be.

There was a dearth in the autumn of this year.

[858.] All Leinster^m was plundered by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and his hostages in the hands of Maelsechlainn did not render him the better subject, so that Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, took the hostages of Leinster, together with Cormacⁿ, son of Dunlang, and Suitheman,

to the inhabitants of the western islands of Scotland, and it is very certain that the mixed race of these islands were so called.

See Ann. F. M., A. D. 1154, p. 1113; Aran, of Cantire, of the Isle of Man, and of the coasts of Scotland (Alban).
^m *All Leinster*.—Ann. F. M. 856.
ⁿ *Cormac*.—The F. M. 856, call him Coirpre, son of Dunlang.

mac Arctúir. Maidom pe Cshball mac Dunlaing, 7 pe Niar po
 Zhallghaoidéalaiḃ i n-Araḃaiḃ típe.

Ral. Anno Domini, dccclu. Maolghuala, m Cairil do ḡabáil
 do Normannoib, 7 a écc allaim acca.

Sluaḡ mór la Cshball mac Dunlaing 7 pluḡ Loclaḡ lair i
 Miḡe 7 ní ra deiḡ a bpaḡde báttur aḡ Maoilreacḡlaimn,
 ḡo raḃa na trí míoraib aḡ innraḃ fshaimn Maoilreacḡlaimn 7 ní po
 an ḡur po fshmuḡ an tír uile 'ma maiḡur. Ir roḃaide tra
 o'fshaiḃ dána Eipeann do ponaḡ duana molta do Cshball, 7
 taitimḡ ḡaḃ corḡur ruḡ innḡib; 7 ar mó do pine Aongar an t-áir-
 oḡḡnaiḃ, comarba Molua.

Uḃ tra an ní aḃ bsham ḡo minic : Ar truaḡ do na h-Eirshḡcáib
 an mí-bér dóib taḃur fshuppa féin, 7 naḃ anaoinḡaḃt uile éirḡit a
 ceshn na Loḡlann. Ra eirḡe ḡna Aoḃ mac Néill, ar na aḡlaḃ do
 rí Cianaḡḃta fshir eirḡe i ceshn Maoilreacḡlaimn, uair Maoilreacḡ-
 laimn ra báio deapbpaḡḡair ríḡ Cianaḡḃta, .i. Cionaḃo ut ppa-
 rḡpripripur.

Riḡḡáil maiḡe 'Eipeann oḡ Ráḃ Aoḃa um Maoilreacḡlaimn, rí
 Eipeann, 7 um fshḡḡna comarba Ráḃraice, 7 um Suairliḃ, com-
 arba

* *Aradh Tire*.—Now the barony of Arra, or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary, Ann. F. M. 857.

^p *Anno Domini*, 855.—This date is incorrect, and the scribe writes in the margin: Ar amlaib an nuimri Annorum Domini 7 ceitri bliadhna do dénam don aoin bliadain rshmuinn, in po innarb Popannán ab cubaio Apomacha. "The way that this number Annorum Domini [happened to come here] is, that four years are made of the one year [recte, one

year is made of four years] before us, viz. that in which Forannan, legitimate abbot of Ard Macha, was expelled." This remark seems to be out of its proper place, for Forannan was carried off in the year 843.

^a *Maelghuala, King of Cashel*.—Ann. F. M. 857; Ult. 858. The Four Masters tell us that this year coincided with the thirteenth of Maelsechlainn, which would make the true date 859, according to O'Flaherty's Chronology, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

^r *In Meath*.—Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859).

Suitheman, son of Arthur. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Niar over the Gall-Gaidhil in Aradh Tire°.

[859.] Kal. Anno Domini, 855^p. Maelguala, King of Cashel^a, was taken prisoner by the Northmen, and he died in their hands.

A great hosting [of his own people, and] a hosting of Lochlanns by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, into Meath^r, his hostages^s who were in the hands of Maelsechlainn not preventing him, and he continued for three months to plunder the land of Maelsechlainn, and he did not desist until he had stripped all the territory of its property. Many of the literati of Erin composed laudatory poems for Cearbhall, in which they commemorated every victory which he gained, and Aenghus, the high wise man, successor of Molua^t, did so most [of all].

Alas ! for the fact which I shall often mention : It is pitiful for the Irish to continue the evil habit of fighting among themselves, and that they do not rise together against the Lochlanns ! Aedh, son of Niall^u, at the solicitation of the King of Cianachta^x, rose up against Maelsechlainn, for it was Maelsechlainn that had drowned the brother of the King of Cianachta, as we have written before.

[858 or 859.] A royal meeting of the chieftains of Erin at Ráth-Aedha^r with Maelsechlainn, King of Erin, Fethghna, Comharba of Patrick,

* *His hostages.*—In the margin of the MS. is this note : *beepc begón*, “ a small portion is wanting.”

* *Successor of Molua.*—i. e. Abbot of Clonfertmulloe, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory. It is highly probable that these Annals, so laudatory of the kings of Ossory, were preserved in this monastery, and drawn from the poems here referred to.

^u *Aedh, son of Niall.*—i. e. Aedh Finnlíath, who succeeded Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I. in the throne of Ireland. Ann. Ult. 858 ; F. M. 859.

* *King of Cianachta.*—i. e. Flann, son of Conang, the nephew of Aedh Finnlíath, whose brother Cinaedh had been taken in 851, and drowned in the Nanny Water. See note *, p. 118, *supra*.

^r *Ráth-Aedha.*—Now Rahugh, in the

arba Finnian do dñam ríoda 7 caon comraic na h-Éireann uile, gonað ip in dáilrin tug Csrball mac Dunlaing a oigréir do Maoilreaclainn do jéir comarba Phaoiraic, ar mbeir do Csrball poimirin i n-lrarpur 7 mac pi Loclann maille ppiur na cšpaćait aídce og milleað fšpaimn Mailreaclainn.

Aoð Finnliat mac Néill do innrað Míde, 7 Plann mac Conaing pí Ciannaćta maille ppiur, 7 ip eiride pa ap laiğ ap Aoð an tinnriud óenam. Pát oile ono, uair pa inriřtur Maoilreaclainn fearann Aoða pe trí bñadnaib diað inoiaib. Mac ingeme ono Neill an Plann. Do róna ðna Aoð ap an pPlann an coğaðpa, uair ní paða a fíor aca an ní pa ðaí ðe; 7 ap eagla na coimeirğe rin do riğne Maoilreaclainn ríð pe Csrball, amail a duðpamar poimainn.

Opğoin Loća Cšno iar naiğreað pomñor i ttopćair cxxx. do ðaoimib.

Řal. Sioc doğolochta go n-iméğtea Loća 'Éireann eoir ćoir 7 eac.

Deptać Lurca do lorccað do Loclannaið.

Suibne mac Roicliğ, ab Lirř moir, quieuir.

Cormac Laiřpaiğ ðriuin moiritur.

Sodonna Eppcop Sláine do marðað do loclannaið.

Caćapać ab Ardamacha, moiritur.

Lućt dá ćoblać do Normannaið do toiðeać i pfeapann Chep-
baill

barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath. Ann. F. M. 857; Ann. Ult. 858 (= 859). This entry is out of place here.

* *Comharba of Finian*.—i. e. Abbot of Clonard.

* *Loch Cend*.—Now probably Lough Ki-

neel, near Abbeylara, county of Longford. This entry is in the Ann. F. M. at 853.

^b *Frost*.—This frost, and the other entries down to Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, are given in the Ann. F. M. at A. D. 854, and the Ann. Ult. at 855, the true year being 856. They are clearly out

trick, and Suairlech, comharba of Finian^z, to establish peace and tranquillity throughout all Erin; and it was at this meeting that Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, gave Maelsechlainn his full demand, according to the decision of the Comharba of Patrick, Cearbhall having been for forty nights previously, accompanied by the son of the King of Lochlann, destroying the land of Maelsechlainn.

Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, accompanied by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, plundered Meath. And it was Flann that had solicited Aedh to commit this devastation. There was also another cause, for Maelsechlainn had plundered the land of Aedh three years successively. Flann was the son of Niall's daughter. Now, Niall and Flann entered into this war, not knowing what might result from it, and from fear of this confederacy Maelsechlainn made peace with Cearbhall, as we have said before.

The plundering of Loch Cend^a after a very great frost, where one hundred and thirty persons were killed.

[856.] Kal. An intense frost^b, so that the lakes of Erin were traversed both by foot and horse.

The oratory of Lusca^c was burned by the Lochlanns.

Suibhne, son of^d Roichlech, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Cormac, of Lathrach Briuin^e, died.

Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine^f, was killed by the Lochlanns.

Cathasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

[860.] Two fleets of Northmen^g came into the land of Cearbhall,
son

of place here.

^c *Lusca*.—Now Lusk, in the county of Dublin.

^d *Son of*.—Grandson of Roichlech.—F. M. 854. "Nepos Roichlich."—Ult. 855.

^e *Lathrach Briuin*.—Now Laraghbrien,

near Maynooth, in the county of Dublin.

^f *Slaine*.—i. e. Slane, in the county of Meath.

^g *Two fleets of Northmen*.—The arrival of these fleets is not noticed in any of the published Annals. They must have put

baill mic Dunlaing dá innrad. Anuair tangur dá innirín do Círbhall ar ann no baol Círbhall for mífca. Ra bátur dágdaóine Orraige ga ráda nír go haloinn 7 go pocraíð ga nírtað: Ní háð-baí mífca do beir for ðuine 1 n-Orraigib do mað na Loélonnoig anora .i. an tír uile do lot. Áct éna go no coiméda Dia éura, 7 go puza buaíð 7 corzari dot naimíð amoil puzaír go minic, 7 amail béra beor. Léig ar tra do mífca, uair náma an mearza do fhgnam. O do éuala Círbhall na éuaíð a mífca uaið, 7 na gáb a arma. Tbhing imurpo trian na hoíðce an tan rin. Ar amlaíð táinig Círbhall immac ar a grianán 7 moğčainnel mór peime 7 paboí foilrí na caindeleirín go fada ar gac leir. Ra gáb uamán mór na Loélanraig 7 na éicéiric fo na pléibib faigrib ðóib 7 fo na cailltib. An luét imurpo na éairir na hfhgnam díob na marbað uile. O táinig maidin ammucha ar na márac, na éuaíð Círbhall go no pocraíðe na cefhn uile, 7 ni na gáb uaéta, ar marbað a ndeargáir, go na cuiric ammadmuim, 7 go no pgaolir iad for gac leir.

Ra immir Círbhall péin go cruaid irin ammur rain, 7 táinig nír go mór a méo atc ib an aídce peime, 7 na rge go mór 7 tug ponairce mori dozum rain. Ra greir go mór a muinnir go diocra for na Loélanraig, 7 ar moó na leir an tplóig na marbað ann, 7 na tearna ann na éicéiric ar ammur a longa.

Og acað mic Earclaidhe tugad an maidm rin. Ro impa Círbhall iarctain go mbuaíð 7 go neadál móir.

Irin amirir rin tainic hona 7 Tomir Torra dá éirceac
poicinelac

into Waterford harbour, and passed up the Barrow to plunder Ossory.

^b *Achadh mic Earclaidhe*.—This is probably the celebrated place now called Agha, *alias* St. John's, near the city of

Kilkenny. The victory gained at this place by Cearbhall over the Danes of Waterford is entered in the Ann. F. M. at the year 858, but 860 was the true year.

Hona and Tomir Torra.—There is

son of Dunlang, to plunder it. When messengers came to announce it to Cearbhall, he was intoxicated. The good men of Osraighe said to him gently and kindly, to encourage him : " What the Lochlanns do in Osraighe now is no cause for a person to get drunk, i. e. to destroy the whole country; but may God protect thee, and mayest thou gain victory and triumph over thy enemies, as thou hast often gained, and as thou shalt hereafter. Give up, however, thy drunkenness, for drunkenness is the enemy of valour." When Cearbhall heard this, his drunkenness went off him, and he took his arms. The third part of the night had passed over at this time. Cearbhall came out of his royal chamber with a large, royal candle [carried] before him, the light of which candle shone far on every side. The Lochlanns were seized with great dread, and they fled to the nearest mountains and woods; but such of them as remained through valour were all killed. When the next morning came, Cearbhall set out early in pursuit of them all with his forces, and having dreadfully slaughtered them, he did not leave them until he put them to flight, and until they had dispersed in every direction.

Cearbhall himself acted with great hardihood in this battle, but what he had drunk the night before came much against him; [however], he vomited much, which gave him great relief. He greatly and vehemently incited his people against the Lochlanns, of whom more than one-half their host was killed in the action, and such as escaped fled to their ships.

At Achadh mic Earclaidhe^b this victory was gained. Cearbhall returned with victory and great booty.

At this time came Hona and Tomrir Torraⁱ, two noble chiefs
(and

no account of the arrival of these chieftains, or of their battles with the Irish, in the published Annals. Their career appears to have been very brief.

roicínelać (γ Όρυί an thona), γ fip beođa cpuaiđe zo mblaiť moip iad eittip amuinntip fén lan paopclanna dha iad deicímuid Loclann. Tangattur tpa an diaf pin gona poćpaiđe zo luimneać, γ ó luimneać zo Poport láirge. Aćt ćfna ap mó pa tairipmigrít ina mbpíođaib fén iná 'na poćpaiđe. Ra ttonóilrit Eođanact γ Apaiđ eliać dóib, γ pa ćuiprit cenni γ gcenn, γ pa cuipreađ tpf cpuaiđ fcturpa, zo pa cuiprit na loclannaiğ γ mbaile bfg, γ cloć-đainğfn ime. Ra ćuaiđ dha aň dpaoi .i. hona γ peap ba pine díođ ap an ćaipiol 'pa bél oplaiğće, oğ atac a đee, γ oğ dénam a dpaoiğ-ľćta, γ ga fpaíl ap amuinntip adpađ na ndee. Tainig peap dpeapab Muňan cuige zo ttuğ buille do ćloic móip dap pin a mant dó, zo ttuğ a fpacla uile app a ćfn. Ra impa iap pin a aigiđ ap a muinntip fén, γ appeđ po ráiđ ag cup apola ćfppaiđe dap a bél amac : đam mapbpa de po ap ré, γ pa ćuit ap air, γ pa ćuaiđ a anam app. Ra gabađ dóib iarttain do ćloćaib gona pa fédpať a fulanğ, aćť pagđaiđ a n-ionad pin, γ tiağaiđ por pfř-ğfn ba nřpa, γ mapbctur annpaiđe antapireć oile, zo mapbat amlaiđ pin an da ćapireac .i. hona Luimniğ, γ Tompup Toppa. Ní teapna dha da maiťib aćť diaf namá, γ uaitēad beg leo, γ puğpať fip Muňan buaiđ γ copğup amlaiđ pin.

Ip in bliađain pi do ponađ móp pluag la Maoilpeaclainn, piğ 'Eipeann, γ Cearbhall mac Đunlaiğ laiř zo Mağ maca. Ra gábpac longpoirt ann pin. Ba fğail imuppo la Maoilpeaclainn ammur longpoirt do ćabairť do Aod mac Néill paip; ciađ álainn an

^k *Luimnech*.—i. e. Limerick. The word is here used to denote, not the city, but the Lower Shannon, from the city of Limerick to the sea.

^l *Port-Lairge*.—This is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford, but the

name is hardly so old as the time here referred to, as Lairge, the chieftain from whom the name was derived, flourished in 951. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 858, note ^p.

^m *Eoghanacht*.—i. e. Eoghanacht Chaisil.

(and Hona was a Druid); and these were hardy men of great fame among their own people, and fully noble, of the best race of the Lochlanns. These two came with their forces to Luimnech^k and from Luimnech to Port-Lairge^l; but, however, they prevailed more by their own vigour than by their forces. The people of Eoghanacht^m and Ara Cliachⁿ assembled against them, and they met face to face, and a hard battle was fought between them, in which the Lochlanns were driven to a small place surrounded by a stone wall. The Druid, i. e. Hona, the elder of them, went up on the wall, and his mouth opened, praying to his gods and exercising his magic, and ordering his people to worship the gods. One of the men of Munster came towards him and gave him a blow of a large stone on the mouth, and knocked all the teeth out of his head. He afterwards turned his face on his own people, and said, as he was pouring the warm blood out of his mouth: "I shall die of this," said he, and he fell back, and his soul went out of him. They were afterwards so plying with stones that they were not able to bear them, and they quitted that place, and repaired to a neighbouring morass, and here the other chieftain was killed; and thus were the two chieftains killed, i. e. Hona, of Luimnech, and Tomrir Torra. Of their chief men, only two escaped with a few forces; and thus the men of Munster gained victory and triumph.

[860.] In this year a great hosting^o was made by Malsechlainn, King of Erin, accompanied by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to Magh-Macha^p. They encamped there. Malsechlainn was afraid that his camp should be surprised by Aedh, son of Niall, though fair was the
answer

These were seated in the great plain of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

ⁿ *Ara Cliach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick.

^o *A great hosting*.—Ann. F. M. 858; Ann. Ult. 859 (= 860).

^p *Magh-Macha*.—Now the Moy, near the city of Armagh.

an ppeazra ríodā tug Aod fair trér an duine naom̃ .i. Feðgna, comarba Padraicc. Aread do riðne Maoilreaclainn Laignin ⁊ fir Muman ⁊ Connácta ⁊ Ulaib, ⁊ fir bhréaz do éabairt a timcioll a publa, ⁊ a n-airm nocta 'na láimib; an ríð féin .i. Maoilreaclainn, po baoi go faittefc fuirecáir gan cōdlað ar fglā Aodā, gē do pad luirge a ppiadnairi comarba Padraic; ðideað táinic Aod go na rluazāib do éabairt ammuir Longfuirt ar Maoilreaclainn, ⁊ ní mar na ríoirit na puariacur, uair po batcur a n-airm uile a láimib rluaz Maoilreaclainn, agur na eirðirir a naoineact pan luēt táinic dá n-ionnroigib go po cuirir amaidm iar ar marbað a ñdearg-ár. Ra gāb ðna dāract fairfñn oile díob, ⁊ areað tangacur d'ionnroigib puible Maoilreaclainn, an ðar leo rab iad amuinntir féin; na batcur am go po marbair uile iarttain; ⁊ ar an éitoc do padrat do riðne Dia rin. Ra impu Maoilreaclainn d'ā éig a haile an cōrguir rain. Ra baoi ðna Amiaib i pparpad Aod 'rin maidm-ra.

Oenac Raighe do dénam la Círball mac Dunlaing.

Ar la Círball mac Dunlaing for muinntir Roduill i Sleb Mairge, ⁊ a marbað uile aēt fír uachāð téarna díob i ccailteib: cplc Leitglinne, ⁊ ðna a braid na boí aca ar marbað ðréime móir do muinntir Leitglinne díob.

Ral. Matodan mac Muriōdāig, rí Ulað, in clepicatu obuit.

Maugal ab Fobair moritur.

Triar

¹ *Amhlaibh was along with Aedh.*—This is not stated in the published Annals.

² *Raighne.*—This was the ancient name of the chief seat of the Kings of Ossory, situated in the barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See Ann. F. M., A. D. 859, p. 494.

³ *Sliabh-Mairge.*—Now Slievemarague, a barony in the south-east of the Queen's County. There is no mention made of this Rodolph in the published Annals.

⁴ *Leithglinn.*—Now Old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. This entry is not in the published Annals.

answer of peace which Aedh had given him through the holy man, Fethghna, successor of Patrick. What Maelsechlainn did was to place the men of Leinster and Munster, and Connaught and of Uladh and Breagh around his tent, with their weapons naked in their hands. The king himself, i. e. Maelsechlainn, remained vigilantly and warily without sleep from fear of Aedh, though he [Aedh] had taken an oath [of fealty to him] before the successor of Patrick. Notwithstanding, Aedh came with his forces to attack the camp of Maelsechlainn, but they did not find it as they expected, for the forces of Maelsechlainn all had their arms in their hands, and they rose out together against the party who came to attack them, and put them to flight after having cut off many of them with great havoc. One party of them, however, were seized with a panic, and came to the tent of Maelsechlainn, thinking it was that of their own people, and remained there until they were all killed. And God did this in consequence of the falsehood which they had told. Maelsechlainn returned to his house after this triumph. Amhlaibh was along with Aedh^a in this discomfiture.

The fair of Raighne^r was celebrated by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang.

A slaughter was made by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, of the people of Rodolph, at Sliabh-Mairge^s, and he slew them all except very few who escaped to the woods. They had plundered Leithglinn^t, and had [obtained] its spoils after having killed a large number of the people of Leithglinn.

[857.] Kal. Matudan^u, son of Muiredhach, King of Uladh, died *in clericatu*.

Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar, died.

Three

^a *Matudan*.—The obits of this prince, and of the Abbot Maenghal, as also the death of the three men killed by lightning,

are dated by the Annals of Ulster 856, which ought to be 857. They are therefore out of place here.

Τριαρ do lorgaō do tēniō paignén a τΤαιλτεν.

Kal. Cionaō mac Ailpín rex Pictorum, moritur : conaō do po paidēaō an rann :—

Naō mair Cionaō go líon rgor,
Fo òsra gól in gac tairg
Aon ní a loḡa fo mīn,
Go bpuinne Romha ní bḡail.

Cumruid Eppcop 7 pprincep Cluana loraipō quieuit.

Τιορραιδε banban ab típe daḡlar quieuit.

Maolcuile ab lmlēa lobair moritur.

Adulphri Saxon Moritur. Ceallac mac Guairpe ní Laiḡín Dearḡabair, moritur. Cḡrḡnac mac Cionaōa, ní Ua mḡairce típe moritur.

Aōō mac Néill 7 a cliaḡain .i. Amlaib (ingín Aōōa po baōi aḡ Amlaib) go ploḡaib móra ḡaōiōiol 7 Loēlann leo go maḡ mīde, 7 a ionḡraō leo, 7 paōrēlanna iomḡa do mairbāō leo.

Maolreacloinn mac Maolruanaib, níḡ Eirēann, í pprío Callaḡ December defunctur ert, unde quidam cecinīt :

Ar iomḡa mairḡ in gac du,
Ar rḡel mor la ḡaōiōelu,
Do róḡraō fíon plann fo ḡlín,
Do poḡba aoinḡ 'Eirínn.

Aōō mac Néill, dearḡḡnáma Maolreacloinn do ḡabail níḡe n-'Eirēann tar éir Maolreacloinn. Cḡraibḡeac roicīnealac aig-neāō

^x *Cinaedh Mac Ailpín*.—Ann. Ult. 857 (= 858). Ogyg., p. 481.

^y *Cumsadh*.—"Cumsuth, Episcopus et anchorita princeps Cluana Iraidh in pace pausavit. *Cinaedh Mac Ailpín, rex Pic-*

torum. Adulf rex Saxon mortui sunt. Típraiti Ban, abbas Tíre-da-glas."—Ann. Ult. 857 (= 858).

^z *Ceallach, son of Guaire*.—Ann. F. M. at 856; but the true year is 858.

Three persons were burned by lightning at Tailten.

[858.] Kal. Cinaedh Mac Ailpin^x, King of the Piets, died, on whom this verse was composed :—

That Cinaedh with the number of studs liveth not,
Is the cause of weeping in every house.
Any one king under heaven of his worth
To the borders of Rome there is not.

Cumsadh^y, Bishop and Chief of Cluain Iraird, died.

Tipraide Banbhan, Abbot of Tir-daghlas, died.

Maeltuile, Abbot of Imleach Iobhair, died.

Adolph, King of the Saxons, died. Ceallach, son of Guaire^z, King of South Leinster, died. Cearnach, son of Cinaedh, King of Uí-Bairche-tire, died.

[862.] Aedh^a, son of Niall, and his son-in-law, i. e. Amhlaeibh (the daughter of Aedh was wife to Amhlaeibh), set out with great forces of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns to the plain of Meath, and they plundered it and slew many noble persons.

[863.] Maelsechlainn^b, son of Maelruanaidh, King of Erin, died on the day before the Calends of December, of which a certain poet sung :—

There is many a moan in every place,
It is a great cause of grief with the Gaeidhil,
Red wine has been spilled into the valley,
The sole king of Erin died.

[863.] Aedh, son of Niall, the mortal enemy of Maelsechlainn,
assumed

^a *Aedh, son of Niall.*—F. M. at 860; *Tuesday, 30th Nov.*, and this enables us to correct the chronology of these Annals, true year 862.

^b *Maelsechlainn.*—The Ann. Ult. 861, for the 30th November fell on Tuesday and F. M. 860, tell us that he died on in 863. O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

nead Aloða: pſēt mbliaðna décc do i piġe ʒo píoðamail, cia po
ġebſō imnſō mimc.

Ailill banbain, ab bioṛap

Aonṣap Cluana Bſiṛta Molua, paṛienṛ, moṛiṛup.

Maoloðap hUa Tinoṛio paoi léiġiṛ Eiriſſn moṛiṛup.

Muirġiṛup, anġcoiṛce Aṛomacha, quieuṛ.

Dálaç ab Cluana mic Noír quieuṛ.

ʒoṛmlaiṛ, inġſn Doṛchaða, pioġan tſmṛaç, in poenitencia obiuṛ.

Pionán Cluana caoin, eṛṛcop ṛ anġcoiṛce quieuṛ.

Pinnceallaç ab Peapna moṛiṛup.

Séṛonan mac Conainṛ, pi Caiṛṛṛṛe bṛaçaide moṛiṛup. Fla-
naṛán mac Colmáin moṛiṛup. ʒuin Aloða mic Duibdaṛaiṛſn, pi
hUa pṛiðgente, Cſnṛpaolað i piġe Muṛan.

Domnall mac Ailṛin pex pictorum moṛiṛup.

Pal. Oſiġár do taṛaiṛ do Chſiṛball mac Dunlainṛ, ṛ do
Cinnéde mac ʒaítine .i. mac deiṛbṛeaṛaiṛ Cſiṛball poṛ longṛup
Roṛlaib, ṛ bá ʒaiṛio peme táṛṛaṛṛup a Loçlann; ṛ Conall
Ulṛaç do māṛbað ann aṛup ʒuiṛṛnen, cum pluṛimuiṛ aluiṛ.

Inṛſð bṛſġ la Loçlannaib, ṛ uul aṛ uaṛmannaib iomðaib, ṛ aṛſð
ón na oſiṛnað ʒo mimc peime.

Ar

^c *Seventeen years.*—Aedh died 12th Cal.
Dec., which fell on Friday, as the Chroni-
con Scotorum states. This indicates the
year 879, and makes the length of his
reign 16, not 17 years.—O'Flaherty, *ibid.*

^d *Ailell Banbhan.*—Ann. F. M. 857.

^e *Aenghus.*—Ann. F. M. 858.

^f *Maelodhar O'Tindridh.*—Ann. Ult.
861, where he is called *pui leiġiṛ ʒoiðeal*,
“sage leech of the Gael.” This is the
first notice of an Irish physician to be

found in the Irish Annals since the intro-
duction of Christianity. See Ann. F. M.,
A. D. 860, p. 494, note ^a.

^g *Muirghius.*—Ann. F. M. 860; Ult.
861.

^h *Of Cluain mic Nois.*—The Four Mas-
ters call him Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, A. D.
860.

ⁱ *Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh.*—
Ann. F. M. 859; Ult. 860.

^k *Finian.*—Ann. F. M. 860.

assumed the kingdom of Erin after Maelsechlainn. The disposition of Aedh was pious and noble. He was seventeen years^e in the kingdom peaceably, though he often met with annoyance.

Ailell Banbhan^d, Abbot of Biror [died].

Aenghus^e, a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, died.

[862.] Maeolodhar O'Tindridh^f, chief physician of Erin, died.

Muirghius^g, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died.

Dálach, Abbot of Cluain mic Nois^h, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadhⁱ, Queen of Teamhar, died in penitence.

Finian^k, of Cluain-caein, bishop and anchorite, died.

Finncheallach^l, Abbot of Fearná [now Ferns], died.

Segonan, son of Conang^m, King of Carraig Brachaidhe, died. The killing of Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirennⁿ, King of Ui-Fidhgeinte. Cennfaeladh, in the kingdom of Munster.

Domhnall Mac Ailpin^o, King of the Picts, died.

[863.] Kal. A dreadful slaughter was made of the fleet of Rodlaibh^p, by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and by Cineide, son of Gaeithin, i. e. the son of Cearbhall's sister; and they [the crews of the fleet] had arrived from Lochlann a short time before; and Conall Ultach and Lairgnen were slain there with many others.

The plundering of Breagh by the Lochlanns, and they entered into many crypts^q, a thing not done often before.

A

¹ *Finncheallach*.—F. M. 860; Ult. 861.

^m *Seghonan, son of Conang*.—F. M. 857; Ult. 858 (out of place here). Carraig Brachaidhe is in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Aedh, son of Dubhdabhoirenn*.—Ann. F. M. 858; Ult. 859.

^o *Domhnall mac Ailpin*.—He died in

862 (Ann. Ult. 861). Ogyg., p. 484.

^p *The fleet of Rodlaibh*.—The F. M., at A. D. 860, make it Longphort-Rothlaibh, which may perhaps be a corruption of Longus Rothlaibh, i. e. Rodlaff's, or Rodolph's fleet.

^q *Crypts*.—See Ann. F. M. 861; Ult. 862; where this account of the plunder-

‘Ar ná ngall la Círball mac Dunlaing ag Fírtá cairec, 7 a cpec d’ragbáil.

Muiriozan mac Diarmada, pí Nair 7 Laiǵín eio do marbbað la gentib, 7 pocáide móp do máitib Laiǵín.

Pal. Aoð mac Cumurcag, pi hUa Niallái moritur. Muirpeðoc mac Maoilbuin, pi na n-Airéir iugulatur ept ó Domnall mac Aoða mic Néill.

Círball mac Dunlaing do innpíð Laiǵín. Níor bó eian iar rin ǵo po tionolpað Laiǵín Loelannaiǵ 7 iad féin, ǵo po inoipópioð Orpaiǵe na díogail rin. Ba móp an truaǵe ! doneoc pa teic d’Orpaiǵib im Muíain pa marbbað 7 pa hairǵio uile. Bá moð po ǵorpaiǵ rin mánma Círbail .i. an luét roǵab aige amail cairipi .i. Eoganaét, iadpáide da. arǵain 7 da marbbað. Bǵ air inuipio cainǵín na namað : uair níor bo ionǵnað lair iadpáide do ǵénam na noínpaet, uair pa ðliǵpioet. Ro eionol iapaín ploiǵ Ǵaoideal 7 Loelannaiǵ, aǵur pa mill na pípaanna compocpáibe, pa mill Maǵ Peimín 7 pip muiǵe 7 puǵ bpaǵe eimua n-íomua lair.

San bliaðainpi, .i. in tertiio anno pegni Aoða Finnleét, tanǵaet-ur Saǵain i mópaeánaib Ǵaimuð, 7 pa inarbað na Saǵain bpi-
tain ap an típ.

Oallað

ing of the caves or crypts is given more fully.

¹ *Ferta Caeirech*.—Now Fertagh, near Johnstown, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 861.

² *Nás*.—Ann. F. M. 861, p. 496, note ²; Ult. 862, where is called King of Naas and of Airthir Life.

³ *Aedh, son of Cumascach*.—Ann. F. M. 861, of the Niallain, in the Co. Armagh.

⁴ *King of Ui-Niallain*.—Now the Oneil-lands, two baronies in the Co. Armagh.

⁵ *Airthera*.—Now the baronies of Orior in the county of Armagh. In the Ann. Ult. 862, he is called pecnab airb macae 7 pi na nairéer—“Sub-Abbot of Armagh, and King of Orior.”

⁶ *Fera-Maighe*.—Now Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—Ann. F. M. 862 (true year, 864).

⁷ *The third*.—Aedh Finnliath succeeded

A slaughter of the Galls at Ferta Caeirech^r by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and they left their prey behind.

Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, King of Nas^s and of Leinster, was killed by the Pagans, and a great number of the chiefs of Leinster.

[864.] Kal. Aedh, son of Cumascach^l, King of Ui-Niallain^a, died. Muiredhach, son of Maelduin, King of the Airthera^x, was killed by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Niall.

Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, plundered Leinster. It was not long after this that the Leinster-men assembled themselves and the Lochlanns, and plundered Osraighe in revenge of this. It was a great pity: such of the Osraighi as fled into Munster were all killed and plundered; and this distressed the mind of Cearbhall the more, that the people he took for friends, namely, the Eoghanachts, should plunder and kill them. He thought little of the doings of the enemies, for he did not wonder at their doing what they did, for they were entitled to it. He therefore assembled an army of Gaeidhil and Lochlanns, and spoiled the neighbouring lands [of the Eoghanachts]; he spoiled Magh Feimhin and Fera Maighe^y, and carried off the hostages of many tribes.

In this year, i. e. the third^z of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Saxons came into Britain Gaimud^a, and the Saxons expelled the Britons from the country.

The

in the year 863, so that the third year of his reign was 865 or 866.

^a *Britain Gaimud*.—Perhaps Gwyned (Guenidotia or Venedotia, i. e. North Wales) may be intended. This seems to be the same expulsion of the Britons which is recorded in the Ann. Ult. at 864, in these words: bpeazan bu mnapbu apa

cip bo ðaxanaib con po zabað caet popaib im Maen Conain.—“The Britons were driven from their territory by the Saxons, and were put into bondage in Maen Chonain,” i. e. Anglesea, called Mona Conain, from Conan, King of Gwynedd. See Ann. Ult. 815; Brut y Tywysogion, A. D. 817.

Dallað Lorcáin mic Catáil, ní Míðe, la hAod mac Néill. Concopar mac Donnchaða, leirí Míðe do báð la hAmlaib i Cluain Iphaid. Inis na nDéirí la Císbail mac Dunlaing, 7 lánmilleað hUí n-Aongura.

Abdaine Típe da glar do gabail do Maoilpettur in hoc anno.

Gabail Diarmada la gentib.

Eidgin bít Eppcop Cille dapa, pcpiba et anachoreta exm^o, anno aetatir puae quieuit.

Maonac mac Connmaig, ab Roir cpé moritur.

Domnall hUa Dunlaing, nigdamna Laiðh, moritur.

Cíhmaic mac Catáirnaig, ní Corca daircinn, moritur.

Ral. Taðg mac Diarmada ní hUa Cinnriolaið do mairbað dá braitrib féin. 'Ar for Loclannaið la Flann mac Conaing ní Cianaét. Dearg ár na Loclann, 7 a mbuaiðreað uile ran bliaðan ní la hAod mac Néill, níð 'Eipeann. Maðm lán móri la n-Aod for na Loclannaið ag Loc Feabaill. Inniuit ono na h-eoluið gur ob í a bñ ar moó po gneir Aod i cñh na Loclann .i. Land, ingñ Dunlaing : 7 ar riride ba bñ do Maoilreacloinn peime, maðair mic Maoilreacloinn .i. Flaiñ. Da hí máðair Cennéidg mic Gaiðne í, .i. ní Laiðri. Ar móri tra na rcpíðað na ppuaracur Loclannaið o'ule 'ran bliaðan ní [on g-Cenneidgriðe] cíd moó puarparacur ó Aod Finnliat mac Néill.

Milleað

^b *Lorcan*.—Ann. F. M. 862 ; Ann. Ult. 863.

^c *Ui-Aenghusa*.—i. e. the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, King of Munster, slain, A. D. 489. See Ann. F. M., p. 499, note ^m, A. D. 862.

^d *Maelpetair*.—He died in 890, according to the F. M., who do not give the year

of his accession.

^e *Diarmaid*.—Not in the published Annals. It does not appear who this Diarmaid was.

^f *Eidgin Brit*.—Or the Briton. Ann. F. M. 862. His name was probably Edwin, a Briton. Colgan says that he died on the 18th December, probably confound-

The blinding of Lorcan^b, son of Cathal, king of Meath, by Aedh, son of Niall. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, half king of Meath, was drowned by Amhlaeibh at Cluain Iraird. The plundering of the Desies, and the total spoiling of Ui Aenghusa^c by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing.

The abbacy of Tir-da-ghlas was assumed by Maelpetair^d in this year.

The taking of Diarmaid^e by the Gentiles.

Eidgin Brit^f, Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died in the one hundred and thirteenth year of his age.

Maenach^g, son of Connmach, Abbot of Ros-Cré, died.

Domhnall, grandson of Dunlaing, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Cearmait, son of Catharnach, King of Corca Bhaiscinn, died.

[866.] Kal. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid^h, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brothers. A slaughter was made of the Lochlanns by Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta. A great slaughter was made of the Lochlanns, who were all disturbed this year by Aedh, son of Niall, King of Erin. A complete and great victory was gained by Aedh over the Lochlanns at Loch Feabhailⁱ, and the learned state that it was his wife that most incited Aedh against the Lochlanns; i.e. Lann, the daughter of Dunlang, and she had been the wife of Maelsechlainn before, and was the mother of Maelsechlainn's son Flann. She was also the mother of Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis^k. It is written that the Lochlanns sustained great evils in this year [from this Cenneidigh], but more from Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall.

[869.]

ing him with Aedan of Ard Lonain.—
Trias. Thaum., p. 629.

^g *Maenach*.—This and the two succeeding entries are given by the F. M. at 862.

^b *Tadhg, son of Diarmaid*.—Ann. F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

ⁱ *Loch Feabhail*.—Now Lough Foyle.

^k *Laeighis*.—Now Leix.

Millead 7 innrfö Foirtrenn la Loelannaib go rugrat braitöe iomda leo i ngill pe cíor; no bár go fada iarttain ag tabairt cíora dóib.

Ar for Gallaið oc Mindroicet la Cennéidig mac Gaitine, ni Laigni 7 la tuairgite n-Orpaige.

Ir in aimriri ri tangattu Auniter .i. na Dainfir go rluagaib diairimioib leo go Caer Ebroic, gur no toglattu an catraið, 7 go ndéattu fuirpe, 7 ba torac immo 7 docrac móiri do bñst-naib rin; uair ní fada d'aimriri neme ro no bair gac coḡad 7 gac gñit i Loelann, 7 ar ar ro no fáir an coḡad rain i Loelann .i. dá mac ócca Albain ri Loelann no ionnarbrat an mac fa rine .i. Ragnall mac Albain, ar eagla leo é do gabail nigi Loelann tar éir a n-atar; go ttáinic an Ragnall co n-a trí macaib go hñrib Orc: no tarir iaram Ragnall ann rin, 7 an mac ba roó do tangattu imorru na mic ba rine go hñrib bñetan go rluag mor leo, ar ttionól an trluaið rin ar gac áirð, ar na líonað na mac rin do díomur 7 do mñraet um eirge i ccñh Frange 7 Saxann. Ra raolriod a n-atar do dol i Loelann ro cédoið dar a n-éir.

Ra spail iaram an díomur 7 a n-óḡbadata orra iomraim rñmpa dar an ocian Cantairíeda .i. an mñir fuil eoir Eirinn 7 Ear-páin go pangattu Erpain, 7 go ndñnrad ulca iomda i n-Erpaín eoir

¹ *Foirtrenn*.—i. e. Pictland.—*Ann. Ul.* 865.

^m *Mindroichet*.—Now Monadrehid, near Borris in Ossory, in the Queen's County. The Four Masters notice this slaughter of the foreigners at the year 864, but 866 is the true year.

ⁿ *Aunites*.—This name is perhaps a corruption of *Afnitæ*, or *Hafnitæ*, from Haf-

nia (*Höfn*, the haven), called afterwards *Kaupmanna-höfn*, (Merchants' haven), now Copenhagen. But the Editor is not able to quote any other authority for the name of *Hafnites* being applied to the Danes.

^o *Caer Ebroic*.—i. e. the city of Eboracum or York. See "Annal. Cambriæ" and "Brut y Tywysogion" at 866.

^p *Albdan*.—The Scandinavian form of

[869.] Foirtrenn¹ was plundered and ravaged by the Lochlanns, and they carried off many hostages with them as pledges for rent : and they were paid rent for a long time after.

A slaughter was made of the Galls at Mindroichet^m by Cenneidigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, and by the northern Osraighi.

At this time the Aunitesⁿ, i. e. the Danes, came with countless forces to Caer Ebroic^o, and destroyed the city, which they took, and this was the beginning of great troubles and difficulties to the Britons. For not long before this time every kind of war and commotion prevailed in Lochlann, which arose from this cause; i. e. the two younger sons of Albdan^p, King of Lochlann, expelled the eldest son, Ragh-nall, son of Albdan, because they feared that he would take the kingdom of Lochlann after their father; and Ragh-nall came with his three sons to Innsi Orc^q, and Ragh-nall tarried there with his youngest son. But his elder sons, with a great host, which they collected from every quarter, came on to the British Isles, being elated with pride and ambition, to attack the Franks and Saxons. They thought that their father had returned to Lochlann immediately after setting out.

Now, their pride and youthful ambition induced them to row forward across the Cantabrian Sea^r, i. e. the sea which is between Erin and Spain, until they reached Spain^s, and they inflicted many evils
in

this name may probably be Halden, or Halfdene. See Saxon. Chron., A. D. 871; O'Flaherty's Ogyg., p. 485, A. D. 871.

¹ *Innsi Orc.*—i. e. the Orkney Islands.

^r *Cantabrian Sea.*—i. e. the Biscayan Sea.

^s *Until they reached Spain.*—Mallet gives an account of an excursion made by a strong force of Scandinavian rovers into Spain in September, 844, which looks very like the one here described, but he

does not mention that they crossed the Gaditanean Straits.—“Northern Antiquities,” Bohn's Ed., p. 173, note. See also Depping, “Histoire des Exped. Maritimes des Normands,” liv. ii., chap. 3 (p. 121, New Ed., 1844), who cites the Annal. Bertin. for the statement that the Northmen ravaged the coast of Frisia, and infested the Scottish islands in the year 847.

ediri organ 7 innied. Tangattur iarttain dapi an Muinešhñ nḡadianta, .i. bail i tteio muir mediterranean ipin Ocian imšc-
 trac, go rāngattur an Appaic; 7 cuipio cat pīr na Maupio-
 tanuib, 7 tuioio deapḡār na Maupiotana. Aēt ēfna ap aḡ dul i
 ḡcšhñ an cātara a dubairt an dapa mac pīr an mac oile: a
 brātair, ap ré, ap mōr an mīciall 7 an dāraēt pīl poiainn beit
 ap ḡac tīr a tēir ap pūo an doimuin ḡār marbaō, a naē aḡ cor-
 nañ ár n-aēarōa pēn atāām, 7 pīar ap n-aēar do ḡēnañ, uair ap
 a aonar atā anora amuic 7 imeptin itēir naē leir pēin, ap mar-
 baō an dapa mic poḡaḡrom na parrāō, amail poillriḡēar ḡamra,
 ḡomaō i n-airlinge no poillriḡēa ḡorom pīn: 7 po marbaō an mac
 oile dō a ccat pīnnbrīctain dno, ma tēarna an t-aēair pēn ap an
 cat pīn, que puepa comprobatum eipt.

In tan po baoi ḡa pāō pīn ap ann ad connairc cat na Maupi-
 tana cūca: 7 mar ad connairc an mac po pāiō na briatira pšñ-
 ainn pīn, po ling ḡo hobāñ 'ran cat 7 tāmīc d'ionnroiḡ pī na Mau-
 pitāna, 7 tuḡ buille do cīoirdm mōr dō, ḡo po ḡad a lām de. Ro
 cuipēad ḡo cīuaid cšctur an dā lē 'ran cat ra, 7 nī puḡ nēc dīōb
 corḡur da chele 'ran cat pīn. Aēt tāmīḡ cāc dīōb d'ionnraiḡ a
 longpōirt, ap marbaō poāiōe etturra. Ra puagair imurpo
 cāc ár a cēle toīdeacēt ap na mārāc do cūm an cāta. Ro iom-
 ḡab imurpo pī na Maupitana an longpōirt, 7 pa éla ipin oīōce ap
 ngaid a lāmīe de. O tāmīḡ tra an maoidin po ḡabrat na Loēlañ-
 aiḡ a n-airma, 7 po cōirīḡrioc iad ḡo cīuaid beōda do cūm an
 cāta. Na Maupitana imurpo ó po airiḡrit a pī d'élūd, po tēic-
 rīōd ap marbaō a ndearḡāir.

Ro

¹ *The Gaditanean Straits.*—i. e. the Straits of Gades, in the south of Spain. The modern Cadiz preserves the name.

² *The external ocean.*—i. e. the Atlantic.

³ *Mauritani.*—i. e. the Moors. Mauritania Proper answers to the modern Morocco.

⁴ *The father himself.*—Meaning, “if our father himself.”

in Spain both by killing and plundering. They afterwards crossed the Gaditanean Straits^t, i. e. where the Mediterranean Sea goes into the external ocean^u, and they arrived in Africa, and there they fought a battle with the Mauritanis, in which a great slaughter of the Mauritanis was made. However, on going to this battle, one of the sons said to the other : “ Brother,” said he, “ it is great folly and madness in us to be going from one country to another throughout the world, killing ourselves, instead of defending our patrimony and obeying the will of our father, for he is now alone away from home, and sojourning in a country not his own; the second son, whom we left along with him, having been killed, as was revealed to me (this had been revealed to him in a dream), and his other son was killed in a battle ! It is wonderful, too, if the father himself^v has escaped from that battle, *quæ^z revera comprobatum est.*”

As he was saying these words, they saw the battle array of the Mauritanis approaching them ; and as the son who said the aforesaid words saw it, he rushed suddenly into the battle, and he came up to the King of Mauritania, and gave him a stroke of a great sword, and cut off his hand. The battle was fought with great hardihood on both sides, although neither party gained the victory in that battle ; but both returned to their camps, after many persons had been killed on both sides. They, however, challenged each other to battle the next day. But the King of Mauritania fled from his camp, and fled at night, after having lost his hand. When the morning came, however, the Lochlanns put on their armour, and prepared themselves with hardihood and vigour for the battle. But when the Mauritanis perceived that their king had absconded, they fled, after many of them had been cut off with great slaughter^a.

After

^z *Que*.—Read *quod*. The meaning is, that what had been miraculously revealed to him in a dream, was found to turn out true.

^a *Great slaughter*.—The editor has not

Ro éuaatcup iarrin na Lochlonnaigh fon tír 7 no airdgriot, 7 no loirdgriot an tír uile; tugrao d'na rluaigh móir díob' a mbrait leo go hÉirinn .i. ríad rin na rir gorma, uair ir ionann Maupi 7 nighi: Maupitania ir ionann ir nighiuid. Ar mbéctain má téarna an trísir duine do Lochlonnaib edir in níc ra marbaid, 7 no báidit díb ran Muincinn muiríde Gaditanna. Ar ríada d'na no bádaí na riri gorma rin i n'Éirinn. Ar ann ata Maupitania contra baleari Inpular.

Ral. Eclippir solir in Calendir Ianuairi.

Ceallac mac Ailella, ab Cille d'ara, 7 ab lae, doirimuut in regione Pictorum.

Mainchine Eppcop Lettline quieuit.

Tuatal mac Ardgorra, prím eppcop Foirtirínn, 7 ab Duin Caillen, moritup.

Guin Colmain mic Dunlainge, ni Foctart tíre; do marbad é da cloinn féin.

Tighrínac mac Focarta, ni Fear m'breagh.

Ir in bliadain ri tainig Tomriar iarla, o Luimmoic go Cluain rísta bríthainn, (duine aindreannoa aghaib aindgíob eiríde do Lochlannaib) an'ar leir do gēbad' b'rad móir 'rin éill rin, gíob' ní mar ra ríaoil ruair, uair tainig real b'g ríor peimé, 7 no téicéob go maié peimé i n-eat'raib, d'ream eile i peircuib, d'fím oile 'rin t'fmpul. An d'fím imurro for a rugrom ar an uplari, 7 ir in pelic no marbrom. Ro baoi d'no Cormac mac Elaítoig, raoi eagna Éirínn,

been able to find any account of this invasion of Morocco by the Northmen in any other authority.

^b *Blue men in Erin*.—No account of these blue men has been found in any other Annals or history.

^c *Balearic Isles*.—Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, &c.

^d *An eclipse of the sun*.—This eclipse is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 864, but the true year is 865.

^e *Ceallach*.—Annals of Ulster, A.D. 864;

After this the Lochlanns passed over the country, and they plundered and burned the whole country; and they carried off a great host of them [the Mauritan] as captives to Erin, and these are the blue men [of Erin], for Mauri is the same as black men, and Mauritania is the same as blackness. It is wonderful if every third man of the Lochlanns escaped, between the numbers who were killed and those who were drowned of them in the Gaditanean Straits. Long indeed were these blue men in Erin^b. Mauritania is situated opposite the Balearic Isles^c.

[869.] Kal. An eclipse of the sun^d on the Calends of January.

Ceallach^e, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill dara and Abbot of I, died in the region of the Picts.

Mainchine^f, Bishop of Leithghlin, died.

Tuathal^g, son of Artgus, chief Bishop of Fortrenn, and Abbot of Dun Caillen [Dunkeld], died.

The killing of Colman, son of Dunlang, King of Fotharta-tire^b: he was killed by his own children.

Tighernachⁱ, son of Focarta, King of the men of Breagh [died].

In this year came Tomrar^k the Earl, from Luimnech to Cluain-fearta-Brenainn^l (he was a fierce, rough, cruel man of the Lochlanns), thinking that he would find a great prey in that church, but he did not find it as he thought, for intelligence had gone a short time before him, and they fled expertly from him, some in boats, others into the morasses, and others into the church. Those whom he caught on the floor

Reeves's "Adamnan," p. 391; F. M. 863.

^f *Mainchine*.—F. M. 863.

^g *Tuathal*.—F. M. 863; Ann. Ult. 864.

^h *Fotharta-tire*.—i. e. the inland Fotharta, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.—Ann. F. M. 863.

ⁱ *Tighernach*.—Ann. Ult. 864 [= 865].

^k *Tomrar*.—This Tomrar is not mentioned in any other Annals, unless he be the same as the Tomrar, son of Tomralt, who was slain 923 (F. M.).

^l *Cluain-fearta Brenainn*.—Now Clonfert. This attack is not mentioned in any other Annals known to the Editor.

Εἰρην, comarba ren Ciaráin Saighe rin tšmpal rin. Ra řaop Dia 7 brenainn iad amlaiž rin. Marb imorpu do dáraet an Tomrar řin bliadain ři, ar n-imipt do bhrénainn miorbal řair.

Iř in bliagain řin po čuadap na piž Ločlonnais im Mumain 7 pluaga mópa leo, 7 pa mōpripo go cpođa an Mumain. Žiōš čřna tugaō deapž ár řopřa ann, uair tainiž Cinnétiž mac Žaitin, ři Laoižři (mac éřpōe do Lainō inžin Dunlainge, 7 řiōe ono mačair Flainn mic Maoilpeaclōinn 7 ar í ba břn an tanřa o' Aoō mac Néill, piž Tšmpac), ar é an mac-Žaitin ba žairge, 7 ba coržpača řop žallaiō řan aimřip řin i n-Šipinō—tainiž iapam an Cinnétiž ři 7 Laoižři go nōpřim do Ořpřaižib maille řip go longpōipt na Ločlann, žup po marbřat dřižár a nōždāoine ar lár an longpōipt. Iř ann řin aō čonnairc Cinnédoiž řři o'á mūintip řéin, 7 diar Ločlanñ až třiall a činn do řeim ōe, tainiž go třic da řaopāō, 7 po břn an da čřnn do'n dīř řin, 7 po řaop a řear muiñčip řéin. Tainic řeřne Cennédoiž go mbuaiō 7 coržup. Ar annairde do pała an čřřč Ločlannac i naižō Cinnédoiž co n-édałaiō mōpa occa. O po čualatur na maičē ud do marbāō po řažřaō a žepřič, 7 a n-édała, 7 tanžatčup go cřuaiō, beōđa i n-aižō Cinnétiž. Ro čožbāio žoča allmāřđa barbarđa annairde, 7 řčuič iomōa baōřōha 7 řocuiōe ža řāō nūi, nūi. Ro diōbairžio iapam řaižōe iomōa řčupřa 7 letžae 7 pa žābřat řa deoiž řop a cčloiōmōb

^m *Cormac*.—He was Abbot of Seirkieran, in the King's County. His death is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 868.

ⁿ *Saved them*.—Something seems to have been omitted here. The narrative is probably abridged from some ecclesiastical legend.

^o *Died of madness*.—This is probably a mistake, confounding this Tomrar with the Tomrar Mac Ailchi, or Elge, who died, or “went to hell with his pains” in 922, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise.—See “Leabhar na gCeart,” *Introđ.*, p. xli.

^p *Predatory party*.—A party who had gone forth from the camp for plunder.

floor and in the churchyard he killed. Cormac^m, son of Elathach, chief of Erin for wisdom, the successor of old Ciaran, of Saighir, was in the church. God and Brenann thus saved themⁿ. And Tomrar died of madness^o in this year, Brenann having wrought a miracle upon him.

In this year the Lochlann kings went into Munster, having great hosts along with them, and they bravely ravaged Munster. They were, however, dreadfully slaughtered, for Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, the son of Lann, daughter of Dunlang (who was the mother of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, and at this time the wife of Aedh, son of Niall, King of Teamhair,—and this son of Gaithin was the fiercest and the most victorious man against the foreigners in Erin at this time),—this Cennedigh came with the Laeighis and a party of the Osraighi to the camp of the Lochlanns and made a slaughter of the best of their men in the middle of the camp. On this occasion Cennedigh saw a man of his people between two Lochlann men who were going to cut off his head, and he came actively to his relief, and beheaded the two Lochlanns, and thus saved his own man. Cennedigh then passed forward with victory and triumph. Then the predatory party^p of the Lochlanns came against Cennedigh, having great spoils in their hands, and when they heard of the killing of the chiefs aforesaid, they left their plunder and spoils and came vigorously and actively against Cennedigh. They raised foreign barbarous shouts there, and blew warlike trumpets, and many said “*nui, nui*!” Many darts and half javelins were discharged between them, and at last they took to their heavy, strong-striking swords. But God was assisting the son of Gaithin and his

^a *Nui, nui*.—*Quere*, whether this war-cry is not the Norse *noe, noe* (*now, now*!). This account of the conflict between Kenedy, son of Gahan, King of Leix (a ter-

ritory included in the present Queen's County), must have been taken from some local Annals, preserved, probably, at Clonenagh or Clonfert-Mulloe. No account

cecloíomhíb tróma tóiribhilleá. Thíod tra ro baí Dia ag purtaét do mac Tháitín, co na muinntir, ro foruairbhídh na Lochlannaiḡ, 7 na fagraḡ a láiraiḡ imbualta : na cuadar ar 1 maidm ar marbhad a n-ísgár. Oríom uile ní dísáttur 1 fíad ar a fíainne ar fíulanḡ gorta móipe dóib, no ar a náipe leo teédh. In uair ad concaḡtur fluaḡ mic Tháitín occ tional an maíuira ro fagraḡ-rum leo, tanḡaḡtur na n-ísgaídh. Mar ro connairc mac Tháitín éiríde, ro ḡab poḡa aḡail faol ro éaríad, go ro teiríod 'ran mónaídh gur ro márbaid 'ran mónaídh uile iad, go nduaḡtur coin a ccolla. Ro marbḡat dno an luḡra .i. mac Tháitín co muinntir dísḡar aora ḡraḡa nḡ Lochlann 1 n-áirḡ aile rin Mumain .i. marḡfluaḡ nḡ Lochlann. Ir na díogail na marbḡat na Lochlannaiḡ fluaḡ mór clépeḡ, na baol [ina longpurḡ] féin, áct ar iar mbuaídh onḡta 7 aíríḡe.

Ir 1 n-ainḡir rin nḡ clú mór Maoilciarain eirir Thaoidealuib ar a mence buaḡa do bḡeídh do Lochlannaiḡ.

Ir in bliadhairi ba marbḡ Tompur iarla, náma dhénaim do dáraḡt 1 purḡ Manann, 7 ba híd ad éio dhénaim ḡa marbhad.

Ir in tan ro do ionḡad Ciarruiḡe forbairi for muinntir an Tompair rin, 7 ar naḡaḡt dóib dhénaim ar dhú an maia, ro baol an coimde ag purtaḡt do na Thaoiḡolaiḡ : uair baol an muir óḡ bádhad na Lochlann, 7 na Ciarruiḡe ḡa marbhad. Congal an Síhoir nḡ Ciarruiḡe nḡ buaídh irin congail áta ra. Ar uaitead tra lomnoḡt 7 gonta teairna do na Lochlannaiḡ ; ba mór n-óir 7 airḡid, 7 bancaom ro fágḡad ann rin.

Ir in bliadhain ri dno tanḡaḡtur flóíḡ Lochlann ó Phurḡ Corc-
aíḡe

of it is given in the published Annals.

¹ *They came.*—i. e. the wounded or wearied Lochlanns rallied, and followed the victorious Irish, to endeavour to re-

cover their spoils.

² *Maeleiarain.*—The death of this champion is entered in the Ann. Ult. at 868 ; F. M. 867.

his people, and they prevailed over the Lochlanns, who left the field of conflict and fled routed after having sustained red havoc. Some of them had not gone far, in consequence of weakness, having suffered much from hunger, or who were ashamed to fly; when these perceived the host of the son of Gaithin collecting the spoils which they had abandoned to them, they came^r after them. When the son of Gaithin saw this, he attacked them as the wolf attacks sheep, so that they fled into a bog, and in that bog they were all killed, and dogs devoured their bodies. This party also, i. e. the son of Gaithin and his people, made a great slaughter of the *aes-gradha* [servants of trust] of the King of the Lochlanns in another direction in Munster, i. e. of the cavalry of the King of the Lochlanns; and in revenge of this the Lochlanns killed a great host of clerics who were in their own camp; but it was after the victory of unction and penance.

At this time Maelciarain^s obtained great fame among the Gaedhil from his frequent victories over the Lochlanns.

In this year Tomrar, the Earl, the enemy of Brenann, died of madness at Port-Manann^t, and he saw Brenann^u killing him.

In this year the Ciarraighi [Kerry-men] made an invading camp against the people of this Tomrar, and having supplicated Brenann on the brink of the sea, the Lord was aiding the Gaedhil, for the sea was drowning the Lochlanns, and the Ciarraighi were killing them. Congal, the senior^x, King of Ciarraighe, gained victory in this battle. The Lochlanns escaped, few, naked, and wounded, leaving behind them much gold and silver, and fair women.

In this year also the hosts of the Lochlanns came from the port
of

^t *Port-Manann*.—i. e. the harbour of the Isle of Man.

^u *Brenann*.—i. e. St. Brendan, of Clonfert. St. Brendan was the navigator of

the Irish, and was particularly hostile to the Scandinavians.

^x *Congal the senior*.—i. e. the aged. There is no account of this destruction of

αιγε δ'αρβαιν Πρῆμαιγε Πένε, ἀέτ ἐήνα νί πα εῖδαις Δία δόιβ, υαιρ
 ιρ αν ταν ριν τανγαττυρ να Δέρι αρ εῖσάιβ ῥαν πρῆμανν ἐέτνα
 τρέ πέμπέζαδ' Δέ, υαιρ βα θεαρζ-ναῖαιδ ρειμῖρην να Δέρι γ
 Πρῆμαιγε. Ὁ πο concatτυρ ιαῖαν να Δέρι να Λοῦλανναιζ οζ
 ορβαιν γ οζ ιννηαδ αν τίρε τανγαττυρ δ'ιονηραιγιδ Πεαρμυιζε, γ δο
 ρονρατ ριδ δαινζην ταιριρ, γ πο ἐυαδαν αν αονηλῖ ι ἐεήν να Λοῦλανν
 ζο ζαρζ, beoða, commbaζαc, γ πα κυρῖδ ζο ερυαιδ ερυοδα leiτ φορ
 leiτ ῥτυρρα, ζιδῖδ πο μῖναιδ φορρ να Λοῦλαῖαιδ τρέ μιορβαῖλ αν
 ἐοιμδheδ, γ πα κυρῖοδ α νδεαρζ ἀρ. Ρά ἐυαιδ ιμυρρο α ττασι-
 ριόc .ι. Σνιμεινηριολαιζ λα αιμιν ζο ραιμιζ αιρταῖλ δαινζην βαοι
 α ζcomποcῖραιδ δόιβ, γ πο ρυαβαιρ α ζαῖβαῖλ, γ αρεδ βα δίομαοιν δο,
 υαιρ νι πα πέδ α ῥυλανζ αρ ιομαδ ραζα γ cloc ζά νδιυβραζαδ δο.
 Ιρεδ δο ριζμῖρῖομ Cῖνηραολαδ δο ζαιρμ κυιζε, υαιρ βα δόιζ leiρ
 βα cara é, γ αιρζῖδα ιομδα δο ζεallαδ δο αρ α anacal, γ αρεδ βα
 δίομαοιν δορομ, υαιρ πο ταιρηνζῖδρομ αμαc τρια ιμριδe να ροc-
 αιδe πο ροζηαιδριοτ δο ρειμe, γ πο μαρβαδ ζο τρυαζ é, γ πο μαρ-
 βαδ α μυνντερ υιλε. βα ζαιριτ ιμυρρο ιαρτταῖν ζο ἐτανζαρ δο
 cum αν cαιρτεol ιν πο cαιτῖρομ α ῖῥταιδ ζο ραρῖτολαc, γ ρο δίορ-
 ζαοιλεαδ υιλε é. Sic enim placuit Deo.

Ραλ. Διμῖρταc, ab Lothra μοριτυυρ.

Λοc Lebinn δο ῖρουδ ι ρῥυῖλ, ζο ραιδe να ράιριδ εῖρδ αῖαιλ
 ρζαῖνα.

Spurair

the followers of Tomrar by field and flood,
 to be found in the published Annals.

² *Corcach*.—i. e. from the harbour of
 Cork. There is no account of this trans-
 action given in the published Annals.

² *Gnim Cinnsiola*.—It is stated in the
 Ann. F. M. at the year 865, that Gnim-
 beolu, chief of the Galls of Cork, was slain

by the Deisi, and he was, no doubt, the
 same person as the Gnim Cinnsealaigh
 here mentioned.

^a *Castle*.—Cairtial. This is the ear-
 liest notice of a Danish castle in Ireland.
 This entry, however, is not to be found
 in the other Annals.

^b *Lothra*.—Now Lorha, in the barony

of Corcach^y to plunder Fera Maighe-Feine [Fermoy]. God, however, did not permit them, for at this time the Deisi had come to plunder in the same land by the providence of God, for before this time the Deisi and the Feara-maighe were mortal enemies. When, however, the Deisi saw the Lochlanns plundering and ravaging the country, they came to the Feara-maighe, and they made a firm and faithful peace [with each other], and they went together against the Lochlanns, fiercely, actively, and unitedly, and a fierce and terrible battle was fought between them; however, the Lochlanns were defeated through God's miracle, and they were cut off with great slaughter. But their chief, Gnim Cinnsiolla^z by name, went to a strong castle^a which stood near them, and he attempted to take it, but it was a vain effort for him, for he was not able to bear the number of darts and stones shot at him. He then called Cennfaeladh to him, for he thought he was a friend, and promised him many rewards for protecting him; but this was also idle for him, for he was taken out at the request of the hosts who had served him previously, and piteously killed with all his people. Shortly afterwards they came to the castle in which he had passed his time voluptuously, and totally demolished it: *Sic enim placuit Deo*.

[866.] Kal. Dinertach, Abbot of Lothra^b, died.

Loch Leibhinn^c was turned into blood, so that it was in clots of blood, like *sgama*^d.

Sruthair,

of Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary. See F. M. 864.

^c *Loch Leibhinn*.—Now Lough Leane, near Fore, in the county of Westmeath. According to the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, Diarmaid, King of Ireland, who died A. D. 664, had lived on

an island in this lake, and, according to the tradition in the country, the Danish tyrant Turgesius had a residence on the same island.—Ann. F. M. 864; Ann. Ult. 865.

^d *Sgama*.—Scum, dross; the liver, or lights; the scale of a fish. Latin, *squama*.

Spúthair, 7 Sléibte, 7 Ácáð Arglair d'argain do gēntib.

Ir in bliadain rí .i. rexto anno regiminir Aoða mic Néill, maðm iē Laignib for Uib Néill, 1 toréair Maolmuad mac Dunchaða, 7 Maolmuiréimne mac Maoilbriúde.

Teagmair eidiur 'Oirle, mac rí Loclann, 7 Amlaib a bráthair. Tri mic batpur as an rí .i. Amlaib, 7 iomar, 7 'Oirle. Oirle ba rí a n-aoir díob, 7 ar é bá moó ar aoi eangnama; uair rug dearr-gughað mor indubargan foza 7 inniortga do Thaoidealaib. Rug ono d'frrgughað do Loclannaib in muir cloidim 7 in-diubragad raiúf. Ro baai a dubruat go mor ga braitrib. Areð ar mó po baai as Amlaib. Ní imrin cuiri na mircín ar a libi. Ra éuadair an da bráthair .i. Amlaib 7 Iomar 1 geomairle ma cain-gin in mic óig .i. 'Oirle, gé po batpur cúiri dícealta occa da mairbáð, ní hiað tugrat ar áirð, áct cúiri eile po éógbatpur ar áirð ar an-leirid a mairbáð, 7 rá éiriot iaram a mairbáð. 'O po fidiur Amlaib dál an bráthair ba miorgaiur leir do éuideact, irpeð do migne tēctairpeaða tairiri do éur ar éinn na ruitaire ba ronnairte 7 ba beqða aige, go mbeirteir arciú ar éinn 'Oirle. Táinic iaram an t'Oirli .i. an duine ar fēir cput 7 lēgnam baai an tan rin 'ran domān; uairēð dāa tainig 1 tēlē abraitair; uair ní raiol an ní ruair ann .i. a mairbáð. Ipeð imorpo po cuinnig ann ní nac po raiol. Arfē po iarr ó éur diolmainiur labairēa do tab-airt dō. Tugad dorom rāin. Arfē imorpo, polabairrim .i. a bráthair

* *Sruthair*.—Now Shrile, on the east side of the River Barrow, near the town of Carlow. See Ann. F. M., p. 562, note.

† *Sleibhte*.—Now Sleaty, near the town of Carlow.

‡ *Achadh arghlais*.—Now Agha, in the barony of Idrone, county of Carlow.

^b *By the Gentiles*.—The F. M., at 864, have, “by the Osraighi.”

ⁱ *Aedh*.—This was the year 869. This entry is not in the published Annals.

^k *Amhlaeibh*, &c.—These three princes are mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 862, as having plundered the an-

Sruthair^e, and Slebhte^f, and Achadh Arghlais^g were plundered by the Gentiles^h.

In this year, the sixth of the reign of Aedhⁱ, son of Niall, a victory was gained by the Leinster-men over the Ui-Neill; in the battle fell Maelmuaidh, son of Donchadh, and Maelmuirtheimhne, son of Maelbrighde.

A meeting [took place] between Oisle, son of the King of Lochlann, and Amhlaeibh, his brother. The king had three sons, namely, Amhlaeibh^k, and Imhar, and Oislè. Oislè was the youngest of them in age, but the greatest in point of valour, for he gained great celebrity by excelling all the Gaeidhil in shooting darts and javelins, and he excelled the Lochlanns in strength of sword and in shooting darts. His brothers had a black hatred for him, and Amhlaeibh more than the other. The causes of the hatred are not to be told, on account of their complexity. The two brothers, Amlaeibh and Imhar, consulted together about the cause of the young brother, Oislè; and though they had hidden reasons for killing him, these were not what they brought forward, but they dissembled and brought forward other causes for which they ought to kill him; and they afterwards resolved upon killing him. When Amhlaeibh had learned that the party of the brother whom he hated had arrived, what he did was, to send faithful messengers for the stoutest and most vigorous knights he had, that they might be in the house on Oislè's arrival. Oislè afterwards arrived. He was the best shaped and the most valiant man that was then in the world. He came with a small party to the house of his brother, for he did not expect to meet his death there, as he did. He requested a thing which he did not think would
be

cient sepulchral caves, as well as the land of Flann, son of Conaing, chief of Cianachta in Bregia; and the murder of

Oisle, or Flosius, is recorded A. D. 866.

"Auisle tertius rex Gentilium dolo et parricidio a fratribus suis jugulatus est."

αβράταρ (αρ ρέ) muna p̄pail ḡráð do m̄n̄á, .i. in ḡl̄n Cīnaoṣ agaoṣa, cīð na leiḡi ðam̄pa uaiṣ í, ḡ ḡac ní po díoḡðaiṣ p̄ia, do bép̄ra ðuṣṣe, 'O po cuala an 'τ-Ámlaib̄ rin, po ḡab̄ éð m̄óρi é, ḡ po noṣṣe a ḡloi-ð̄m̄, agur tuḡ buille ðe i ḡc̄l̄n 'Oip̄le .i. a b̄ráṣar, ḡur poṣ maṣb̄. Ro c̄oim̄eip̄iḡ c̄ac̄ ar amur a c̄éile iap̄ṣṣain .i. muinṣ̄i an p̄í .i. Ámlaib̄, ḡ muinṣ̄i an b̄ráṣar po m̄árbað ann; báṣṣur p̄ṣuic, ḡ coim̄aic maṣc̄ ann̄raide. Ro c̄uar iap̄rain p̄a lonḡp̄oṣṣe an b̄ra-ṣar po maṣb̄að ann, ar cc̄ur ḡl̄ḡár a m̄uinṣ̄iṣe. Rob iom̄ða maiṣ̄ioṣ iṣ in lonḡp̄oṣṣe p̄in.

'Sin bliaðain p̄i do c̄uad̄ar na Ḍanaiṣ ḡo Caer Eb̄roic ḡ do paṣṣat c̄ac̄ c̄puaið do na Saṣanaiḡ ann. Ro maið poṣ Saṣanuiḡ, ḡ po maṣb̄að p̄iḡ Saṣan ann .i. Alle, ṣṣe b̄raṣṣ ḡ meab̄ail ḡiolla óiḡ ða m̄uinṣ̄iṣ p̄éin. Tuḡað ṣṣa ár m̄óρi iṣ in c̄ac̄ rin, ḡ p̄a cuar i ar p̄ain poṣ Caer Eb̄roic, ḡ tuḡað iom̄að ḡac̄ maiṣ̄iṣa eip̄ṣe, uaiṣ bá p̄aið̄biṣ an ṣan rin í, ḡ maṣb̄ṣur na p̄p̄r̄iṣ do ðeaḡðaoine inṣṣe. Ar ar rin po p̄ár ḡac̄ doconac̄, ḡ ḡac̄ im̄neað d̄'inn̄ri ḡṣea-ṣon.

Iṣ in bliaðain p̄i ṣainiḡ an Cennediḡ aiṣ̄oṣic .i. mac ḡaiṣ̄in, náma cluuc̄ na Loclann d̄'ionn̄roiḡið lonḡp̄oṣṣe Ámlaib̄, p̄í na Loç-lann (ḡ ar eip̄iðe p̄l̄m̄ainn do maṣb̄ a b̄raṣar) ḡur po loip̄cc . . . Tanḡaṣṣur na Loçlannaiḡ na ḡl̄ḡaið, ḡ maṣ tuḡṣom̄ a aiḡhið poṣp̄a, po maið p̄eiṣ̄e ðib̄ ḡo niḡe an lonḡp̄oṣṣe ḡ po maṣb̄ a noeaṣḡár na paṣp̄clann.

Iṣ in bliaðain p̄i ṣainic̄ ḡaiṣ̄iṣ iap̄la, ḡ haiṣ̄ar ḡiaṣ do c̄im̄el
p̄oic̄inealac̄

¹ *Caer Eb̄roic*.—i. e. the town of York. See Saxon Chronicle, A. D. 867; Ann. Ult. 866.

^m *Alle*.—The East Anglians (i. e. Northumbrians), says the Saxon Chronicle, "had cast out their king Osbryght, and

had taken to themselves a king, Ælla, not of royal blood." The death of Ælla on this occasion is not recorded; but Flor. Wigorn. in his Chron. says, "occisis duobus regibus," viz. Osbryght and Ælla.

ⁿ *The camp of Amhlac̄ib̄h*.—In the Ann.

be granted him. He first requested that freedom of speech should be granted him, and what he said was: "Brother," said he, "if thou art not fond of thy wife, the daughter of Cinaedh, why not give her away to me, and whatever dower thou hast given for her, I shall give to thee." When Amhlaeibh heard this, he was seized with great jealousy; he drew his sword and dealt his brother Oislè a blow of it on the head, and killed him. The parties of both then rose up to give battle to each other, i. e. the people of the King, Amhlaeibh, and the people of the brother who was killed. Trumpets were blown, and combats were fought between both parties there. The camp of the slain brother was afterwards entered after his people had been dreadfully slaughtered, and many were the spoils found in that camp.

In this year the Danes went to *Caer-Ebroic*¹ and gave hard battle to the Saxons there. They defeated the Saxons, and killed the Saxon King there; viz. *Alle*^m, through the treachery and deceit of a young man of his own people. Great havoc took place in that battle. The city of *Ebroc* was then entered, and much of every kind of riches was carried out of it, for it was wealthy at this time, and all the good people who were found within it were slain. From this arose every kind of misfortune and trouble to the island of Britain.

In this year the famous *Cennedigh*, son of *Gaithin*, the celebrated enemy of the *Lochlanns*, came to the camp of *Amhlaeibh*ⁿ, King of the *Lochlanns* (he who murdered his brother, as we have before mentioned), and burned it The *Lochlanns* came in pursuit of him, but he turned upon them and routed them back to their camp, and he made a great slaughter of their nobles.

In this year *Barith* the Earl^o, and *Haimar*, two of the noble race
of

F. M., A. D. 865, Ult. 866, Dun-Amh- been at Clondalkin.

laeibh, or *Amlaff's* fort, is said to have ° *Barith the Earl*.—The only *Barith*

ποιέινεαλαὶς na Loelann, τρέ λάρ Connaēt d'ionnpoiγiō Luimniγ, amail na dshindair ní do Connaētaib. Ξιδsō ní amlaib do pala, uair ní 'ran iomad po tairipniγriod aēt na mbriγaib féin. Ro fuappat-
tur na Connaētaib tria célec a fforuairliuγaōrom: uair do pala
apeile Muimneac ronaip, cruaid, γ glie i n-imipt arm, stupra an
tan rin, γ bá glie dno a ccomairlib an Muimneac rin. Ro iorailst-
tur iaram Connaēta fairpriōe dola ar amur na Loelann, mar ba
do éabairt eoluir dóib, γ do marbaō bairt. Mar panaiγriōe go
nige an ionad i paba haimar tug buille dō leatγa go ronaip in
haimar, go por marb. Milid imurpo Connaētaō do éuaib maille
riγ ar tí marbēta an bairt, ní éarla doraibē amail ba dūēraēt
lar, uair po γonaō é tpe na rliaraib, γ pa euaid ar ar éigin
iarttain. Ra γaōpat dno na Connaētaib po na Loelannairb γur
éuipriod deapγar na Loelann, γ ní hamlaib po biaō muna beir an
éail γ an aōhaib i fforairb. Ired po éuatatur iarttain coimige
an ionaid ar a ttanγatatur, γ ní do Luimneac.

Ral. Maelduin mac Aōda Oirniγe, in clericatu obiit.

Robartac, Epircopur et rapienr Fionnglairi, moritur.

Copγrach tige Telle, rcribniōe γ angcoipe, d'éc.

Conall Cille Scipe, epircopur, quieuit.

Copmac hUa Liathán, epircopur et anachopeta, quieuit.

Oigfōair, ab Coindepe γ Lanneala, quieuit.

Guairpe mac Dubdabairfnn moritur.

Muirfōac

mentioned in the Irish Annals is Barith, a fierce champion of the Norsemen, who was slain at Dublin in 878, according to the Ann. F. M.; Ult. 880.

^p *Maelduin, son of Aedh*.—A. D. 866 [= 867] Ann. Ult. He was the son of Aedh Oirnidhe, who was King of Ire-

land A. D. 797–820.

^a *Finglais*.—Now Finglas, near Dublin. Ann. Ult. 866.

^r *Tigh Telle*.—Now Tihelly, or Teely, [the house of St. Telle, see Mart. Dungal. ad 25 Jun.], near Durrow, in the north of the present King's County. Colgan's Acta SS.,

of the Lochlanns, came through the middle of Connaught towards Luimneach [Limerick], as if they intended to do no injury to the Connaught-men. But this did not happen so, for it was not to numbers they trusted, but to their own vigour. The Connaught-men proposed to cut them off by treachery; for at that time there happened to be a certain Munster-man among them who was brave, hardy, and cunning in the use of arms, and he was also wise in councils. The Connaught-men requested of him to go towards the Lochlanns, as if to guide them, [but in reality] to kill Barith. As he came on to the place where Haimar was, he gave Haimar a strong blow of a half javelin, and killed him. But a Connaught champion, who went along with him for the purpose of killing Barith, did not happen to succeed as he desired, for he was himself wounded through his thigh, and afterwards escaped with difficulty. The Connaught-men, however, attacked the Lochlanns, and made a great havoc of them, but this would not have been the case had not the wood and the night been near them. The Lochlanns then returned to the place from which they had set out, instead of proceeding to Luimneach.

[867.] Kal. Maelduin, son of Aedh^p, King of Aileach, died *in clericatu*.

Robhartach, Bishop and sage of Finniglais^a, died.

Cosgrach, of Tigh Telle^r, scribe and anchorite, died.

Conall, of Cill Scire, a bishop, died.

Cormac Ua Liathain, bishop and anchorite, died.

Oigedhchair, Abbot of Coindeire [Connor] and Lann-Eala [Lynally], died.

Guaire, son of Dubhdabhairn, died.

Muireadhach,

p. 15, note 10. It is shown on the Ordnance Map under the wrong name of Templekieran. Ann. Ult. 866. The other obits here

entered are given in the Annals of the F. M. at 865, and the most of them in the Ann. Ult. at 866, but the true year is 867.

Muirfðac mac Catail, rí hUa Criosmáinn, longa parailir
extinctur ert.

Dunchað mac Dungaile moritur.

Canannan mac Ceallaiḡ interfectur ert per dolum ó mac
Ḥaítini.

Connmac ab Cluana mic Noir.

Maidm pe mac Ḥaítini for Longur Ata cliað, i ttorchair
Odolb Micle.

Dubartac ðerpac paol igna quieuit.

Aedacán mac Fionnaceta, ollam leite Cunn, quieuit.

Ir in bliadain ri .i. in reḡtimo anno reḡni Aoð, ra ḡrennaig-
riod Laiḡin Cſrball mac Dunlainḡ um át. Ra iorlamaiḡ ono
Cſrball ar amur an cata rain. Ro comraic da marcrluaḡ ḡo
ndſrnat ðſraið, ḡo ro marbað roðaiðe eatturna. In tan imurro
ro comraic áct bſḡ don át cſetarða ar ann tainiḡ Sloiḡſðoð Ua
Raítenen, comarba Molairri Leiḡlinne, deocain an tan roin é,
Eppcop imorra, ḡ Comarba Ciarpain Saiḡne iarḡtain; tainicriðe
ḡo na ḡnaið, ḡ ḡo ndſrnat rið tairiri eatturnu.

Ir in bliadain ri ono ronað mórrluaḡ la hAoð Finnliat, mac
Néill, riḡ 'Eirſnn ð'ionnroiḡið Ciannaceta da n-arḡain, ḡ da n-in-
rað, uair tuḡ rí Ciannaceta .i. Plann mac Conainḡ mac a ðſb-
reatar péin, ðinriom mor for riḡ 'Eirſnn. Ní paba imurro i
n-Erinn

* *Odolbh Micle*.—i. e. Mickle, or the Big.
The name is Odulph, Edulph, Adolph, or
Adolphus. Frequent mention of a king
of Danes of this name occurs in Geffrei
Gamar's "Estoire des Angles."

[†] *Aedhacan*.—The scribe has added in
the margin the following passage from the
F. M., A. D. 865:—Aedacan mac Fin-
neeta tanairi-abbad Cluana ḡ ab

cealla n-iomða, ðec i. Nou. "Aedacan,
son of Finsnehta, Tanist-abbot of Cluan
[Cloyne], and abbot of many churches,
died 1st Nov."

^u *Leth-Chuinn*.—i. e. Conn's half. The
northern half of Ireland.

^x *Aedh*.—i. e. the year 870. This bat-
tle between the Leinster-men and Cear-
bhall, King of Ossory, is not noticed in

Muireadhach, son of Cathal, King of Ui Creamhthainn, died of long paralysis.

Dunchadh, son of Donnghal, died.

Canannan, son of Ceallach, was slain by treachery by the son of Gaithin.

Connmhach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died].

A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the fleet of Athliath; in the battle Odolbh Micle^s was slain.

Dubhartach Berrach, a learned sage, died.

Aedhagan^t, son of Finnacht, Ollamh of Leth-Chuinn^a, died.

[870.] In this year, the seventh of the reign of Aedh^x, the Leinster-men provoked Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, to battle. Cearbhall prepared for this battle. The two cavalries met together and fought, and many were slain between them. Before, however, much fighting had gone on between them, Sloighedhach Ua Raithnen, successor of Molaisse of Leithglinn (who was a deacon at this time, but afterwards a bishop and comharba of Ciaran of Saighir), came with his . . . wise, and he made a sincere peace between them.

[868.] In this year a great hosting was made by Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, King of Erin, against the Cianachta^v to plunder them, for the King of Cianachta, i. e. Flann, son of Conang, his own sister's son, had offered a great insult to the King of Erin. There was not in all

Erin

the published Annals. Sloighedhach Ua Rathnen, successor of St. Ciaran of Saighir, died in the year 885. F. M.

^v *Cianachta*.—i. e. the Cianachta of Breigia. This hosting by King Aedh is noticed by the F. M. at 866, which they make the sixth of the reign of Aedh, and in the Ann. Ult. at 867, but the true year is 868 or 869. The F. M. have quoted several

ancient verses composed on the subject of this battle, which are referred to by the scribe of our MS., who writes in the margin, "Vide carmina de hoc prælio in Ann. Dungal. an. 866." The account here given is the fullest that has yet been discovered. It appears to be perfectly authentic, and seems to have been written immediately after the event had taken

n-Éirinn uile bá moe enſch na caonſuaparcaib ionár an Flandra, 7 ſno gen poſuibſc Áoð an tan pain ðe, 7 Áoð na áiroriz 'Éireann, po ba maic ſpreim Flainn ðó an tan ráinniz a lſr .i. an tan po baoi cogao ſtoppa 7 Maolrſclainn mac Maolpuanaio: uair ip trío rin po innarb Maolrſclainn an Flann ar a éir. An tra imurpo do pad an Flann mac Conaing an oimriomri do miz Éirſh ar ann rin po boi Flandra ingen pi Orpaiſe .i. Dunlaing, 7 ip ipide ba bſh d'Áoð Finnliat antanra, ar mbeic peme ag Maolrſclainn, 7 ip í pug Flann dó, an mac ón ip rſh tainiz i n-Éirinn 'na aimrip, 7 ba áirorí 'Éireann iarttain. Ari an Land cétna mátar Cennéoiſ ſpaoic mic ſaictí. Ip ann adbeirim po boi an pioſanra ag dénam tſmpuil do naoim bſiſio i cCill dapa, 7 paip iomda aice ipin éaille og tſrſao 7 ag pnaide cpann. Ra éuala tra an pioſanra comrad 7 uga Laiſh má rſh .i. um Áoð Finnliat 7 ima mac .i. im Flann mac Maolrſclainn, 7 ní paða ar mac oile piam a élo na a allað an tan rin, 7 ó po pſip coimeipze Laiſh la Flann mac Conaing pí Ciannaéta, tainiz pempe ſo nize bail i paða a rſh, 7 pa innip ðó, 7 po nſit ſo poſpnaide é, im éionól caða na n-aſaio. Cuipſo tra Áoð iap rin a pluaz po Ciannaéta, 7 aipſio 7 loipſio ſo n-ár.mór daoine do maipbað ðóib. Ní tainiz imurpo Flann po cédoip da n-ionnpoiſio, uair paðaoi coblac mór an tan rin ag inbſh bóinne, 7 po cuipriom.pioſ ar a n-amup paide ſo oſiſpaoip dá póipioin, 7 tanſatcpupom ón, 7 ſno tanſatcpup Laiſh d'poiſioin an Phlann. Tanſatcpup uile iarttain i noſſaio miz 'Éireann 7 a éſſa peime. Ro éuaio Áoð ar áro po baof ag rſſaio na mór poſpnaide baoi na dſſaio. ré 7 a luét com- aiple, ní ar líon óg bſipceap cat, aét ip tré pſpact an coimdeað,

7 tré

place, by some Leinster historian who was opposed to the Hy-Níall race; and who may probably have been an eye-witness

of the events which he has recorded.

* *Fleet*.—i. e. a fleet of Norsemen or Lochlanns.

Erin, at this time, any one of greater valour or renown than this Flann, and although Aedh was not very thankful to him at this time, he being supreme King of Erin, Flann had afforded him aid when he required it, i. e. when there was a war between him and Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, for it was in consequence of this that Maelsechlainn had expelled Flann from his territory. When, however, Flann, son of Conang, offered this insult to the King of Erin, then Flanna, daughter of the King of Osraighe, i. e. of Dunlang, the wife of Aedh Finnliath at this time, she having been previously married to Maelsechlainn, to whom she bore Flann, the best man in Erin in his time, and who was monarch of Erin afterwards. This same Flanna was also the mother of the famous Cennedigh, son of Gaithin. This queen, I say, was then erecting a church to Brigit at Cill-dara [Kildare], and she had many tradesmen in the wood felling and cutting timber. Now, this queen had heard the conversation and talk of the Leinstermen about her husband, i. e. Aedh Finnliath, and her son, i. e. Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, whose fame and renown at this time had never been enjoyed by any son before,—and when she had learned that the rising out of Leinster was going to aid Flann, son of Conang, King of Cianachta, she came forward to where her husband was, and told it to him, and she exhorted him heartily to assemble his forces to give them battle. After this Aedh sent his army throughout Cianachta, which they plundered and burned, and they made a great havoc of the people. Flann himself did not, however, come to attack them immediately, for there was a large fleet^z at this time in the mouth of the Boinn [Boyne], and he sent for them, requesting that they would come to his relief—and so they did; and the Leinstermen also came to relieve him. They all set out in pursuit of the King of Erin, who had sent his spoils before him. Aedh ascended a hill which commanded a view of the great hosts which were in pur-

ἡ ἐπὶ ῥίπιννε πλατὰ; ἀν δόμουρ ιμυρπο ἡ ἀν ιομαρειαὶδ ῥλουαῖ, νί
 ἡσὶ ἀρ ιονῖαιν ῖα Δία, ἀέτ ιμῖλέ αἰγνὸς ἡ ἐπαιδε δαινῖν. So-
 cūide ιαραῖν δο'η λυέτ πο, ἡ ἀρ δόμωρὰς ἐλῖαιδ. Τιονοιλῖορῖ υἱε
 ιμυρπα ἀνορα, ἡ νὰ βίος μῖνμα τεϊέδ ἀγαῖβ, υαῖρ ἀρ παδα υαῖβ
 ῖο n-υἱε βαρ τεῖγε φέιν, ἡ νί ἀραιδ λῖνπαρ ριβ, νί ἡανααλ νὰ
 κοῖγῖλλ πογεβέτοι. Δέναιδ ἐπα νὰ νὸςῖνπαδ βάρι n-αιῖρῖα ἡ βαρ
 ρῖναιῖρεαῖα, ρυῖλῖγῖδ ἐπα ρπορα ι n-αιῖν νὰ τῖονοῖδε δο ἐαλῖυὸ
 δουῖβ. Μαπαδ ἀ ἐίῖρῖι ιμῖρῖ αῖ εἰρηγε, εἰρηῖδ υἱε ι n-αιῖνῖέτ
 ποτα μαρ παῖλλῖρῖ Δία δουῖβ. Δία λυαῖν ἀρ ἀοι λῖίτε ρῖέτῖμῖνε
 ρῖν. In Πῖανν ιμυρπο mac Conuῖng ῖρῖν ρῖανν εἰλε, ἀρῖδ ῖο ρῖαδ-
 ρῖδε ρῖα μῖννῖτῖρ. Ἀρ υαῖθαδ ἀν λυέτ ὑδ, ἡ ἀρ λῖονῖαρ ἀτάῖμνε,
 ἡ ἐρῖαδῖγῖδῖρῖ ἐέῖν δά n-ιονῖρῖοῖγῖδ, ἡ δο μῖγνε τῖρῖ ἐόῖρῖγῖτε δε .ι.
 ἐ φέιν ἀρ ἐύρ, ἡ λῖαῖγῖν ιαῖτῖταιν, νὰ λῖοῖλῖανῖαῖ ρα ὀεοῖγ; ἡ πο
 βῖαι ῖα n-αῖαῖαδ υἱε. Τῖνῖτῖρδ ἀν λυέτ ὑδ λῖβῖρῖ, ἀρ ρέ, ἡ βερ-
 ῖτοι buαῖδ ἡ κοῖγῖρῖ δῖοβ, ἀρ νί buδ ρῖυ leo τεῖέδ ρῖῖῖαῖβῖρῖ, ἡ
 ἀταοῖρῖ λῖον ἀρ μοό. Υαῖρ νί ἀρ παῖ οἱλε ἀῖύρα αῖ ἀν καῖυῖαδῖρα,
 ἀέτ δο ῖαδῖαῖλ ρῖγε Τῖῖῖῖαῖς, νο δομ ῖαῖρῖβῖαδ. Robῖτῖτῖρ ἅῖλε ἐπά
 νὰ τῖρῖ κοῖρῖγῖτῖ ρῖν, ροβ ιοῖδῖα μεῖρηγε ἅῖλῖνν ιοῖδαῖαῖς ἀνν, ἡ ρῖαῖα
 ῖαῖα δῖαῖα. Τῖανῖαῖτῖτῖρ ιαῖρῖν ρόν ccuma ρῖαν δ'ιονῖρῖοῖγῖδ ρῖγ
 'Εῖρεανν.

Ro βαοι ιμυρπο ρῖ 'Εῖρεανν ῖα n-ιοῖρῖαῖδε, ἡ ρέ μεῖρηγε ῖο βαοι
 αῖγε, ἐρῖδ ἀν ἐοῖμῖδῖ, ἡ βαῖαῖλλ ἱορα.

'Ο τῖανῖαῖτῖρ ἐπα νὰ ῖλῖαῖγῖ νῖαῖνῖοῖγε ι ῖκοῖμῖρῖαῖβ δο Ἀοδ,
 ῖα ρῖαδ ἡ ῖα κοῖρῖγῖ υἱε ρῖ Ὑλαδ δο'η δῖαῖρῖ λῖεῖ, ἡ ρῖ Μῖδῖε δοῖν
 λῖεῖ οἱλε ἡ πο ρῖαδ ῖῖυ: Νῖα ἡ-ιοῖρῖαῖδῖδ τεῖέδῖ, ἀέτ ταῖρῖρῖμῖγῖδ
 ῖρῖν κοῖμῖδῖν ὁ ρῖρῖλ κοῖγῖρῖ δῖονα Ἐῖρῖοῖρῖαῖδῖβ, ναρ ἀβ ἡανῖα βαρ
 n-αιῖγῖνῖα,

* *Showers*.—i. e. Showers of darts or javelins.

^b *Staff of Jesus*.—This was the celebrated *Baculus Jesu*, said to have been given by

our Lord Himself to St. Patrick. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 263, and Dr. Todd's *Introd. to the book of "Obits of Christ Church,"* p. viii., 89.

suit of him and by the advice of his councillors, he said: "It is not by force of soldiers that a battle is gained, but by the aid of God, and the righteousness of the prince. Pride, and superfluous forces, are not pleasing to God, but humility of mind and firmness of heart [are]. These people have great hosts, and they advance proudly. Assemble ye all around me now, and have no intention of flying, for far from you are your own houses, and they are no friends who will follow you; it is not protection or quarter ye shall receive. Do, however, as your fathers and your grandfathers have done; in the name of the Trinity suffer showers^a to be discharged at you. When you see me rising, rise ye all to attack, as God will show unto you." Monday was the day of the week. Now Flann, son of Conang, on the other hand, said to his people: "These people are few, and we are numerous; harden your steps against them." He then divided his forces into three divisions, in the first of which he was himself, in the second the Leinster-men, in the last the Lochlanns, and he harangued them all, saying: "This people will fall by you," said he, "and ye shall gain victory and triumph over them, for they are too proud to fly before you, and ye are more numerous. I am not engaged in this battle with any other view except to gain the throne of Teamhair, or be killed." These three divisions were indeed beautiful; many were the beautiful parti-coloured standards that were there, and shields of every colour. They afterwards came in this order to meet the King of Erin.

The King of Erin was awaiting them, having six standards, the cross of the Lord, and the staff of Jesus^b.

When the enemies' forces came close to Aedh, he placed and arrayed around him the King of Uladh on the one side, and the King of Meath on the other, and he said to them: "Think not of flight, but trust in the Lord, who gives victory to the Christians; let not
your

your minds be effeminate, but manly, and suddenly put your enemies to flight in the battle, that your fame may last for ever." They all replied that they would do so. The King of Erin had not finished the delivery of these words when the enemy came near him, and first discharged great showers of darts, and afterwards showers of javelins, and thirdly a shower of half javelins, so that the king and his people rose up against them, and fought bravely with them.

Alas ! I do not find in the old book^c which is broken, the whole of the proceedings of both parties in this battle of Cill Ua nDaighre, nor all the fine words which the King of Erin spoke to direct his own people ; however, we find that the enemy were defeated by the king.

And then the king said (when the enemy was routed by his people), "Beloved people," said he, "spare the Christians, and fight against the idolaters, who are now routed before you." These words were not spoken by him in vain, for they did this at his bidding, so that not more than one-fourth of them escaped scathless. The Leinster-men escaped in safety to their own patrimony, for they formed themselves into a solid, compact phalanx, by advice of their prudent leader, i. e. Maelciarain, son of Ronan. But Flann, son of Conang, fled with his forces, and was overtaken by the king's party ; he lost his head, which was carried before the King's Council, and the king lamented over it then, and all told him that he ought not to lament over it merely on account of the nearness of their relationship, and for other reasons which I cannot get from the old book, &c.

[869.] Kal. Niallan^d, Bishop of Slaine, died.

Cormac,

the place now called Killineer, which is a townland of St. Peter's parish, Drogheda, on the road leading N. W., about half way towards Monasterboice. See

the Ordnance Map of Louth, Sheet 24.

^d *Niallan*.—This and the succeeding obits are given in the Ann. F. M. at 867, and in the Ann. Ult. at 868.

Cormac mac Eoláig, ab Saighe, 7 rgarba moritur.

Ailill Clochar, rgarba et episcopur et ab Clochar. Dubtac mac Maolteile doctirrimur Latīnorū totur Europae in Chriſto quieuit.

Μαρτυρα Εοδυρα mac Donnghaile ó gentib i nDiuirur Diarmada.

Dunlainn mac Muirbdaig, rí Laignh moritur.

Μαολειαραιν mac Rónáin, rígh-ria airéir Eirínn, moritur.

Orghain Ardmacá d'Ámlaibh, 7 a loiccad co na dſirreigib .i. dſrtaé mór mic Andaighe. Deic céed eitir hraid 7 marbaid; rlad mór olcena.

Donnagan mac Cédrada, rí hUa Cenriolair; Cian mac Cumairgaig rí hUa m-bairrche ture moritur.

Ir in bliagairi .i. in octauo anno regni Aoda Finnleít ra ionnarbrad Laignh tairioé da tairioéaib uata, uair ba miorghairr leo é .i. baol formad aca rir ar mēd na ccorgur no beirēd do na Loelannairb, no dno, uair ba tuilte aca é, uair do Ciarrairib Luacra a bunad, no dno ar mēd a díomair ba miorghair leo é; uair na po féd dñn beir i ccinn maite Laignh 7 rí Laignh, tairnig ra muiñtir leir ar ionnarba d'ionnroigib rígh Eirínn, 7 ar mēd a blairde ſhignaíra po gab an rí éirge go honórué é, 7 tug a ingin dó do mnaoi .i. Eirne. Ro bé mēd imurro an rmaéta 7 annir tairraid ré for Loelannairb, conac lamdaoir nac gníom mozdā do dēnaí ir na domnairib: po ba rzel mór ríra innuir na tairbraidaoir do ciura
dó

* *Clochar*.—"Clochar mic nDaimen."—*Ann. Ult.*, A. D. 869.

† *Eodhus*.—No mention of this Eodhus, or of the circumstances of his martyrdom, is found in the Irish Martyrologies.

‡ *Died*.—"Moritur." This should be,

"was slain," as in the F. M. The Ann. Ult. have "jugulatus est."

^b *Ard-Macha*.—Ann. Ult. 868; F. M. 867. But neither Annals mention the "Oratory of Mac Andaigne."

ⁱ *The eighth*.—i. e. 871. The chieftain

Cormac, son of Elothach, abbot of Saighir [Seirkieran], and a scribe, died.

Ailell of Clochar, scribe, and bishop and abbot of Clochar^e; Dubhthach, son of Maeltuile, the most learned of the Latins of all Europe, in Christo quievit.

The martyrdom of Eodhus^f, son of Dunghal, by the Gentiles at Disert-Diarmada.

Dunlaing, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died.

Maelciarain, son of Ronan, royal champion of the East of Erin, died^g.

The plundering of Ard-Macha^h, by Amhlaeibh, and its burning with its oratories, i. e. the great oratory of Mac Andaigne. Ten hundred persons were taken captives or killed; a great plunder also.

Donnagan, son of Cédfad, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; [and] Cian, son of Cumas-cach, King of Ui-Bairrche-tire, died.

[871.] In this year, the eighthⁱ of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, the Leinster-men expelled one of their chieftains because they hated him, that is, they envied him in consequence of the many victories which he had gained over the Lochlanns, or else they regarded him as illegitimate, for he was of the Ciarraighi-Luachra as to his origin, or they hated him in consequence of his great pride. When therefore he could not be at the head of the chiefs of Leinster, he came with his followers in banishment to the King of Erin, and in consequence of the fame of his valour the King of Erin received him honourably, and gave him his daughter Eithne to wife. So great was the control and the sway which he gained over the Lochlanns, that they durst not perform any servile work on Sundays. It was great news
to

here referred to was Maelciarain, son of (Ann. Ult. 868). He commanded the Ronan, whose obit has just been given Leinster-men in their retreat from the

Cobtaic Cuirriug cuiristaiug,
 Damna nio Lipe linnaiug :
 Durrann mac mór Muirisdaiug
 baliaic hua caoirpionn Ceallaiug.
 Cleite Laiugn leignide,
 Saoi plan regainn roclac,
 Retla puiric péirpige
 Comarba Conlaic Cobtaic.

Maongal, Eppcop Cille dara, quieuit.

Ir in bliagannri táinig Aoð mac Néill illaiguib, go mað do
 dioḡal an óglaoic a dubramur pomuinn, do marbað do Laiugnib, no
 ono go mað do tobac cíora. Ro iñpirtar Laiugne o Aic eliaic go
 Gabrán. Tainig ono Círball mac Dunlaing, n Oirraige 7 Cen-
 néidig mac Gaicín, n Laoigri do'n leic oile do Laiugnib, 7 an méo
 po féadadar eoir lorgaó 7 arḡain 7 marbað do ronnatcuri, go
 rangatcuri Dun mbolg, 7 po gabrat longporc annrain, .i. Círball
 7 Cennetiug.

Ra tionolrao Laiugin iarctain 'má nio .i. má Muirisdac mac
 mbrian, 7 ció eiride ba n cnuaió, corḡrac, ḡlic, uair ar fada po
 baio for ionnarba a n-Albain, ba aicintide do cnuar 7 lñghaín, 7
 arín po rmuainreadar aca ḡur ab córa dóib dol a cclinn Laiugri
 7 Oirraige báctur i nDún bolg ionár dola i ḡclinn nio 'Eirínn baio
 oḡ bealac Gabrán, 7 dola 'rin aicéce fon longporc. Tḡairt iaram
 Laiugin, 7 a n maille nio, go cnuaió ronnair na ccoruḡaó go Dun
 mbolg, bail a rabatcuri a námar. Borb a met! Ir ionghaó an
 cuingioll

ⁿ *Cuirrech*.—Now the Curragh of Kil-
 dare.

^o *The youth*.—viz. Maelciarain, son of
 Ronan. See p. 184, n. 8.

^p *Dunbolg*.—In the margin of the MS.
 the scribe has written toḡail uinn bolg,
 “Destruction of Dunbolg.” This was the
 name of a fort near Donard, in the county

Cobhthach of Cuirrechⁿ of races,
 Heir apparent of the King of Liffe of tunics :
 Alas for the great son of Muireadhach,
 Ah ! grief : the descendant of the fair Ceallach.
 Chief of scholastic Leinster,
 A perfect, comely, prudent sage,
 A brilliant shining star,
 Was Cobhthach, the successor of Connlaith.

Maenghal, Bishop of Cill-dara, died.

Aedh, son of Niall, came into Leinster to avenge the youth^o whom we have mentioned before as killed by the Leinster-men, or indeed it was to levy rent. He plundered Leinster from Ath-cliath [Dublin] to Gabhrán [Gowran]. On the other side of Leinster came Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, King of Osraighe, and Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, King of Laeighis, and did all they could effect by burning, plundering, and killing until they arrived at Dun-Bolg^p, where they encamped, i. e. Cearbhall and Cennedigh.

The Leinster-men afterwards gathered round their king, i. e. round Muiredhach, son of Bran, who was a hardy, victorious, prudent king, for he was for a long time in exile in Alba [Scotland], where he distinguished himself by his hardihood and bravery. And they thought among themselves that they should rather go against the men of Laeighis and Osraighe, who were at Dunbolg, than against the King of Erin, who was at Bealach Gabhráin^a, and to enter their camp at night. The Leinster-men then proceeded, with hardihood and courage, along with their king, arrayed in regular order, to Dunbolg, where their enemies were fierce and numerous ! Prodigious was
 their

of Wicklow. Ann. F.M. 868 ; Ult. 869. pass of Gowran, in the county of Kil-

^a *Bealach Gabhráin*.—i. e. the road or kenny.

cuingioll daonnda, uair po cuattur Laignin i muinighin Naoim bhuighe go n-ugdaoir buaidh 7 corstur do Orpaignibh 7 do Laoighir. Ro cuattur dno Orpaigne i muinighin Naoim Ciapáin Saigne ma buaidh 7 corstur do bpeit do Laignibh. Ro batтар Laignin go díocra ogh atad Naoim bhuighe, gur po marbdaoir a náimhe Ipeð tria tan-gattur Laignin don leit a paba mac Thaitim don longporit. Ni a n-imgabail do nigne mac Thaitim, aét ar na n-aghaid go cruaidh peoc-air tainig, amuil ba héir dó. Do gnítheper tria caetugadh cruaidh crioða leé for leé anu rin. Ar cian po clor gáir na ffrí ogh imiric diocumainig forpna, 7 poðar na ptoe ndeabéta, 7 po gab an talaim crioetnugadh go ndócatpur a n-ópaða 7 a n-íomáinte i ngealtáct, 7 ba tairimírig móir d'íngnamh na laoc rin, aét éina an luét po boí don tirluag i pcalpibh capragh, tangattur anaignid na n-íomáinti, go po forattur móir díobh. Ba móir an muirín rin, 7 ba móir a ffoður 'rin aeir uarfa. Imirín po baor Cernball ogh tfigarh a muinntipe, uair ba topaé oíðí fair, 7 po ráid; gibeð ó ttoradh na naimaid éugaidh, na glupað níc uaidh ar a inadh catairi, 7 cong-bað ribh go cruaidh pír na naimidibh. Ro éuaidhíomh Cernball 7 poé-paide lair d'ionnhoigíð míc a íléar .i. Cennedigh, po baor i n-éighín móir eoir a náimidibh, 7 po toguibh a gué cruaidh ar áirid, 7 po baor agh nírtað a muinntipe a cclinn Laignen (7 na éualattur Laignin rin) 7 dno po báttur an muinntipir ga nírtað porí. Ro írib na díir dá muinntipir fairpe d'poríóiméð do. Ro diubairig ní Laignin leitéga potairíde gur po marb an daira ffrí díb .i. Foloóctac, pecnab Cille daire. Ar móir tria an toirín 7 an foérom baor íturpa anuair rin, 7 na tógaibh baðb cclinn íturpa, 7 baor marbbað móir íturpa rán cán. Ro pcuríoriot tria Laignin on longporit, 7 po báttur agh bpeit

* *The clamour*.—damor an muirín rin.
See a similar expression used by the F.
M. at the year 1504, p. 1278.

* *Badhbh*.—This was the name of a sort of fairy goddess of war, the *Bellona* of Irish mythology. But the name was also given

their number ! Wonderful was the human condition ! for the Leinster-men placed all their hope in St. Brighit that they should gain victory and triumph over the men of Osraighe and Laighis, and the men of Osraighe placed their hope in Ciaran of Saighir, for gaining triumph and victory over the Leinster-men. The Leinster-men fervently prayed to St. Brighit that they might kill their enemies The side of the camp to which the Leinster-men came was that in which the son of Gaithin was. The son of Gaithin did not avoid them, but he opposed firmly and fiercely, as was his wont. A stubborn, fierce battle was fought there between them. Far were heard the cries of men suffering discomfiture, and the sound of the martial trumpets, and the earth shook, so that their horses and cattle ran terrified, which was a great hindrance to the valiant deeds of heroes. But, however, such of the host as were in the clefts of the rocks came down to the cattle and stopped many of them. Great was the clamour^r, and great was the noise in the air over them. Therefore Cearbhall was instructing his people, for it was the beginning of the night, and he said : “ Wherever the enemy come from us to you, let not one of you move from his place of battle, and keep firmly to the enemy.” Cearbhall went with a force to his sister’s son, Cennédigh, who was in great jeopardy among his enemies, and he raised his firm voice aloud, and encouraged his people against the Leinster-men (and the Leinster-men heard it), and his people were encouraging him. He ordered two of his people to keep watch for him. The King of Leinster aimed a half javelin at them, and killed one of them, i. e. Folachtach, vice-abbot of Cill-dara. Great indeed was the din and tumult that prevailed between them at this time, and Badhbh^s showed herself among them, and there was a great massacre

to the Royston, or carrion crow ; so that the meaning may, perhaps, be that birds of prey began to appear on the field of battle, attracted by the dead bodies.

hpeit̃ a pi leo, 7 ó nap f̃éd an pí a pluaḡ d'poptaò na pappat̃ po ling ap a eac̃ 7 tániḡ andiaig̃ a muinnpipe. Ar deim̃in linn ḡonaò tpe miorbail naoĩm̃ ḡriḡde 7 Sein Ciapáin po rḡaoilpiot̃ amlaiõ rin; 7 cia po mapbaò paopclanna scurpa, ní paḡa ár mór ann. Ní pa léig̃ C̃s̃iball ná Cennéidig̃ ḡa muinnt̃pi l̃ñm̃uin Laiḡñ ap fait̃ciur. Ro mapbaò 'pan ló ap na m̃ápać d̃r̃fm̃ do Laiḡniḡ po báttur por p̃sc̃pán. Tángat̃tur C̃s̃iball 7 Cennéidig̃ na ccac̃ c̃ñḡailte cópaig̃te tpe lár a námao ḡo ḡabpán, d'ionnpioiḡiò pi 'Eir̃fñn .i. Aoḡa Pinnléit̃, (deip̃b̃piur C̃s̃ibail a ḡñp̃aiḡe, 7 mátaip̃ an Cennéidig̃ í) 7 inñpiro do pí 'Eir̃fñn am̃ail do pala d̃óib̃ .i. long̃p̃ort do ḡabail porpa ḡc̃a. Do ponpaḡ comp̃aò t̃aĩpĩpi, 7 po deig̃l̃piroḡ iart̃t̃ain.

Rí Laiḡñ ní h̃f̃o do piḡne p̃r̃ḡpa maic̃ do t̃aḡaip̃t̃ por pí 'Eir̃fñn, ac̃t̃ ip̃ cuim̃niḡaò na ñḡñp̃at̃ pĩp̃ do piḡne, 7 ni t̃apaḡ c̃íor no ḡiall.

Ip̃ in bliad̃ain pi do ponpaḡ na piḡ Loclann porb̃aĩpi por Sp̃raic̃ Cluaide i m̃ḡpeac̃naib̃; p̃é c̃ẽt̃pe m̃íopaib̃ aḡ porb̃aĩpi d̃óib̃ p̃uip̃pe, pa deoiḡ t̃pa iap̃ p̃porp̃iać an loct̃a po ḡaoi inñte do ḡor̃ta 7 d'íot̃aiõ, ap t̃paḡaò ḡo h̃ionḡnaiõ an t̃obaip̃ po ḡaoi aca ap m̃éḡon: po cuap̃ porpa iart̃t̃ain. Ruḡaò t̃pa ap t̃úr ḡać maic̃tiur po ḡuic̃inñte. Ruḡaò pl̃óḡ m̃ór eip̃te i m̃b̃paio [D̃upaḡtać P̃ir̃bĩpiḡh po ḡḡpiob̃ 1643] inquit̃ t̃pañp̃cĩp̃tor̃ p̃pĩmur.

Kal. Maonḡal, ab ḡññc̃aip̃, quieuit̃.

D̃ub̃t̃ać,

* *Srath-cluaide*.—This is the Irish name for Strathclyde in Scotland, but it is evidently a mistake for Ailech Cluath̃e, which was the old name of Dunbarton. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 869 [870] as follows:—"Obsessio Ailech Cluath̃e, a Norddmannis, i. e. Amlaiph et Imhar duo reges Norddmannorum obsederunt arcem illum et distruxerunt in fine .iiii. mensium arcem et preda-

verunt."—*Dublin MS.* So also the Welsh Annals, e. g. the *Annales Cambriae*, A. D. 870, "Arx Alt-Clut a gentilibus fracta est."—*Brut y Tywysogion*, A. D. 870, ac y torret Kaer Alelut y gan y Pagan-yeit; "and Caer Alelut was demolished by the Pagans."

^a *Dubhaltach Fírbísigh*.—The meaning

massacre between them to and fro. The Leinster-men slipped away from the camp, and were carrying off their king, and when the king could not stop his men from flying, he mounted his horse and followed after his people. We are certain that it was through a miracle of St. Brigit and the Old Ciaran that they separated in this manner; for although nobles were slain between them, there was no great slaughter. Neither Cearbhall nor Cennédigh permitted their people to pursue the Leinster-men, through fear. On the next day some of the Leinster-men who had gone astray were slain. Cearbhall and Cennédigh came in a solid arrayed phalanx through the middle of their enemies to Gabhran [Gowran] to meet the King of Erin, i. e. Aedh Finnliath (the sister of Cearbhall was his wife, and she was the mother of Cennédigh), and they told the King of Erin what had happened to them, i. e. how their camp had been entered, &c. They conversed affectionately, and then separated.

The King of Leinster did not give the King of Erin a good answer, but reminded him of all they had done to him, and gave him neither tribute nor hostages.

In this year the Lochlann King laid siege to Srath-cluaide^t in Britain, and they continued the siege for four months; at length, however, after having wasted the people who were in it by hunger and thirst, having wonderfully drawn off the well they had within, they entered [the fort] upon them. At first they carried off all the riches that were within it, and afterwards a great host of prisoners were brought into captivity. [Dubhaltach Firisigh^u wrote this, 1643] Inquit transcriptor primus.

[871.] Kal. Maenghal^x, Abbot of Beannchar [Bangor], died.

Dubhthach,

is, that the note, "Dubhaltach Firisigh po reponb 1643," was made by Mac Firis's, the first *transcriber* of these Annals,

from whose autograph the Brussels copy was made. See "Introd. Remarks," pp. 1, 2.

^x *Maenghal*.—Ann. F.M. 869; Ult. 870;

Dubétac, ab Cill Ácáid episcopur, pcpiba et anchorita quieuit.

Áilill, episcop 7 ab Fobair, quieuit.

Cupui, ab Inri Cloëran, paoi pñcypa 'Éirfñ, quieuit.

Ámlaoib 7 Imar do éoiðeēt apíðpí a hÁlbain go- h-Átcliaē, 7 bpað mór bñstan 7 Alban, 7 Saxan leó, dá céo long a líon.

Toḡail Dhun Sobairge, quod antea nunquam factum ert.

Áilill mac Dunlainḡ, pí Laiḡfn 7 Northmann interpretur ert.

Maolmuas mac Fmnaēta pí Áipēp Lipe moritur. Flaiēfñ mac Paolcáip do báðað do munnctip Leitḡlinne.

Inpfo Connaēt la Cñball 7 Duncáð, 1 ttopcáip buacáil mac Dunaðaiḡ. Inpfo Muñan ona la Cñball ðap Luacáip ríap.

Ámlaoib do ðol a h-Éipinn 1 Loclann do cogað ap Loclanðaið 7 do cōngnaiñ pía a aēapí .i. ḡoppíð, uapí no Loclannaiḡ aḡ cogað na cñhnpaiðe ap ttiacētain ó a aēapí ap a cñhñ, 7 apá ba paða pa mupin cúip a cogað 7 apá laiḡfo tpeñðpñḡfñ cugainñ cið aḡainñ no beit a pñop, páḡðbam ḡan a pḡpñbñhñ, uapí aḡá ár n-obapí im neoc ap ð'Éipinn do pcpñbñhñ, 7 cið ní iapraiðe uile, uapí ní namá pñilḡpñ na h-Éipñhñaiḡ uile na Loclann, aēt pñilḡpñ uile iomða uatá pēin.

Ip in bliðain pí .i. an ofcmað bliðain plaēta Áoða Fñnléit, pño iñpēpctap lomap mac ḡoēppaið, mic Ragnail, mic ḡoēppaið Conunḡ, mic ḡoēppaið, 7 mac an pñp na cūaið a h-Éipinn .i. Ámlaoib, Éipe o iapēup go hapiēap, 7 ó ðēpḡeapḡ go tuiḡḡeapḡ.

ḡal.

but the true year is 871.

¹ *Cill-achaidh*.—Now Killeigh, a village in the barony of Geashill, King's County.

² *Amhlaeibh and Imhar*.—Ann. Ult., A. D. 870 [871].

^a *Family*.—i. e. the monks of Leighlin.

^b *From Erin to Lochlann*.—There is no account of this in the published Annals.

^c *The tenth*.—i. e. the year 873. This plundering is not noticed in the published Annals.

Dubhthach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh^r, bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

Ailell, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died.

Curui, Abbot of Inis Clothrann [in Loch Ribh], the most learned of all the Irish in history, died.

Amhlaeibh and Imhar^z, came again from Alba [Scotland], to Ath-cliath [Dublin], having a great number of prisoners, both British, Scottish, and Saxon. Two hundred ships was their number.

The demolition of Dún-Sobhairce [Dunseverick], which was never done before.

Ailell, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster and of the Norsemen, was slain.

Maelmuadh, son of Finnachta, King of Airther-Liffè, died. Flai-themh, son of Faelchar, was drowned by the family^a of Leithglinn.

Connaught was plundered by Cearbhall and Dunchadh, on which occasion Buachail, son of Dunadhach, was slain. Munster was also plundered beyond Luachair westwards by Cearbhall.

Amhlaeibh went from Erin to Lochlann^b to wage war on the Lochlanns, and to aid his father Goffridh, for the Lochlanns had made war against him, his father having come for him; but as it would be tedious to relate the cause of the war, and besides it appertains but little to us, though we have a knowledge of it, we forbear writing it, for our business is not to write whatever may belong to Erin, nor even all these; for the Irish suffer evils, not only from the Lochlanns, but they also suffer many injuries from one another.

[873.] In this year, the tenth^c of the reign of Aedh Finnliath, Imhar, son of Godfraidh, Conung, son of Godfraidh, and the son of the man who went away from Erin, i. e. Amhlaeibh, plundered all Erin from west to east, and from south to north.

Ral. Gnia ab Daimliag Cianain, epiſcopuſ et pſcriba et anachoreta, quieuit :—

Uairi Gnia grian ar ccaomclainne.
 Cſnn cpaibuid inri 'Eimri
 Do gáib napaib naomrainne,
 Comarba Cianain calig.
 Céin máir paíad pópcaibé
 Dia mba.cſnn céim gan cina
 Dírpan mind mór molbétaiḡe
 'Ar capa caomſionn Gnia.

Cſnnpaolaib Ua Muicetiḡſina, rí Cairil, ḡ comarba Ailbe,
 Fſhdoimnac ab Cluana mic Noir.

Loingrioc mac Poillen, princep Cille Aupaille, τ. m.

Robartaic Dſrmaige, pſcriba moritur.

Orḡain pſr na ttri maiḡe ḡ na ḡ-Comano ḡo Shiaib blaoma
 do ríogaib ḡall i rſceta na pele bſiḡde.

Iſ in bliagairi ri .i. undecima anno pegni Aoða, pa tairping
 báiriḡ, ḡ ona aitte é do mac an ríḡ, longa iomda ó muir riar ḡo
 Loć Rí leir, ḡo po mill ailéna Loća Rí epuib, ḡ na peranna com-
 poćruibe, ḡ Maḡ luirḡ. Iſ anrain po paop Dia comarba Colum
 a lámair na Loćlann, ḡ mar po cuair ar a lámair, an dap leo ba
 coirḡe cloicé é.

'Eḡ

^d *Gnia*.—The death of this bishop and the succeeding obits are entered in the Ann. F. M. at 870; Ann. Ult. 871. The verses on the death of Gnia are also quoted, with some variations of reading, by the Four Masters:

^e *Emhir's Island*.—i. e. Ireland, the is-

land of Emhir, Eber, or Heber, the celebrated Milesian chieftain.

^f *Of Ailbhe*.—i. e. Bishop of Emly.

^g *Three plains*.—This entry is given in the Ann. F. M. at 870: where, see note.

^h *The eleventh*.—i. e. the year 874.

ⁱ *Barith*.—There is no account of this

[872.] Kal. Gnia^d, Abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain [Duleek], bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

For Gnia was the sun of our fair race,
 Head of the piety of Emhir's Island^e,
 He celebrated the festivals of the saints,
 The successor of the wise Cianán.
 For a long time the bright congregation,
 Of which he was head, had dignity without obscurity.
 Alas! for the great precious gem,
 Our fair, bright friend, Gnia.

Cennfaeladh Ua Muichtigherna, King of Caisel, and successor of Ailbhe^f [died].

Ferdomhnach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois [died].

Loingsech, son of Foillen, chief [abbot] of Cill Ausaille [Killossy], died.

Robhartach, of Dearmhach [Durrow], a scribe, died.

[872.] The plundering of the men of the Three Plains^g, and of the Comanns as far as Sliabh Bliadhma [Slieve Bloom], by the Kings of the Galls in the snow of Bridgetmas.

[873.] In this year, the eleventh^h of the reign of Aedh, Barithⁱ, who was tutor to the King's son, drew many ships from the sea westwards to Loch Ri^k, and he plundered the islands of Loch Ri out of them, and the neighbouring lands, and also Magh Luirg^l. On this occasion God saved the successor of Columb from the hands of the Lochlanns, and when he escaped from their hands they thought that he was a pillar-stone.

The

Barith, or his expedition, in the published Annals.

^k *Loch Ri*.—Or Loch Ribh, now Lough

Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between Athlone and Lanesborough.

^l *Magh Luirg*.—Moylurg, i. e. the baro-

[872.] Kal. Gnia^d, Abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain [Duleek], bishop, scribe, and anchorite, died.

For Gnia was the sun of our fair race,
 Head of the piety of Emlir's Island^e,
 He celebrated the festivals of the saints,
 The successor of the wise Cianán.
 For a long time the bright congregation,
 Of which he was head, had dignity without obscurity.
 Alas! for the great precious gem,
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^l *Magh Luirg*.—Moylurg, i. e. the baro-

'Eg rið Lochlann, .i. Æðppað, do téðmamm grána opond, ric
enim Deo placuit.

Imnðā bŕŕtan in hoc anno.

Deepr circeper ab anno 871 ad ann. 900.

ŕal. Inbŕŕtaç mac Dobarlén, ab bŕŕcāir quieuit.

Trí céo bliagān cada cuir
O éirioç Comgaill bŕŕcāir,
Æo rié ro mað puatāir ngle.
Inbŕŕtaiz aipð oipðmðe.

Maolróil, princepr Spuŕra ŕuair, moritur.

ŕupaðrān mac ŕarþān, reñab Cille acāð, moritur.

Céle mac Iorŕuile, reñab Acāð bó Cannið, moritur.

Flann mac Domnaill, riððamna an tuairgŕir, moritur.

Eccnŕcan mac Dálaið, ri Cmel Conaill moritur.

Ciarmac hUa Dunaðaið, ri ŕabŕae, moritur.

ŕuin Muirŕðaið mic Domnaill, riððamna Laiðŕn.

Ciaroðar mac Cpunnmaoil, ri hUa ŕŕelmlðā moritur.

Morr ŕlāirne mic Uirne, ri hUa Maccaile. Ar do bar
Eicneçān, Inbŕŕtaiz, Flann. 7 Ciarmacān, at pubŕað :—

'Ecc ar eitiz ŕopaccaib
Sluaða ŕaiðŕŕ iap ŕŕtaib

Mapo

ny of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^m *The King of the Lochlanns.*—The death of this King is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 871, Ult. at 872 ; but no mention is made of the ugly disease. The Ulster Annals say : “ Imhar *Rex Normannorum totius Hiberniæ et Britannix vitam finivit.*”—*Dublin MS.*

ⁿ *A chasm.*—The words “ Deest circiter,” &c., are a note by the transcriber in the margin of the MS.

^o *Indrechtach.*—These entries are given in the Ann. F. M. at 901 ; Ult. 905 ; but the true year is 906.

^p *Ui-Felmedha.*—i. e. the barony of Bal-laghkeen, in the county of Wexford, now

The King of the Lochlanns^m died of an ugly, sudden disease, *sic enim Deo placuit*.

Britain was much annoyed this year.

A chasmⁿ from about the year 871 [873] to the year 900.

[906.] Kal. Indrechtach^o, son of Dobhailen, Abbot of Beannchar [Bangor], died.

One in three hundred fair revolving years,
From the death of Comhghall of Beannchar,
To the period of the happy death
Of the great illustrious Indrechtach.

Maelpoil, chief [i. e. abbot] of Sruthair Guaire, died.

Furadhran, son of Gabhrán, Prior of Cill-achaidh, died.

Ceile, son of Urthuile, Prior of Achadh bo Cainnigh [Agabo], died.

Flann, son of Domhnall, royal heir of the North, died.

Egnechan, son of Dálach, King of Cinel Conaill, died.

Ciarmac Ua Dunadhaigh, King of [Ui Conaill] Gabhra, died.

The killing of Muiredhach, son of Domhnall, royal heir of Leinster.

Ciarodhar, son of Crunnmael, King of Ui-Felmedha^p, died.

The death of Glaisin, son of Uisin, King of Ui-Maccaille^q. It was of the death of Eignechán, Indrechtach, Flann, and Ciarmacan, was said :—

Death has left destitute^r
The hosts^s who seek after precious gifts;

If

called the Murchoos, or O'Murphy's country.

^q *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now Imokilly, Co. Cork.

^r *Destitute*.—These verses are also quo-

ted by the F. M. at A. D. 901, whose chronology is about five years antedated at this period.

^s *The hosts*.—viz. the poets.

Mapo cloí deñ rí réitpeć,
 Mór liać Eccneć i n-éccaiḃ.
 Eccnać ba doḃaigḡ o'óccaiḃ
 Rí ceimuil Conaill cstaigḡ,
 Dripan gnúir cpeḃbar miḃeno
 Fo tuinn ípenn iar n-éccaiḃ.
 Inoḃcetać ḃnḃcuir buiḃniḡ,
 Ciarmac Ḣabpa gairmḡoḃbraigḡ,
 Flann Feabail fial fpi doḃaigḡ,
 'Eccneć ríl Conaill caingniḡ.

Irte eḡt triḡerimur annur pegni Flainn mic Maoilpećloinn.
 Anni Domini dcccc. Ra tionalaḃ moḡḡluaḡ fḡfḡ muḡan lar
 in oír céḃna .i. la Flaitḃḡrać, 7 la Cormaic o'iarḡaiḃ ḃraigḡiḃ
 Laiḡḡn 7 Oḡḡraigḡ, 7 na báttur fḡr Muḡan uile i n-aonlongḡoḡḡt.
 Do ḡala Flaitḃearḡać ar a eoć ar fuḃ ḡḡaiḡi 'ḡin longḡoḡḡt: toḡ-
 ćair a eać i ḡclair noḃmain ḡaoi, 7 ba cel ole doḡom ḡain. Soć-
 uḃe ḃa muḡḡḡir fén, 7 don ḡḡluaḡ uile do náḡ ḃ'áiḡ ḃol an
 ḡḡluaḡḡa ar a haiḡle ḡin; uair bá cel ḃuāibḡioć leo uile an ḡui-
 ḡimḡi an ḃuine naomḡ. Ḣangattar ḡḡa ḡcḡḡa uairle ó Laiḡniḃ, ó
 Chḡḡball mac Muḡḡḡain, o'ionḡoḡḡiḃ Chormaic ar túḡ, 7 ḡa lab-
 ḡattar

¹ *Thirtieth year.*—Flann succeeded in the year 879, and the year here intended in 908.

² *A. D. dcccc.*—This is a mistake for dccccviii.

³ *The same two.*—No reference is made to these two great ecclesiastics in any previous part of these Annals, which shows that there is a chasm of some years here.

⁴ *Flaithbhertach.*—i. e. Flaithbhertach

Mac Inmhainen, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, now Scattery Island, in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush.

⁵ *Cormac.*—That is, Cormac Mac Cuilemain, King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel. This battle is given by the F. M. at A. D. 903, and in the Ann. Ult. at 907, but the true year was 908. The scribe writes in the margin of our MS.: "*De morte Cormaci filii Cuilennani, regis Mo-*"

If it has changed the colour of a potent king,
 Great grief that Eigneche has died.
 Eigneche, who was the sternest of youths,
 King of the populous Cinel Conaill,
 Alas ! that his face, shrivelled, colourless, is left
 Beneath the surface of the clay in death.
 Indreachtach of populous Beannchar,
 And Ciarmhac of Gabhra, of great fame,
 Flann Feabhail, generous, resolute against difficulty,
 Egneche of the race of Conall of goodly councils.

[908.] This is the thirtieth year^t of the reign of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

[908.] A. D. DCCCC^u. The great host of Munster was assembled by the same two^x, i. e. by Flaithbhertach^v and Cormac^z, to demand the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe, and all the men of Munster were in the same camp. Flaithbhertach went on horseback through the streets of the camp ; his horse fell under him into a deep trench, and this was an evil omen^a to him. There were many of his own people, and of the whole host, who did not wish to go on the expedition after this, for they all considered this fall of the holy man as an ominous presage. But noble ambassadors came from Leinster, from Cearbhall, son of Muirigan, to Cormac first, and they delivered a message of peace from the Leinster-men, i. e. one peace to be in all
 Erin

monia, Archiepiscopi *Casseliensis et Martiris*." Dr. Hanmer says that Cormac was killed by the Danes, but Dr. Keating, in his "History of Ireland," from the historical tract called *Cath Belaigh Mughna*, i. e. the Battle of Ballaghmoon, states that King Cormac was not slain by the Danes,

but by the Leinster-men.

^a *An evil omen*.—Cel olc. The scribe glosses the word cel by páipne, in the margin. Dr. Lynch, in his translation of Keating's "History of Ireland," translates it *malum omen*. See Ann. F. M., p. 566, note.

πατταρ τῆταιρῆτ ρίοδα, im méide ad éirir do ó Laiḡnib, .i. aoin
 ríde do beir̃ i n-Éirinn uile go dealtaine ar a ccionn, uair coic-
 tigḡir d'ḡoḡmár an tanrain, a braitḡde do ṡabairt an ḡrláim
 Maonaiḡ, an duine naoim ḡḡnaiḡ ḡraibḡiḡ, ḡ ḡaoine eile ḡraib-
 deḡa; reoiḡ ḡ maiṡiura iomḡo do ṡabairt do Flaitḡearṡaḡ ḡ do
 Chormac. Bá failiḡ go móri la Cormac an trídorin do ṡairḡrin
 do, ḡ táimḡ iarrin dá innorin do Flaitḡearṡaḡ, ḡ na innor do-
 raiḡde amail tugad̃ cuige ó Laiḡnib. Amail po ḡuala Flaitḡear-
 ṡaḡ rin, po ḡab̃ aduac̃ móri ḡ arḡo po ráiḡ: Failirḡiḡ, ar ré, do
 bḡḡmḡnamnaiḡde, ḡ dḡroile do ḡineoil treod, uair mac comaiṡiḡ
 ṡu; ḡ na raiḡ briaṡra iomḡa reairḡa tarṡarṡaḡa, ar ṡada re
 n-innorin.

Ar é rḡḡra tug Cormac fairriom̃: Ar dem̃in lḡra dno, ar
 Cormac, an ní biaiḡ de rin .i. caḡ do ḡur, a duine naoim̃, ar Cor-
 mac, ḡ biaiḡa po m̃alaḡtain de, ḡ ar doḡa bár dḡaḡail duiṡ. Aḡur
 ó duḡairṡ rin, táimḡ da puball réin, ḡ ré tuirrioc̃ doḡrónac̃, ḡ ó po
 ruiḡ po ḡab̃ ríoc̃al uball tugad̃ ḡó, ḡ po baiḡ ḡa ṡroḡail dá m̃uin-
 ṡir, ḡ arḡo po ráiḡ: A m̃uinṡir ionṡm̃ain, ar ré, ní ṡioḡnacaiḡ-ri
 ubla duiḡ ón uairri amac̃ go bráṡ. Andḡo a ṡiḡearḡa ionṡm̃uin
 talṡm̃and̃a, ar a m̃uinṡir, ciḡ'm̃a ndḡinaiṡ brón ḡ duḡa duiṡn? Ir
 minic do ḡñi m̃ioc̃élm̃uine dúinn. Arḡo dno po ráiḡorim̃; ciḡ óñ,
 a m̃uinṡir ionṡm̃uin, cá ní duḡrioc̃ po ráiḡiar? Uair bḡ a n-ionḡ-
 naḡ ḡen go ṡugainṡri ubla duiḡ ar mo láim̃ réin; uair baiḡ nḡ
 éiḡin uaiḡri um ṡarṡaḡo ṡioḡnaiṡṡir ubla duiḡ. Ro órḡaiḡ ṡor-
 airḡo iarṡam. Ro ḡairm̃ḡ cuige annorin an duine naoim̃ṡa, ḡraib-
 ḡḡ ḡḡnaiḡ (Maonac̃ mac Siad̃ail), arḡoḡmarḡa Comḡail, ḡ do
 riḡne

^b *Séds*.—i. e. jewels, precious stones.

^c *Apples*.—Keating has the same artless words, but Dr. Lynch, in his Latin trans-

lation of Keating, improves the style thus: “Nunquam posthac (inquit) *quid-*
quam inter vos, O charissimi, distri-

Erin until May following (it being then the second week in Autumn), and to give hostages into the keeping of Maënach, a holy, wise, and pious man, and of other pious men, and to give séds^b and much property to Cormac and Flaithbhertach. Cormac was much rejoiced at being offered this peace, and he afterwards came to tell it to Flaithbhertach, and how it was brought to him from Leinster. When Flaithbhertach heard this, he was greatly horrified, and said: "This shows," said he, "the littleness of thy mind, and the feebleness of thy nature, for thou art the son of a plebeian;" and he said many other bitter, insulting words, which it would be tedious to repeat.

The answer which Cormac made him was: "I am certain," said Cormac, "of what the result of this will be; a battle will be fought, O holy man," said he, "and Cormac shall be under a curse for it," and it is likely that it will be the cause of death to thee." And when he said this, he came to his own tent, being afflicted and sorrowful, and when he sat down he took a basinful of apples which was brought him, and he proceeded to divide them among his people, and he said: "Beloved people," said he, "I shall never present you with apples from this hour henceforth." "Is it so, O dear earthly lord," said his people; "why dost thou exhibit sorrow and melancholy to us? It is often thou hast boded evil for us." "It is what I say; but, beloved people, what ominous thing have we said, for it is no great wonder that I should not distribute apples among you with my own hand, for there shall be some one of you in my place who will present you with apples"^c. He afterwards ordered a watch to be set, and he called to him the holy, pious, and wise man (Maenach^d, son of Siadhal), the chief Comharba of Comhghall, and he made his confession and his

will

buam."

^d *Maenach*.—He was abbot of Disert-Diarmada, now Castledermot in the county

of Kildare, which was one of the monasteries founded by Diarmaid, coarb of St. Comgall, of Bangor.

μῖνε α ῥαοιρῖοιη ἡ α ἔιομνα να ῥιαῖοηαιρῖ, ἡ πο ἑαῖε Κορρ Κρίορτ
 αρ α λάιη, ἡ δο παδ λάιη ηῖρ αν ραοῖαλ 'να ῥιαῖοηυρε ιη Μαοηαῖḡ,
 υαιρ πο ριτιρ ḡο μαῖρρῖτε 'ρῖη κατ ἑ, ἀετ νίορ βάιλ δο ροῖοῖδε δά
 ῥιορ ραιρ. Ρο βαοι οηο ḡά ῥάδα α ἑορρ δο βρῖετ ḡο Cluain uamha
 da mbeit̃ α ῥρῖοῖδε, μuna beit̃ οηο, α βρῖετ ḡο ρelic Διαρμαδα
 ιηic Αῖοδα Ρόη, baill̃ ι παδα αḡ ροḡluim ḡο ραδα. δα λάνῥαιητ λειρ
 ιμυρρῖο α αῖοηααλ ι cCluain Uamha αḡ mac Léinñ. δα ρεpp ιμυρρῖο
 la Maonac̃ α αῖοηααλ ιρ ιη Διρῖορτ Διαρμαδα; υαιρ ba baile la
 Comḡall Διρῖορτ Διαρμαδα, ἡ ρα Comarba Comḡall Maonac̃.
 Αρ ἑ αρ ῥḡηαιδε πο βαοι να αιμῖρ, .ι. Μαοηαῖ mac Diaḡail, ἡ ba
 mór̃ ρα ραοῖραιḡ αν ταν ρα αḡ δέναῖη ρίοδα εῖοιρ Λαιḡηιυ ἡ ριορῖα
 Muḡan da ῥῥέδαῖ. Ρο ιηεῖḡῥετταρ ροῖοῖδε δο ῥluag̃ Muḡan ḡο
 ñs̃m̃c̃um̃daḡte. Ρο βαοι οηο ḡλόρ μór̃ ἡ ρερταν ι longρορτ ρῥῥ̃
 Muḡan αν ταν ρα, υαιρ éuaḡadaρ Flann mac Maolῥeaḡcloinñ δο
 beit̃ ι longρορτ Λαιḡḡ ḡο ῥλόḡ mór̃ δο ἑοιρ ἡ ρορ εοḡ.

Αρ αν ρῖη πο ραιῖ Μαοηαῖ : Α δαḡοοιηε Muḡan, αρ ρό, ba cóiρ
 οῖοῖ na bῥaiḡde μαῖτε ταρḡυρ οῖοῖ δο ḡaḡáil ι ñs̃ῥláiη̃ δαοιηε
 cῥaiḡb̃b̃c̃ ḡο bealltoine, .ι. mac Cῥḡbaill̃ ηḡ Λαιḡḡ, ἡ mac ηḡḡ
 Oῥρῖaḡe. Ρα βάττυρ ρῖρ Muḡan uile ḡά ῥάδα ḡυρ ob ἑ Flaiḡ-
 beaῥῖtaḡ mac Ionmanen, α αοηαρ, πο coim̃éḡηḡḡ ιaḡ ιη c̃oiḡc̃̃c̃ ι
 Λαιḡḡb̃.

Α haite an ḡḡῥáiη mór̃ι δο ποηρῖτ ταηḡadaρ ταρ Sliab
 Maῖrḡe ιηαρ ḡο Oῥρῖc̃b̃ Λειḡḡlinne. Ρο ἑαιρῖρ ιμυρρῖο Tiob-
 ρaiḡde,

* *Cluain Uamha*.—Now Cloyne, in the county of Cork, of which St. Colman Mac Leinine was the founder and patron.

' *Diarmaid*.—i. e. to the cemetery of the church of Diarmaid. This Diarmaid was grandson of Aedh Roin, King of Uladh, and founded the Church of Disert Diar-

mada, now Castle Dermot, which he dedicated to St. Comgall of Bangor about A. D. 800. He died A. D. 824 (Ann. Ult.). The Maenach here referred to was the successor of Diarmaid rather than the successor of St. Comgall, who does not appear to have ever been at the place.

will in his presence, and he took the body of Christ from his hand, and he resigned the world in the presence of Maenach, for he knew that he would be killed in the battle. But he did not wish that many should know this of him. He also ordered that his body should be brought to Cluain Uamha^e, if convenient; but if not, to convey it to the cemetery of Diarmaid^f, son [*read*, grandson] of Aedh Roin, where he had studied for a long time. He was very desirous, however, of being interred at Cluain Uamha of Mac Lenin. Maenach, however, was better pleased to have him interred at Disert-Diarmada, for Disert Diarmada was one of Comhghall's towns^g, and Maenach was successor of Comhghal. This Maenach, son of Siadhail, was the wisest man in his time, and he exerted himself much at this time to make peace (if he could), between the men of Leinster and Munster. Many of the forces of Munster went away without restraint. There was great noise and dissension in the camp of the men of Munster at this time, for they had heard that Flann, son of Malsechlainn, was in the camp of the Leinster-men with great forces of foot and horse.

It was then Maenach said: "Good men of Munster," said he, "ye ought to accept of the good hostages I have offered you to be placed in the custody of pious men till May next; namely, the son of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and the son of the King of Osraighe." All the men of Munster were saying that it was Flaithbhertach, son of Ionmainén, alone, that compelled them to go into Leinster.

After this great complaint which they made, they came over Sliabh Mairge^b from the west to Leithghlinn Bridge. But Tibraide, successor of Ailbhe [of Emly], and many of the clergy along with him, tarried

^e *Towns*.—i. e. monasteries. See Dr. Todd's Book of Hymns, p. 136.

^b *Sliabh Mairge*.—This name is still preserved in that of Slievemarague, a ba-

rony forming the south-east portion of the Queen's County, but the original Sliabh Mairge extended so far into the county of Kilkenny as to embrace the old church of

παιδε, camarba Ailbe, 7 rocharide do cléiricib ime 1 Leiréglinn, 7
 Siollaða an tplóig, 7 a ccapoill lóin illeiréglinn. Ro rennid iar
 rin ptauic 7 cairmsheta ag fshairb Mumán 7 tangettur nsmra go
 Maḡ n-Ailbe. Ro battur imurro 7 a nōruim pa coille ndaingin
 oḡ iorhaidē na námað. Do ionrat fir Mumán trí catā commora
 coimiméide díob: Flaitbeartaç mac Ionmainen, 7 Ceallac mac
 Cshbaill ní Orraige per in céu cat; Cormac mac Cuilsháin ní
 Mumán pe cat mfoin Mumán. Cormac mac Moela ní na
 nDéri, 7 ní Ciarráige 7 níḡ cimud eile iomda, iartar Mumán ir
 in trfrr cat. Tangettur iaram amlaid rin ar Maḡ n-Ailbe.
 ba ḡshánaç iad ar iomað a námað, 7 ar a n-uaitset péin. Apeð
 imurro eoluiḡ .i. an luçt po baoi fcurra go pabadar Laiḡin co n-a
 roçraioib tri cudruma no ceitre cudrumo, no arlu pe fshairb
 Mumán do cum an catā. ba truaḡ móri annuall po baoi ir in cat,
 amail imurro ealuiḡ .i. an luçt po baoi irin cat .i. nuall an dapa
 pluaiḡ ḡa marbað, 7 nuall an tploig eile ag comnaioim an
 marbta rin. Dá cúir imurro po iompolaiḡ maiom obann ar
 fshairb Muman .i. Celscair, brátair Cingegain, do leim go hobann
 ar a eac, 7 mar do ling ar a eac apeð paio: A paorclanna Mu-
 man, ar pé, teicid go hobann on cat aduaetmar ro, 7 léigib eioir
 na cléiricib péin na po ḡabrad comnaide eile acat cat do tabairt;
 7 po teic iartain go hobann, 7 rocharide mor maille fir. Aḡar
 dno pat eile an maðma: Ceallac mac Cshbaill, mar at connairc-
 riðe an cat 1 pabattur maite muinntire níḡ 'Eirfhn ag tuarḡain
 a catā

Teach Scoithin, now Tiscoffin.

¹ *Magh-Ailbe*.—This was the name of a large plain in the south of the county of Kildare. *Bealach Mughna*, where this battle was fought, still preserves that name, in the anglicized form Ballaghmoon. It

is situated in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half to the north of the town of Carlow. The site of the battle is still shown, and the stone on which King Cormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is not yet for-

ried at Leithghlinn, and also the servants of the army and the horses that carried the provisions. After this, trumpets were blown and signals for battle were given by the men of Munster, and they came before them to Magh-Ailbheⁱ. Here they remained with their back to a fast wood, awaiting their enemies. The men of Munster divided themselves into three equally large battalions: Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainen, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, over the first division^k; Cormac, son of Cuilenán, King of Munster, over the middle division; Cormac, son of Mothla, King of the Deisi, and the King of Cíarraighe, and the kings of many other septs of West Munster, over the third division. They afterwards came in this order on Magh Ailbhe. They were querulous on account of the numbers of the enemy and their own fewness. The learned, i. e. [the scholars] that were among them, state that the Leinster-men and their forces amounted to three times or four times the number of the men of Munster, or more. Unsteady was the order in which the men of Munster came to the battle. Very pitiful was the wailing which was in the battle, as the learned who were in the battle relate, i. e. the shrieks of the one host in the act of being slaughtered, and the shouts of the other host exulting over that slaughter. There were two causes for which the men of Munster suffered so sudden a defeat, i. e. Céilechar, the brother of Cingégan, suddenly mounted his horse, and said: "Nobles of Munster," said he, "fly suddenly from this abominable battle, and leave it between the clergy themselves, who could not be quiet without coming to battle." And he suddenly fled afterwards, accompanied with great hosts. The other cause of the defeat was: when Cealach, son of Cearbhall, saw the battalion in which were
the

gotten by tradition.

^k *Division*.—This agrees with the account of this battle given by Keating from

the *Cath Bealaigh Mughna*. It is very probable that both accounts have been epitomized from the same original work.

α κατὰ φέν, πο ληγ αρ α εαὶ γ πο παῖδ πε α μῦνντιρ φέν; Εἰρ-
 γιὸ αρ ἅρ n-σκαῖb, γ ἰονναρβαῖδ uαῖb an λυέτ φυλ in ἅρ n-αιγιὸ,
 γ γε αὐρubaρτερῖm ρῖn, ní δο ἐάτυγαὸ abunaὸ αὐδubαρτε, ἀέτ αρ
 δο ἐειέsm; ἀέτ ἐρά πο φάρ δο na cαυῖρῖb ρῖn, τεειέb 1 nαιnέέτ δο
 na cαταῖb Μυῖmνέscαῖb. Ὑέ τpa, ba τpuαῖγ γ ba μόρ an τ-άρ αρ
 πυδ Μαῖγε Αἰλbe ιαρτταῖn. Νί coἰγῖlτεa cléιρsc ρsc λαοὸ ann ρῖn.
 Ὡa coimméδ pa μαρῖb δαοῖρ, γ πο διέclñδaοῖρ; an ταν pa hαιnέτεa
 λαοὸ no cléιρεὸ ann, ní αρ ἐρῖόcaρτε δο níτεa, ἀέτ ραιnτ δa ἰmpu-
 lang δ'paγḃaῖl puaρlaῖγτε uαδaῖb, nó δά mbρεῖέ aγ pοgnam δóῖb.
 Τερpa τpa Cορmac an ρῖ aττοραὸ an ἐέδ ἐάτα. Αέτ πο ληγ α
 εαὶ 1 cclαιρ, γ pa τυῖτῖom δon eoέ: ὅpo cονcαττυρ οἱsm ὕά
 μῦνντιρ ρῖn, γ ρῖαδ α μαῖδm, tanγaττυρ δ'ἰonnρoἰγῖδ an ρί, γ pa
 cυῖρscτaρ αρ α εαὶ ἐ. Αρ ann ρῖn αὐ cονnαιρeρῖom δaλτυ δό φέν,
 ρaορclanδa δ'Εογanaέτ ἐ, Αὐδ α aἰnm, ρaοῖ eaγna γ bρeῖέsm-
 naέta γ ρscḃapa ἐ, γ laῖdne; apεδ πο ράῖδ an ρί pρῖρ: Α meῖc ἰon-
 mῖaἰnn, αρ ρέ, na λῆ δῖom-ρα, Αέτ noδ beῖρ αρ aἱmaῖl αρ pερρ coτ-
 mῖocpa. Ρο ἰnnῖpῖupa δῖuτ-ρῖ peme po γο μῖpρῖδe mῖρῖ 'ρῖn ἐατ
 po. Ρο ἐaῖρῖρ uαῖέτsc 1 pφαρpaδ Cορmac, γ τάῖmῖc peme αρ α
 πυδ na ρῖλῖscδ, γ ba ἱomδa φυλ δaοῖne γ εαὶ αρ πυδ na ρῖλῖscδ
 ρῖn. Scῖclῖc δno cορpa δeῖpεδ α eῖcῖom αρ an ρῖλῖγῖδ pῖeamῖaἰn,
 1 ρῖlῖoέτ na pῖla ρῖn, τυῖτῖδ an τεaέ αρ α hαιρ ρῖαρ, γ bῖpρscδ α
 ὀρῖum γ α μῖuἱél αρ δό, γ πο ράῖδ aγ τυῖτῖm: In manῖρ τυαρ,
 Domine, commendo pρῖpῖtum meum; γ pαoῖδῖδ α pρῖopaδ, γ
 τcγaῖδ na meῖc malláέtan eccpαῖδbῖca, γ γabaῖδ γaae δά colaἱnn,
 γ γaδaῖδ α clḃn δά colaἱnn.

Ἰέρ

¹ *Spared.*—Keating has nearly the same words, which Dr. Lynch has improved upon in his Latin translation, quoted in a note to the Annals of the F. M., A. D. 903. “Siquidem in illo conflictu, sacri et pro-

fani homines promiscuâ internecone mac-
 tabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis ha-
 bitâ ratione.”—*O'Donovan's Four Mas-
 ters*, vol. i., p. 568, note.

^m *His head.*—The F. M. state that it was

the chieftains of the people of the King of Erin cutting down his own battalion, he mounted his horse, and said to his own people : "Mount your horses, and drive the enemy before you." And though he said this, it was not to fight really he said so, but to fly. But, however, it resulted from these causes that the Munster battalions fled together. Alas ! pitiful and great was the slaughter throughout Magh-Ailbhe afterwards. A cleric was not more spared¹ than a layman there; they were equally killed. When a layman or a clergyman was spared, it was not out of mercy it was done, but out of covetousness to obtain a ransom for them, or to bring them into servitude. King Cormac, however, escaped in the van of the first battalion, but his horse fell into a trench, and he fell off the horse. When a party of his people who were flying perceived this, they came to the king and put him up on his horse again. It was then he saw a foster-son of his own, a noble of the Eoghanachts, by name Aedh, who was an adept in wisdom and jurisprudence, and history, and Latin, and the king said to him : "Beloved son," said he, "do not follow me, but escape as well as thou canst. I told thee before now, that I should fall in this battle." A few remained along with Cormac, and he came forward along the way on horseback, and the way was besmeared throughout with much blood of men and horses. The hind feet of his horse slipped on the slippery way in the track of blood, and the horse fell backwards, and broke his [Cormac's] back and neck in twain, and he said, when falling, "In manus tuas, Domine, commendo spiritum meum," and he gave up the ghost; and the impious sons of malediction came and thrust darts through his body, and cut off his head^m.

Though

Fiach Ua Ugfadain, of Denlis, that cut off King Cormac's head, but the name of the place, as well as that of the family, is

unknown to tradition, and the identification of them has hitherto escaped the ken of our topographical investigators.

Ḑér ba iomda an marbað ar Maiḡ Ailbe, ra ðerba a nair, ní bo raité croidaét Laiḡn de rin, ḡur po lñrat an maðm tar Shiað Mairge riap, 7 po marbñrat raorclanna iomda don lñmair rin.

I pporðorað an cãta po céðóir po marbað Ceallac mac Cñr-baill, pi Orpraig, 7 a mac. Ar rḡaoilteac imurpo po marbað ó rin amac etiur laoc 7 cléipeac: ar móri do cléipcið maite po marbað irin cãt po, 7 ar móri do ríogaib, 7 da tãoirioðuib. Ro marbað ann Fogaḡtað mac Suibne, in ruí feallroimdaéta 7 diaðacéta, pi Ciarrraig, 7 Ailill mac Eogain, an tairðññaið ócc 7 an t-árðraorclann, 7 Colman, ab Cinnetiḡ, árd ollam breibññacéta Eirínn, 7 poðuib ar cñna, quor longum erc roribepe.

Na laoið imurpo, Cormac rí na nDéiri, Dubaḡán, pi rFrmaige, Cñnpaolað, rí hUa Conaill, Conn ðar 7 Ainepliur d'Uib Tairðealbaiḡ, 7 Eidean pi Aibne, po ðaoi ar ionnarbað a Mu-mairn, Maolmuað, Maðudán, Dubðabairínn, Congal, Caḡarnað, Fññaðac, Aoð, rí hUa Liaḡán, 7 Domnall pi Dúin Cearmna.

Ar iad ðno ra ðriur an cãt po .i. Flann mac Maolreðloinn, Ríḡ'Eirínn, 7 Cñrball mac Muiriḡan rí Laiḡn, 7 Taðḡ mac Faoláin rí hUa ḡCionnpiolaḡ, Témenan, rí hUa nDíḡa, Ceallac 7 Loracán ða pi fear Cualann, Indeirge mac Duibḡiolla, rí hUa n-ðróna

^a *Many good clergymen.*—This seems to imply that the clergy were wont to go on military expeditions so late as 908. Fothadh na Canoine had induced the monarch Aedh Oirdnighe (A. D. 804) to release the clergy from this barbarous duty, and Adamnan had made greater exertions, to the same effect, about a century earlier. But the union of the kingly with the epis-

copal dignity would appear to have encouraged the continuance of this custom to the time of Cormac Mac Cullenan, though, perhaps, not in the northern parts of Ireland, where the influence of the law of Adamnan and Fothadh prevailed at this time.

^o *Cenn-Etigh.*—Now Kinnitty in the King's County.

Though extensive was the slaughter on Magh Ailbhe, to the East of the Bearbha [Barrow], the prowess of the Leinster-men was not satiated with it, but they followed up the route west across Sliabh Mairgè, and slew many noblemen in that pursuit.

In the very beginning of the battle, Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, King of Osraighe, and his son, were killed at once. Dispersedly, however, others were killed from that out, both laity and clergy. There were many good clergymen^a killed in this battle, as were also many kings and chieftains. In it was slain Fogartach, son of Suibhne, an adept in philosophy and divinity, King of Ciarraighe [Kerry], and Ailell, son of Eoghan, the distinguished young sage, and the high-born nobleman, and Colman, Abbot of Cenn-Etigh^o, Chief Ollamh of the judicature of Erin, and hosts of others also, of whom it would be tedious to write.

But the laymen were, Cormac, King of the Deisi, Dubhagan, King of Fera-Maighe [Fermoy], Cennfaeladh, King of of Ui-Conaill [Connilloe], Conodhar and Aneslis, of the Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh^p, and Eidhen, King of Aidhne^a, who was in exile in Munster; Maelmuadh, Madudan, Dubhdabhoirenn, Congal, Catharnach, Feradhach; Aedh, King of Ui-Liathain^r, and Domhnall, King of Dun-Cearmna^s.

But the persons who gained this battle were Flann, son of Mael-seachlainn, King of Erin; and Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster; and Tadhg, son of Faclan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Temhe-
nan,

^p *Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh*.—A tribe seated in the S. E. of the county of Clare, near Killaloe.

^a *Aidhne*.—A territory coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the S. W. of the county of Galway. The Eidhen here mentioned was the progenitor of the

famous family of O'Heyne.

^r *Ui-Liathain*.—A tribe and territory nearly coextensive with the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork.

^s *Dun-Cearmna*.—The ancient name of a fort situated on the Old Head of Kinsale, county of Cork.

n-Dróna, Pollaman mac Oilella ní Fohtartha Fea, Tuathal mac Ughaire ní hUa Muirfóid, Ughran mac Cinnéidigh, ní Laoighrí, Maolcallann mac Fhigáile, ní na rFhoréuaé, Cleiricén ní hUa mBairce. Táinig iartan Flann, ní Éirínn, marcfluaigh móir miosda, gur po iódnac Diarmuid mac Cshibail 1 níge Orraighé.

Arf ann rin tangatarr dhóm a n-aighid Flann, 7 cshn Cormaic an Rí aca: afeò po ráidriod re Flann: “bfta 7 pláinte, a Rí cúmacétaiigh éorfhraiigh, 7 cshn Cormaic agaih duit; 7 amail ar bér do na miosdaib, tógaið do fhiafao, 7 cuir an cshn po foite, 7 foróing é doo fhiafao. Ar olc, imurro, adrubairt Flann muirom, ní buidscar do rafò dhóib. Móir an ghnóm, ar ré, a cshn do ghoir don Eppcop naom, a onóir imurro, afeò do ghérra, 7 ní a fhoiróing. Ra gab Flann an cshn ’na láim, 7 po róg é, 7 do rafò na éimcioll po éirí an cshn coirreaca, [an naom eppcop], 7 in fíormairtíreé. Rugaò uað iartatann an cshn go honórac dhonn-foighid an cuirp, bail a rafò Maonac mac Siadail, comarba Comhgaill,

¹ *Ui Deaghaidh*.—A territory in the N. W. of the county of Wexford, nearly coextensive with the present barony of Gorey.

² *Feara-Cualann*.—A territory in the north of the county of Wicklow.

³ *Ui-Drona*.—Now Idrone, county of Carlow.

⁴ *Fotharta-Fea*.—Now the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.

⁵ *Ui-Muireadhaigh*.—A territory comprising the southern half of the present county of Kildare.

⁶ *Laeighis*.—Now Leix, in the Queen’s County.

⁷ *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and

the neighbouring districts.

⁸ *Ui Bairche*.—A territory comprising the present barony of Slievemarague in the S. E. of the Queen’s County, and some of the adjoining districts of the county of Carlow.

⁹ *With thy thigh*.—Keating has: “Here is the head of Cormac, King of Munster, for thee, sit upon it, as is the custom of [conquering] kings; but the monarch, far from complying with their request, reprimanded them, and said that it was very wicked to have cut off the head of the holy bishop; and he refused to treat it with any indignity. He took up the head in his hand, kissed it, and passed it thrice

nan, King of Ui-Deaghaidh^t; Ceallach and Lorcan, two Kings of Feara-Cualann^u; Inneirghe, son of Duibhgilla, King of Ui-Drona^x; Follamhan, son of Oilell, King of Fotharta-Fea^y; Tuathal, son of Ugaire, King of Ui Muireadhaigh^z; Ughran, son of Cennedigh, King of Laeighis^a; Maelchallann, son of Ferghal, King of the Fortuatha^b; Clercéen, King of Ui-Bairche^c.

Flann, King of Erin, came with a numerous royal body of horse, and he escorted Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, into the kingdom of Osraighe.

Then a party came up to Flann, having the head of Cormac with them, and what they said to Flann was: "Life and health, O powerful, victorious king! We have the head of Cormac for thee, and, as is customary with kings, raise thy thigh, and put this head under it, and press it with thy thigh"^d. Flann, however, spoke angrily to them instead of giving them thanks. "It was an enormous act," said he, "to have taken off the head of the holy bishop; but, however, I shall honour it instead of crushing it." Flann took the head into his hand, and kissed it, and had carried round him thrice the consecrated head [of the holy bishop], and of the true martyr. The head

was

around him in token of respect and veneration." Dr. Lynch, in his Latin Translation of Keating's History, improves the style thus:—"Invictissime Rex simul et felicissime, En regis in prælio cæsi caput ad tuos pedes projicimus, ei tu inside et totâ corporis mole innitere, (superioribus enim Hiberniæ regibus solemne fuit hostici regis in prælio cæsi caput femori suppositum duriore sessione premere). Itane orationem et munus non gratulatione aliquâ, sed acerbissimâ deferentium increpa-

tione rex excepit, nec solum sacrum caput tam contumeliosè tractare renuit, verum etiam in percussores acriter invectus quòd sacrato episcopo violentas manus afferre ausi fuerint. Deinde caput ipsum reverenter exceptum osculatus tribus sibi vicibus circumdatum honore debito prosecutus, Mainacho Siadhulli filio, Comgelli successorì deferendum dedit, qui caput unâ cum trunco corpore justis pro dignitate ritè persolutis, Deserti Diermodi humari curavit."

ḡaill, ⁊ ruḡraide corp Cormaic ḡo Dúroirt Diarmata, ⁊ ro [haðnaiceað ḡo] honorać ann ynn é, bail a ndénann ríota ⁊ miorbaille.

Cia tra nać tiz epide ⁊ noć ci an in ḡníoim mórra, .i. marbað ⁊ tífcað (d'armaið adétciðib) an duine naoim ar mo fhnam táinig ⁊ tiocfa d'fhiaib 'Eirínn ḡo brat. Saoi na ḡaoiðilḡe, ⁊ na Laidne, an t-áirdeppcop láncriaðibsc, lán-íðan, míorbula, in-ḡhur, ⁊ in-fhnaigte, an raoi ríctarbaćta, ⁊ ḡać fḡna, ḡać rírra, ⁊ ḡać eolair, raoi ríliðacćta ⁊ roḡluma, cñn d'éreirce, ⁊ ḡać rualca, ⁊ raoi rírcíðail, airbí d'á c'oisib Muíman uile re ré.

Ro iompa tra Flann, Rí 'Eirínn ar f'ágabail Diarmata i ríḡe Orraigē, ar ar ndénam ríðā acoimair turrpa ⁊ a bráirce. Ra iompaćtar dno Laignin ḡo mbuaib ⁊ corḡur.

Táinig Cñball mac Muirḡan, rí Laignin, reime ḡo Cill dapa, ⁊ buíðne mora i nfhgabail aige, ⁊ Flaitberćac mac Ionmainén tcorparaidē. Na n-fhbaile apoile rcoluigē Laignic d'uile ra Flaitberćac, ar nár re a inhirin, ⁊ ni cóir a rcribñn.

Tuḡaib iarttain Flaitberćac ḡo Cill dapa, ⁊ turḡaib cléirig Laignin atcoran mór dó; uair ro ríðacćur ḡur ob é a aonar ra nhr an rluaignib, ⁊ ḡur ar a n-aignib a c'oisle táinig Cormaic. Ar n-écc imurro Cñball, rí Laignin ra léiccib Flaitberćac ar, ⁊ ḡo mað i ccionn dliaðna rin iar f'airinn. Ro iðnaic Muirínn comarba d'rigde é, ⁊ rluag mór cléiric uimpe ⁊ mionda iomda, ḡo ráinig ḡo Maḡ Nairb; ⁊ ó ráinig Muíman do ríine ríð innte.

Ra

* *Improper to be written.*—The author of these calumnies (here spoken of as “a certain scholar of Leinster”), as well as the unmentionable crimes themselves, attributed to the royal abbot of Inis-Cath-
aigh, are unknown.

[†] *Muirenn, successor of Brigit.*—i. e. abbess of Kildare. She died A. D. 917.—*Ann. Ult.*

[‡] *Magh Nairbh.*—This was the name of a plain in the barony of Crannagh, county of Kilkenny. See *Ann. F. M.*, p. 856.

was afterwards carried away from him honourably to the body, where Maenach, son of Siadhal, Comharba of Comhghall, was, and he carried the body of Cormac to Disert-Diarmada [Castledermot], where it was honourably interred, and where it performs signs and miracles.

Why should not the heart repine and the mind sicken at this enormous deed, the killing and the mangling, with horrid arms, of this holy man, the most learned of all who came or will come of the men of Erin for ever? The complete master of Gaedhlic, and Latin, the archbishop, most pious, most pure, miraculous in chastity and prayer, a proficient in law, in every wisdom, knowledge, and science; a paragon of poetry and learning, head of charity and every virtue, and head of education; supreme king of the two provinces of Munster in his time.

Flann, King of Erin, returned home, after having left Diarmaid in the kingdom of Osraighe, and after having ratified an amicable peace between him and his brethren. The Leinster-men also returned home after victory and triumph.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, proceeded directly to Cill-dara [Kildare], carrying with him great troops into captivity, and among the rest, Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainén. What a certain scholar of Leinster has ascribed of evil to Flaithbheartach is shameful to be mentioned, and improper to be written^e.

They afterwards brought Flaithbheartach to Cill-dara [Kildare], and the clergy of Leinster gave him great abuse, for they knew that he alone had invited the expedition and the battle, and that Cormac came against his own will. On the death of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, however, Flaithbheartach was set at liberty, which, according to some, was after the expiration of one year. Muirenn^f, successor of Bright, accompanied by a great number of clerics, escorted him to Magh Nairbh^g, and when he arrived in Munster he made peace there.

He

Ra éuaib iarctaim dá mainirtir go hInir Catraig, ⁊ ro baorí real
go cráibbéc iní, go ttaínig amac doiríoirí do gabail riúe Cairil,
go raba dá bliagáin triocad i riúe Mumán. Ar do'n cat ro ra
can Dallán (mac Moire) ollam Cherbail ní Laighn:—

Cormac Feimín Fogarac
Colmán, Ceallac cruaid n-ugra,
Go ré míle do rocrattar
I ccac bealúig muaid Múgna.
Aineilir, dín boruma,
Fhigal féig iomon reiblinn,
Cormac ríonn a Feimínmaig
⁊ Cennraolac a Fhigirinn.
Connoðar dín Adarmaig
⁊ Eirín a h-Aíone,
La Chrbail do rocrattar
Dia maire ar Maig Ailbe.
Maolmuaid ⁊ Maoludán,
Uc pob alainn an fairínn,
Dubacan ó Aíainn Mór,
Dublaec ⁊ Dubdaiboirínn,
Congal ⁊ Catarnac
⁊ Fhacadac faraid,

Domnall

^h *Dallan, son of Mor.*—Keating says that he was poet to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, quoted by the F. M., A. D. 903, but their chronology is five years ante-dated.

ⁱ *Aneslis, shelter of Borumha.*—Now Beal-Borumha, a fort on the west side of

the River Shannon, about one mile to the north of Killaloe. This was the residence of the chief of the Ui-Toirdhealbhaigh. This Aneslis was not the ancestor of any line of the Dalcais whose pedigree is known.

^k *Frighrenn.*—This was the name of the chief seat of the Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now

He afterwards went to his monastery on Inis-Cathaigh [Scattery Island], and spent some time there piously, but he came out afterwards to assume the kingdom of Caisel, and he was in the [enjoyment of] the kingdom of Munster for thirty-two years. Of this battle, Dallan, son of Mor^h, Ollamh of Cearbhall, King of Leinster, sang :—

Cormac of Feimhin, Foghartach,
Colman, Ceallach, of hard battles,
With six thousand, fell
In the famous battle of Mughain.
Aneslis, shelter of Borumhaⁱ,
Fearghal the sharp, of the straight stream,
Cormac the fair, of Magh Feimhenn,
And Cennfaeladh, of Frighrenn^k,
Conodhar, too, of Magh Adhair^l,
And Eidhen, of Aidhne^m.
By Cearbhall all were slain
On Tuesday on Magh Ailbhe.
Maelmuadh and Madudhan;
Alas ! fair was the host !
Dubhagan, of Abhainn Morⁿ,
Dubhlach and Dubhdabhoirenn.
Congal and Catharnach,
And Feradhach, of the wilderness,

Domhnall,

the baronies of Upper and Lower Conillo, county of Limerick.

ⁱ *Magh Adhair*.—A level plain in the barony of Tulla, county of Clare. This Conodhar is not the ancestor of any known line of the Dal-Cais.

^m *Eidhen, of Aidhne*.—He was the an-

cestor of the O'Heynes of Aidhne, a territory in the S. W. of the county of Galway.

ⁿ *Abhainn Mor*.—Avonmore (or the Great River), now the Blackwater River in the county of Cork. This Dubhagan was the ancestor of the O'Dubhagans [O'Dugans] of Fermoy, county of Cork.

Domnall a Dun Círmna caom,
 ⁊ Aoð ó Chapn Taraiḡ.
 Flann Tímhra do'n Tailltehmáig,
 Iṛ Círbhall Dúin Carman cítać.
 I rept Decembei cloiriodar
 Cat ḡo céduib iolać,
 Taḡ mac Paoláin, Temenan,
 Ceallać iṛ Lorcán Lórglan;
 Indeirge mac Duibḡiolla,
 Ro dionḡbaṭṭur cóig nonbair.
 Maolcallann mac Fírgaile;
 Domnoll iṛ Lorcán Liamna,
 Uḡaíre no Tuatál a Dún Dírmaíḡe,
 Noćar cétarar tiamḡa.
 Uḡran Maírga mórḡlonnać,
 Cleirćen ó Inṛ Fálbe,
 Pollamán mac Aillella,
 Dubḡaḡoirínn adaimne.
 Taḡ an tmać a Dírḡabair,
 ḡo rúrtaib bṛute bṛírlat,
 Ar pé cać ro írcomail,
 Do clóḡ cać por Cormac. Cormac.
 Ro ba ḡníom ḡo ttiumarḡain
 ⁊ Ar lor par mḡorann

Rob

^a *Dun Cearma*.—i. e. the old head of Kinsale. yet determined.

^b *Carn Tuisigh*.—This was the residence of the chief of Uí-Liathain, now the barony of Barrymore, county of Cork; but its situation or modern name has not been

^a *Flann, of Teamhair*.—i. e. of Tara and Teltown in Meath.

^c *Dun Carman*.—This was the name of an ancient seat of the kings of Leinster, the site of which is now occupied by the

Domhnall, of Dun Cearma^o, the fair,
 And Aedh, of Carn Tasaigh^p,
 Flann, of Teamhair^a, of the plain of Tailltin;
 And Cearbhall of the showery Dun Carman^r.
 On the seventh^s of September they joined
 Battle with exulting hundreds,
 Tadhg, son of Faelan, Temenan,
 Ceallach and Lorcan the comely;
 Indeirge, son of Duibhgilla,
 They discomfited five times nine persons:
 Maelcallann, son of Fearghal,
 Domhnall and Lorcan of Liamhain^t,
 Ugaire, of Dun-Dearmhaigh^u.
 They were not a gloomy four;
 Ugran, of Mairge^v, the great-deeded,
 Cleircen, of Inis-Failbhe,
 Follamhan, son of Ailell,
 Dubhdabhoirenn we acknowledge,
 Tadhg, the lord of Desgabhair^x,
 With crushing flails of strong rods,
 It is he that discomfited,
 That gained the battle over Cormac.
 It was a deed of dark plunder,
 And it was enough to confuse us,

'Twas

town of Wexford.

^s *The seventh*.—The scribe writes in the margin of the MS., “17 Sept.,” which agrees with the F. M.

^t *Liamhain*.—Otherwise called Dun Liamhna, and now anglicized Dunlavan, county of Dublin.

^u *Dun-Dearmhaigh*.—Probably fort of Durrow, on the border of Laeighis and Osraighe.

^v *Mairge*.—Now Slievemarague, Queen's County.

^x *Desgabhair*.—i. e. South Leinster, i. e. Ui-Kinsellagh.

Rob uabur, no iomarcraio,
 Tuidscet na éiric ar Csrball.
 In-terrcor, an tanmcarra
 An rasoí roicsina (no ba rocla) forðare
 Rí Cairil, ní larmumhan,
 A Dhé, dírpan do Chormac.

Cormac.

Comalta comaltroma γ comléiginn Cormac mac Cuilennáin
 γ Csrball mac Muirígan, unde Cormac cecinit :—

Taile dam mo éiomprán, go ndéanar a heirrim,
 Tre íairrearc do Gheirrearc ingin Deirill.

i. e. Geirrearc ingin Deirill, ní Franze, na ail iad maraon
 unde Forod Geirreirce.

Ral. Csrball mac Muirigén, ní Laigín moritur; unde Dallan
 cecinit :—

Mor liach life longach,
 Gan Csrball cubaio ceileac;
 Fíh fial foraid forbarac,
 Dia ppoígnad Eire éimeac.
 Liac línra cnoc Almaine,
 γ Aillínn gan óga,
 Liac liom Capman, noia cél,
 γ fér dapa móda.
 Níon bo cian a íaoíalrom
 A aile Cormac po cuillíó,

Lá

¹ *Gelshere*.—Keating makes no mention
 of this royal foster-mother of Cormac and
 Cearbhall.

² *Forod-Geilsheirce*.—*Quare*, whether
 this is intended for Foradh Geilsheirce,
 i. e. Geilshere's seat or bench? It was

'Twas pride, 'twas intolerance,
 Their coming into his territory against Cearbhall.
 The bishop, the confessor,
 The famous, (or renowned) illustrious doctor;
 King of Caisel, King of West Munster.
 O God! alas for Cormac!

Cormac.

Cormac, son of Cuilenan, and Cearbhall, son of Muiregan, were foster-brethren and school-fellows; hence Cormac sung:—

Bring me my tympan, that I may play on it,
 For my ardent affection for Gelshere, daughter of Deirill.

i. e. Gelshere^r, daughter of Deirill, King of the Franks, nursed them both, unde Forod Geilsheirce^z.

[909.] Cearbhall^a, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, died; hence Dallan sung:—

Great grief that Life of ships
 Is without Ceallach, her befitting spouse;
 A generous, steady, prolific man,
 To whom submissive Erin was subservient.
 Sorrowful to me the hill of Almhain,
 And of Aillen, to be without soldiers;
 Sorrowful to me is Carman—I conceal it not—
 As the grass is growing over their roads.
 Not long was his life
 After the dishonouring of Cormac;

A day

probably the name of a place in Ireland where she resided.

^a *Cearbhall*.—The death of Cearbhall,

son of Muiregan, is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 904; Ann. Ult. 908 [909]. The verses which follow are quoted by F. M.

Lá go leir, ní maolpíagail,
 I r aoin bhaḡain gan fuillib.
 Eimac riḡe roḡlaine,
 Rí Laiḡín liriḡ laocrao,
 Duppan all náro nAlmaine,
 Do dul iréo ríriḡ raoḡrao.
 Saoḡ la reoda roḡcaide,
 Flait náir Náir noiḡcḡ iarḡma,
 Ra éroḡ oḡunga oḡcaide,
 Moo liaḡaib an liaḡro. Mór.

ḡormflait inḡín Flóinn cecimḡ:—

ba roḡraḡ Cearḡball do ḡrép,
 ba roḡraḡ a bér ḡo báp
 An ro baoi ba éioḡḡ gan cioḡ
 Tairḡeall ar a moḡḡ pḡi Náir.
 Ole oḡmḡa cumaoiḡ ba ḡall
 Maḡbraḡ Niall ḡ Cearḡball
 Cíḡball la hUlḡ comall nḡle
 Niall ḡlúnouḡ la h-Almaide.

Oḡrín ḡa ráḡa ar amlaioḡ ro loirḡcḡ Cíḡball .i. aḡ uola oḡo i
 cCill uara ar fuo rḡáide in céime cloici rair, ḡ eacḡ uioḡrao
 rai, inuair éaimḡ airo an aro pe cíḡroae cioḡmaire, ann rin
 uair rin ro éuir an cioḡmaire a conḡna amaḡ, ḡ an ḡcḡ na upé-
 mal

^b *Gormflaith, daughter of Flann.*—She was daughter of Flann Sinna, monarch of Ireland, and had been married to Cormac Mac Cullenan, King of Munster, afterwards to Cearbhall, King of Leinster, and

after his death to Niall Glundubh, monarch of Ireland. She was the daughter of a king, and had been the wife of three kings. It is stated, nevertheless, in the Annals of Clonmaenise, that “after all

A day and a half, no wrong calculation,
 And one year without addition.
 Ruler of a noble kingdom,
 King of Leinster, of numerous heroes.
 Alas! that the lofty chief of Almhain
 Has died in a bitter, painful, manner;
 Sorrowful for brilliant jewels,
 To be without the valiant, renowned King of Nás.
 Although dense hosts have fallen,
 Greater than all the sorrows is this sorrow.

Gormflaith, daughter of Flann^b, sung :—

Cearbhall was always vigorous;
 His rule was vigorous till death;
 What remained of his tributes unpaid,
 He brought by his strength to Nás.
 Evil towards me [was] the compliment of the two Galls.
 They slew Niall and Cearbhall;
 Cearbhall was slain by Ulbh, a great deed,
 Niall Glundubh, by Amhlaeibh.

Some say that the manner in which Cearbhall was slain was this:
 As he was going through the street of the stone step eastwards at Cill-
 dara [Kildare], having a proud steed under him, when he came op-
 posite the shop of a fuller, there the fuller^c sent the Congna^d out, the
 horse

these royal marriages, she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors."—See Ann. F. M., A. D. 903, 917, 941.

^c *Fuller*. — *Crophaípe*. The scribe

glosses this word in the margin by *pú-caípe*, which is still a living word, meaning, "a fuller."

^d *The Congna*.—This word is used in the Ann. F. M., A. D. 1499 and 1597, in the sense of a machine or instrument.

máil amaiḡ, po pceinn an tsc̃ diompaḡ dár a hair, ḡo tapla a ḡa
pén alláim a ḡiolla pén baoi na ḡsḡaḡ (ḡo mbaḡ é ainm an ḡiol-
larpain Uille, nó ainm an ciorpmaire) ba marb̃ tra Cḡbball don lot
rin i ccionn bliad̃na, ⁊ po aḡnaic̃ḡ é iñter par̃ter p̃uor i pelicc
Náir, unde dic̃tur:—

Pail̃ḡ naoi ríḡ p̃eim naḡa,
I ccill Naír po neim̃ nam̃ḡa;
Muirḡan maoin ḡan mḡball,
Cḡbball, ir Ceallac̃ ciall̃ḡa.
Colman, ḡran beḡḡa,
Pionn, Paolán, Dúnac̃ḡ dána,
I cCill Corbain, po c̃uala,
Ro claĩtte a n-uaḡa aḡa.

bécc hUa Leḡlobair p̃i Dhail Aḡaḡe mor̃tur; unde dic̃tur:—

‘Aḡo rḡél rḡaḡilte long̃ lip
O po p̃uair mor̃ n-im̃ñḡ
Nac̃ maip̃ órḡar ḡpuac̃ d̃il
Cloḡruire tuac̃e iñḡip.

Cait̃ill mac Ruc̃paḡ p̃i ḡr̃tan; Cair̃eḡ mac Dunoḡ, p̃í
hUa P̃ḡḡura .i. i n-Uib̃ Cinñriolaḡ; Muḡron mac Soḡlac̃áin, p̃í
hUa Maine, mor̃tur.

Ro inñriomur̃ p̃eme po .i. riñ c̃ḡraim̃ḡ bliḡaiñ p̃im̃aiñ na
p̃luaiḡ

^c *Cill Naas*.—Now Kill, a church near Naas, in the county of Kildare, dedicated to St. Corban.

^d *Becc Ua Leathlabhair*.—i. e. Beg O’Lalor. His death is noticed in the Ann. F. M. at 904, where these verses are also quoted, Ann. Ult. 908 [909].

^e *Tuath-Inbhir*.—The ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann, near Coleraine.

^f *Cadell, son of Roderick*.—He died in the year 909, according to the Annales Cambriæ; 907, according to the Brut y Tywysogion.

horse being opposite it outside; the proud steed started back, so that he [the king] struck against his own javelin, which was in the hand of his own horseboy (whose name was Uillè, or this was the name of the fuller), and Cearbhall died of that wound at the end of a year, and he was buried among his fathers in the cemetery of Nás; hence is said:—

There are nine kings of famous career
In Cill-Nais^e, of shining lustre:
Muiregan, a hero without mistake,
Ceallach and Cearbhall the sensible,
Colman, Braen, and Bran the lively,
Finn, Faelan, Dunchadh, the bold,
In Corban's church, I have heard,
Their warlike graves were made.

Becc Ua Leathlabhair^f, King of Dal-Araidhe, died; hence was said:—

Awful news that disperses the ships of the sea,
Which have braved great dangers,
That no longer lives, the beloved golden scion,
The renowned prince of Tuath-Inbhir^g.

Cadell^h, son of Roderick, King of Britain; Caireog, son of Dunogⁱ, King of Ui Fergusa, in Ui Ceinnsealaigh; and Mughron, son of Sochlachán^k, King of Ui-Mainè, died.

We have related before now, i. e. in the fourth year before us^l,
how

ⁱ *Caireog, son of Dunog.*—This obit is not in the published Annals.

^k *Mughron, son of Sochlachán.*—A. D. 908 [909]. “Mugron mac Sochlachán, rex Nepotum Mainé defunctus est.”—Ann.

Ull. “Tribes and Customs of Hy Many” (Irish Arch. Society), p. 98.

^l *The fourth year before us.*—i. e. before the present date. There is no account of the expulsion of the Danes from Ireland

rluaid Loclannca d'ionnarba a h'Éirinn tre pat aoine 7 sr-
nuigete an duine naoim .i. Chéle Dabail, uair ba duine naoim
craibféc éiríde, 7 ét mói aige mana Crioirdaigóib, 7 pa taob nír-
taoa do laoc n-Éirionn i gcinn na páganda po raoéraig fén pe
heirnaigete, 7 po cúingid raoire d'fgailrib 'Éirínn, 7 do cup feirge
an coimrheo uatá, uair ar ar feirge an coimrheo do beic ppu
tugaó scetairéinbdaig da millfó .i. Loclannai 7 Danair do inrfó
na h'Éiríenn idir cill 7 tuat. Ra cuadar tra na Loclannai 7
h-Éirinn, amuil a dubramur, 7 ba taoirioó dóib hingamund, 7 ar
ann na cuadar a n-mur brétan [i mbrétnuib]. Ar é ba ri brétan
an tan rin .i. mac Caicill mic Ruadrac. Ro tironoirio brétan
doib, 7 tugaó caé cruaid ronairt doib, 7 pa cuirio ar éigin a
criócaib brétan iad.

Tairig iar rin hingamund co n-a rluagaid d'ionraigíó Edel-
ppia, bainprioan Saxan; uair boí a ffríóde an tan pa i ngalor .i.
Edelppio (na hincrféad nfé mé gé pa innriur peamam écc Edel-
ppio, uair taoirioó pa ionár écc Edelppio, 7 ar don galorpa ar
marb Edelppio, áct níor báil óam a págbáil gan a rcpibfén na
nófnrao Loclannai ar noul a h'Éirinn). Ro baor iaram hingamund

under the fourth year prior to this, nor in any other part of this Fragment, from which it is clear that some portion of the matter immediately preceding has been lost. The printed Annals are very meagre at this period.

^m *Cele-Dabhaill*.—The scribe writes in the margin, “Cele Dabail ab beann-
coir 7 Comarba Comgaill po Éirinn,
obiit Romæ anno Christi 927 die 14.
Septembris Ann. Dung,” i. e. according
to the Ann. of Donegal (or F. M.), “Cele-

Dabhaill, Abbot of Bangor, and successor of Comhgall, throughout Erin, died at Rome on the 14th of September, in the year of Christ 927.” See Ann. of Ult., A. D. 927.

ⁿ *Hingamund*.—We do not find any mention of Hingamund in any previous portion of these Fragments; nor does the name occur in the Saxon Chron., or other English historians of the period. But the Brut y Tywysogion mentions “Igmond,” who, in the year 900, “came [apparently

how the Lochlann hordes were expelled from Erin through the merits of the fasting and prayers of the holy man, Cele-Dabhail^m, for he was a holy and pious man, and had great zeal for the Christians, and, besides strengthening the heroes of Erin against the Pagans, he laboured himself by fasting and prayer, and he sought freedom for the churches of Erin, and he strengthened the men of Erin by his strict service to the Lord, and he removed the anger of the Lord from them; for it was in consequence of the anger of God against them that it was permitted that foreign hordes should come to destroy them, i. e. Lochlanns and Danes, to destroy Erin, both church and state. The Lochlanns went away from Erin, as we have said, under the conduct of Hingamundⁿ, their chieftain, and where they went to was to the island of Britain. The King of Britain at this time was the son of Cadell^o, son of Roderick. The Britains assembled against them, and a hard and spirited battle was given them, and they were forcibly driven from the territories of the Britons.

After this Hingamund and his forces came to Ethelfrida^p, Queen of the Saxons, for her husband was at that time in a disease, i. e. Ethelfrid. (Let no one criticise me, because I have mentioned the death of Ethelfrid before, for this [fact, which I now relate] was before the death of Ethelfrid, and it was of this disease he died, but I did not like to leave unwritten all that the Lochlanns did after leav-

ing

from Ireland] to Mona, and fought the battle of Ros-meilon," now Penros, near Holyhead.—*Ann. Cambr.*, A. D. 902.

^o *Cadell*.—Clydaug, or Clydog, son of Cadell, son of Rodri Mawr, was slain by his brother Meuruc, A. D. 917.—*Brut y Tywysog.*, or 919, *Ann. Cambr.*

^p *Ethelfrida*.—This was the celebrated Æthelflæd, daughter of Ælfred the Great,

who was married to Æthelred, Ealdorman of the Mercians, who, after her husband's death, defended her territories with great success against the Danes. She died at Tamworth, 19 Kal. Julii, 919.—*Henr. Hunting.* A double entry of her death occurs in the Sax. Chron. at 918 and 922. The *Ann. Ult.* give 917 or 918; *Ann. Cambr.* 917; *Brut y Tywys.* 914; *Lap-*

muno ag iarraib fshaiñ ar an mhogain atctairirfeò, ⁊ i ndingned
 crioas ⁊ trl'baò, ar ba tuirrioó é an tan rin do óogaò. Tug iarlam
 Edeleppioa fshainn a ppoγur do Captria dó, ⁊ no an real ann rin.
 Areò no fáir de rin, ó do conairc an caéraiγ lán raiòbair, ⁊ an
 fshainn toγaiòe impe, tugaò mian a t'fctaòa óó. Tainis hinza-
 muno iar rin d'ionnroiγiò taorrioó Loólonn ⁊ Danar, ⁊ no baoi og
 ghrán móir na ppiadnuire, ⁊ areò no ráiò, naó maié no bádaí gan
 fshainn maié aca, ⁊ gup bo cóir dóib uile toibéct do gábaíl Cap-
 tria, ⁊ dá t'fctaò co na maiéiur ⁊ co n-a fshannaiò. Rá fáir trío
 rin caéa ⁊ coγaò iomòa, móra. Areò no ráiò; gúidm ⁊ aicélm
 iao péñ ar túr, ⁊ muna ppaγam iao amlaib raiñ ar air, corñam
 iao ar éiγin. Ro paompaetup uile taoiriγ Loólonn ⁊ Danair rin.
 Tainic lngamuno iarctain da éaiγ iar ndál tironóil 'na d'faiò. Cío
 deirriú do monpaorom an comairle rin, fuair an mogañ a ppor.
 Ro éionoil an mogañ iarlam plóg móir impe ran cán, ⁊ no líon an
 caéraiγ Captria ó na plógaib.

Ar bíg naó ir na láitibí no cuirfio Poirtrínnaiz ⁊ Loólonnaiγ
 caé. Ar cruaiò imuppo no cuirriot pír Alban an caé ro, uair
 baoi Colum Cille ag congnaím leo, uair no gúidriod go diógra é,
 uair ba hé a n-appol é, ⁊ ar trío no gábrao cpeidm. Uair p'fct
 oile anuair no baoi lmar Conung na gíolla óg, ⁊ táiniγ d'inhfò
 Alban, trí caéa móra a líon, areò da monpaó pír Alban eiopir
 laoc ⁊ cléirfí, beir go maidin i n-aoine, ⁊ a-n-iopnaiòe pa Dia, ⁊
 pa

penberg's Hist. of England (Thorpe's Transl.), ii., p. 95.

^a *Chester*.—York was sometimes called Ceastre, or Ceastrum (Sax. Chron., A. D. 763), and it is possible that our author may intend the treaty made at York between the Danes and Æthelflæd, Queen of

the Mercians, in the year 918 (*recte*, 919), according to the Saxon Chron., but we read there also (Petrie's Edit., at the same date), that Queen Æthelflæd also got into her possession the town of *Legra-ceastre*, which may be either Chester or Leicester.

^r *Almost*.—The whole of this paragraph

ing Erin.) Hingamund was asking lands of the queen, in which he would settle, and on which he would erect stalls and houses, for he was at this time wearied of war. Ethelfrida afterwards gave him lands near Chester^q, and he remained there for some time. What resulted from this was: as he saw that the city was very wealthy, and the land around it was choice, he coveted to appropriate them. After this, Hingamund came to meet the chieftains of the Lochlanns and Danes; he made great complaints before them, and said that they were not well off without having good lands, and that they all ought to come to take Chester, and to possess themselves of its wealth and lands. From this many and great battles and wars arose. What he said was: Let us ask and implore themselves at first, and if we do not obtain this by their will, let us contend for them by force. All the chiefs of the Lochlanns and Danes approved of this. Hingamund afterwards returned to his house, a host having followed after him. Though they held this consultation secretly, the queen received intelligence of it. The queen collected great hosts about her from every direction, and the city of Chester was filled with her hosts.

Almost^r at the same time the men of Fortrenn^s and the Lochlanns fought a battle. Vigorously, indeed, did the men of Alba fight this battle, for Colum Cille was assisting them, for they prayed to him fervently, because he was their apostle, and it was through him they had received the faith. On a former occasion, when Imhar Conung^t was a young man, he came to plunder Alba with three large battalions. What the men of Alba, both laity and clergy, did, was,

to

has been quoted by Dr. Reeves, in his Edition of Adamnan, p. 332 sq., where, see his notes and references.

^r *Fortrenn*.—i. e. the country of the Picts. Ann. Ult. 917 (or 918).

^s *Imhar Conung*.—i. e. Ivor, the king. This is a digression, for he was slain in the year 904, by the men of Fortrenn.—Ann. Ult.; Reeves's Adamn., pp. 333, 392. But the present battle was fought

πα Colam Cille, γ εἰγμε μόρα δο δέναν πῖρ in δοιμοθεδ, γ alm-
pana iomda bíd. γ έδαγ δο έαβαιρε dona hfgalraið, γ do na boð-
taið, γ corp an δοιμοθεδ δο έαιεσν allámuib a paɣarɣ γ γεallað
ɣac maiɣuɣa δο ζέναν amail ap pšir no ioralfaiɣir a ccléirig
porra, γ comað eað ba meirge dōib i ɣcšnn ɣac caɣa, baðall Cho-
laim Cille, ɣonað aipe pin adberar Caðbuaið pɣia ó pin alle; γ ba
hainm cóir, uair ip minic puɣraðrom buaið a ccaɣaið lé; amail do
pónɣar iaram an tan pin dola a muirigín Colaim Cille. Do pon-
rað an moð céðna an tan pa. Ra cuirioð iaram an caɣa ɣo
cɣuaið peoðair; puɣrað na h-Albanaiɣ buaið γ corɣar; po map-
baið imurpo na Loðlonnaiɣ ɣo h-iomda ap maiðm porra, γ mapð-
ɣar a piɣ ann, .i. Oitɣir mac Iarngna. Ap eian iarɣtain na po
raiɣɣioð Danair na Loðlonnaiɣ opɣa, acɣ po buí ríð γ companað
doið; acɣ iompam don pɣeol po éionɣnamar.

Ro éionolɣar pluaiɣ na nDanar γ na Loðlonn d'ioñpoirigíð Car-
ɣra, γ ó nac pɣuaraɣɣur a pɣaomað ɣpe aɣac no ɣuioðe, po šɣɣua-
ɣraɣɣur caɣ ap ló dairiɣe. Tangadap 'ran lo pin d'ionpoirigíð na
caɣrað; γ po baið plóɣ mór ɣo n-iomad paopclann 'ran ccaɣraiɣ
ap a ccionn. 'O po concaɣur na pluaiɣ paðarɣur ipin caɣraiɣ,
da mún na caɣrað, plóig iomda na nDanar γ na Loðlonn dá n-ion-
poirigíð,

about the year 918, according to Ann.
Ult. See their account, Reeves, ib. p. 332.

^a *Cathbhuidh*.—i. e. battle-victory. In
like manner the name of Cathach [prælio-
sum] was given to the ornamented box of
the O'Donnells of Tireconnell, containing a
Psalter supposed to have been written by
the hand of St. Columba, which was car-
ried before their armies in battle. This
valuable relic, through the public spirit
of its owner, Sir Richard O'Donnell, is

now deposited in the Museum of the
Royal Irish Academy.

^z *On this occasion*.—i. e. on the occasion
of the battle between the men of Fortrenn
and the Lochlanns, in 918—the history
of the battle with Imhar Conung, in 904,
having been introduced merely to record
the precedent for the use of the *Cathbhuidh*,
or victory-giving crozier of St. Columkille.

^y *Otter, son of Iargna*.—Or son of Iargn;
Iargna may be the gen. case. The Ann.

to remain untill morning fasting and praying to God and to Colum Cille, and they cried out aloud to the Lord, and gave many alms of food and clothes to the churches, and to the poor, and to take the body of the Lord from the hands of their priests, and to promise to do every good, as their clergy would order them, and that they would have as their standard, at the head of every battle, the crozier of Colum Cille, for which reason it is called the Cathbhuidh^u from that time forth, and this was a befitting name for it, for they have often gained victory in battles by means of it, as they did afterwards at that time, when they put their trust in Colum Cille. They acted in the same way on this occasion^x. This battle was afterwards fought fiercely and vigorously. The Albanachs gained victory and triumph. The Lochlanns were slain in great numbers, and defeated, and their king was slain, i. e. Otter, son of Iargna^y, and it was long after this until either Danes or Lochlanns attacked them, but they enjoyed peace and tranquillity. But let us return to the story which we commenced.

The hosts of the Danes and the Lochlanns collected to Chester, and when they did not get themselves complied with by entreaty or supplication, they proclaimed battle on a certain day. On that day they came to attack the city, and there was a large host, with many nobles, in the city to meet them. When the hosts, who were within the city, saw, from the wall of the city, the many hosts of the Danes and Lochlanns [coming] to attack them, they sent messengers to the King of the Saxons^z, who was in a disease, and on the point of death
at

Ult., in their account of this battle, mention this chieftain as Ottir, without giving the name of his father.

^x *King of the Saxons*.—This was Æthelred, Ealdor of the Mercians, whose Queen was Æthelfled, sister of King Edward,

and daughter of Alfred the Great. He died in 912.—Sax. Chron. and Flor. Wigorn. in anno; Lappenberg's Hist. of England, ii., p. 90. Therefore, the event here described must have taken place in or before that year. But our author's chrono-

ροισιὸ, πα εὐριπιοδ τῆςτα δ'ιονροισιὸ πι Saxon, πο βασι α νγαλον, γ
 αρ βρύ ἐcca αν uαιρ ριν, δ'ιαρραιὸ α comairliριον, γ comairle na
 ριοζνα. Αρι comairle τυγραιδε caτyζαὸ do ζέναν α pρoγyρ do'n
 caτραιζ allamaiζ, γ δοpαρ na caτpαc do βειτ aibela, γ pλοζ ρι-
 αιpe do τoζα, γ α mbeiτpιδε ι pρolac alla anall, γ man buδ τpειpι
 do luct na caτpαc aζ an caτyζαὸ, τειcheδ doib dαρ α n-αιρ ιpιν
 caτραιζ mup ba ι mαιὸm, γ anuαιρ do τιοcpαιδιρ ριmόpι pλόιζ na Λo-
 lonn dαρ ὀopuy na caτpαc apτic, an pλόζ bιαρ α pρolac εall do
 ὀύναδ αν δοpuyρ dαρ εip na dpeimi ριν, γ ζαν nί ap moo do λέζn
 opπα; ζαbáil pον dpeim ριν τιοζpαιδ ιpιν caτραιζ, γ α μαpβαδ
 uile. Oo ponaδ uile amλαιὸ ριν, γ πο μαpβαδ dφpζ-áp na nΘanaρ
 γ na Λoclonn amλαιὸ. Cιδ mόpι dνα an μαpβαδ ριν, nί hς do
 ponaδ na Λoclonnaiζ pázbail na caτpαc, uαιρ ba cpuaὸ aινoζιὸ
 ιαδ, acτ apςδ adpυbpaττuyρ uile cλiaτα ιomδa do ζέναν aca, γ
 ζaβla do cυρ pota, γ tollaδ an mύip pota; γ apςδ on ná pa pui-
 pςδ, do pónaδ na cλiaτα, γ πο bádαρ na pλόιζ póta aζ tollaδ an
 mύip, uαιρ ba paint leo ζaβáil na caτpαc, γ διοζail α muinnpυpe.

Ip ann ριν πα εὐρι αν pί (γ é ι pocpαιb do báρ) γ αν pιοζan
 τῆςτα uατα δ'ιονροισιὸ na nΘαιοδιολ πο βατταρ ειδιρ na Pázá-
 naib (αρ ba h-ιomδa dalta Θαιοδεalaс aζ na Pázánaiб), da páδ
 puy na Θαιοδεaluib: bςta γ pláinte ó πι Saxon atá α νγαλον, γ ó
 n-α pióζann, ζá ppuil uile nφp Saxon, duiβpι, γ πο dειmμiζpιοδ
 conaδ

logy is probably wrong.

^a *Gaeidhil*.—i. e. the Irish, or Dano-Irish, called above the Gall-Gaeidhil. See p. 128, note ^m.

^b *Over all the Saxons*.—In Powell's Hist. of Wales, by W. Wynne (Lond., 1697, pp. 45, 46), this attack upon Chester is referred to in the following words:—"After the

death of Anarawd (A. D. 913), his eldest son, Edwal Foel, took upon him the government of North Wales, Howel Dha holding the principality of South Wales and Powis. At what time a terrible comet appeared in the heavens. The same year the city of Chester, which had been destroyed by the Danes, was, by the pro-

at that time, to ask his advice, and the advice of his queen. The advice which he gave was, to give [them] battle near the city outside, and to keep the gate of the city wide open, and to select a body of knights, and have them hidden on the inside; and if the people of the city should not be triumphant in the battle, to fly back into the city, as if in defeat, and when the greater number of the forces of the Lochlanns should come inside the gate of the city, that the hosts who were in ambuscade should close the gate of the city after this party, and not to pretend to any more, but to attack the party who should come into the city, and kill them all. This was all done accordingly, and a red slaughter was accordingly made of the Danes and Lochlanns. Great, however, as was that slaughter, the Lochlanns did not abandon the city, for they were hardy and fierce, but they all said that they should make many hurdles, and that posts should be placed under them, and that they should perforate the wall under [the shelter of] them. This project was not deferred; the hurdles were made, and hosts were [placed] under them to pierce the wall, for they were covetous to take the city, and to avenge their people.

Then the king, who was on the point of death, and the queen sent ambassadors to the Gaeidhil^a who were among the Pagans (for the Lochlanns, then Pagans, had many a Gadelian foster-son), to say to the Gaeidhil: "Life and hēalth from the King of the Saxons, who is in disease, and from his Queen, who has sway over all the Saxons^b,

to

curement of Elfreda, new built and repaired, as the ancient records of that city do testify. This, in the ancient copy, is called Leycester, by an easy mistake for Legecestria or Chester, called by the Romans *Legionum Castra*. The next summer the men of Dublin cruelly destroyed

the island of Anglesey." The "ancient copy" here referred to is probably the Anglo Saxon-Chron., which calls the place *Legraceastre*, A. D. 918. There is great confusion between Chester and Leicester in the Saxon Chron. The former name is written *Legaceaster*, *Leiceaster*, *Leg-*

conad fíoréaraid tairiri dóibíom ríbhí: ar amlaíð rín ar gabéa
 ðuibí iadrom; uair gac óglaé, 7 gac cléirfé Thaíðealac tánnig
 cucarom a h'Éirinn, ní tugratrom a iomarcraíð onóra d'óglaé
 no cléiréé Saxón; uair ar comímét ar námaíð ðuib maille an
 cineð náimíðoiri na Paḡándoa. Ipeð din ar líbhí amail ar caraid
 tairiri ríbh, a fforraéet rom an éuairtri. Amlaíð ro ón a ráð
 riurom, goníð ó éairíð tairiríbh ðuib tanḡamar-ne da bar naḡal-
 lam, do ráð ðuibí rir na Danaríbh, eíðne comaða fíraínn 7
 ionnmair do berðaoir don luét nó braitérfé an caéraiḡ dóib. Ma-
 poroemabairíom rínn, a mbreíé do éum luíge 1 fíraí 1 mbia
 roiríbe a marbéa, 7 mar beríom aḡ tabairt an luíge ra cclaið-
 mib, 7 ra rḡiaíbh, amuil ar bér dóib, cuirḡit uatá an uile arn
 roiríðbraitḡe. Do ríḡnfé uile amlaíð rín, 7 ro éurriot a n-arma
 uatá, 7 ar aipe ir rir na Danaríbh do ronrað na Thaíðil rín,
 uair ba luḡ ba caraid dóib íad ionaíð na Loélonnaiḡ. Socharíðe
 íaraim díob ra marbað amlaíð rín, ar lécað carraḡ móri 7 raḡað
 móri 'na ḡcín: Soéuíðe móri oile do ḡaíbh, 7 do raiḡíðbh, 7 ó uile
 acmoinge marbéa daíne.

Ro batтар imurro an rlog oile, Loélonnaiḡ fót na cliaíbh
 aḡ tollað na múr. Apeð do ronrað na Saxón 7 na Thaíðil, ro
 batтар ítoppa, cairḡe díomóra do lécuð anuar ḡo tparḡraíðir
 na cliaí na cclínn. Apeð do ronraðrum na aḡíð rín, columna
 móra do éur ro na cliaíbh. Apeð do ronrað na Saxón na
 fíuaraðar do líonn 7 d'uirḡe rín baile do éur 1 ccoiríbh an baile,
 7 ríucað forpa a léḡan 1 mullaé in luét ro baí ro na cliaíbh,
 ḡo ro ríomá 1 lítar díob. Aré fíeaḡrað tugrað na Loélonnaiḡ
 airrin

ceaster (Caer-Lleon, or Caerleon, in the
 Bret y Tywysogion, *Lleon* being a corrup-
 tion of *Legionum*); the latter, Legraceas-
 ter, Leogreceaster, Ligeraceaster, Leyces-

tre, &c. The fortification of Chester
 (Ligceaster), by Queen Æthelflæd, is re-
 corded in the Saxon Chron. at A. D.
 907.

to you, and they are certain that you are true and faithful friends to them. It is therefore meet that you should adhere to them, for they gave to every Gadelian soldier and clergyman who had come to them out of Erin, as much honour as they did to any Saxon soldier or clergyman, for this inimical race of Pagans is equally hostile to you both. It then behoves you, as ye are faithful friends, to relieve them on this occasion." This was the same as if it was said to them: We have come from faithful friends of yours to address you, [to request] that ye should ask the Danes, what gifts in lands and chattels they would give to those who would betray the city to them. If they would consent to this, to bring them to swear, to a place where there would be a facility of killing them; and when they shall be swearing on their swords, and on their shields, as is their wont, they will put away all kinds of missile weapons. They all did accordingly, and they put away their arms; and the reason that the Gaeidhil acted so towards the Danes was, because they were less friends to them than to the Lochlanns. Many of them were killed in this manner, for large rocks and large beams were hurled down upon their heads. Great numbers also were killed by darts and javelins, and by every other kind of apparatus for killing men.

The other hosts, however, were under the hurdles, piercing the walls. What the Saxons and the Gaeidhil who were among them did, was to throw down large rocks, by which they broke down the hurdles over their heads. What the others did to check this was, to place large posts under the hurdles. What the Saxons did next, was to put all the beer and water of the town into the cauldrons of the town, to boil them, and spill them down upon those who were under the hurdles, so that their skins were peeled off. The remedy which the Lochlanns applied to this was to place hides outside on the hurdles. What the Saxons did next was, to throw down all the beehives in

airpín reicé do rgaileó ar na claitib anuar. Aré do rónrad na Saxoin gac a raða do clab hēc ipin baile do rgaileó fo luēt na togla, na po léig dóib cora na lámha d'iomluaó ra hiomaó na mbé gá tsrcaó. Ro léigriod iarptan don éatraig 7 po fágraó í. Ní cian iarptan co ttángatari airi do caetughaó.

Ip in bliadaini táinig tionol mor bpeirne ar crléab. Ra hinniúó rin do rí g 'Eirínn, 7 do máccab. Ar annpín po ráib rí 'Eirínn: ar deiré n-aimpne ann, ar ré, an tan lámuió comaitig mur po eirgíó a n-aigíó paopclann. Do rónaó tionól dirpígra po cé dóir la rí n-Eirínn 7 la máccab, 7 tangatari rímpa go dpuim ériac, 7 po batpur og péccaó tionól na mbéiréncé ann rin. Ní facur peime rin tionol do aitécúib. Do cuipriod cñn 1 gcñn iarptan, 7 gen go raða ri rímpa do fuabradari go cruaió rí g n-'Eirínn. Ro coñcatpur meic rí 'Eirínn cat realaó ó céc amac; tangatpur dá ionroigíó dpe, 7 po cuipriod ppu. Ro máib pe macab an rí ar an éatrin, 7 pomaió ar na caatib oile po cé dóir, po cuiré a ndéig ár, 7 po gabaó rochaóe díóó gur cñnaitigíe iad do éionn ionnmáir.

Táinig an rí go mbuaió 7 corpur do bpeiré o na aitécáduib, ar marbaó rí na mbéiréncé .i. Flann mac Tíghínáin.

Ral. Annur xxxi.ur. Flann, Diairmaio rí Orpaige, 7 Aoó mac
Duibgiolla,

^c *Druim-craich*.—Now Drumcree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

^d *Attacotts*.—The meaning of this is very doubtful. The term *aithech tuatha* (attacot) is applied by the old Irish writers to the enslaved descendants of the Firbolgs, and to all those who were not of the royal line of the Milesians or Scoti; but the chiefs of the men of Breifne were

descended from as royal a line as the monarch of Ireland himself. The probability, however, is, that the monarch of Ireland spoke in derision on account of the motley appearance presented by these hordes of plunderers. This defeat of the men of Breifne is recorded in the Ann. Ult., A. D. 909 [910]—Caetpuió pe Flonn mac Maelpeónall cum suis filiis pop rípu bpeirne ubi ceciderunt Flann

the town upon the besiegers, which prevented them from moving their hands or legs from the number of bees which stung them. They afterwards desisted and left the city. It was not long, however, until they came to fight again.

[909.] In this year there came a great muster of the Brefnians [into Meath] to commit depredations. This was told to the King of Erin and to his sons. Then the King of Erin said, "It is the end of the world that is come," said he, "when plebeians like these dare to attack noblemen." An irresistible muster was immediately afterwards made by the King of Erin and his sons, and they came forward to Druim-craich^c, and [thence] they reconnoitered the assembled forces of Breifnè. They had never before seen a muster of Attacotts^d. They met each other face to face, and though they had no king^e at their head, they attacked the King of Erin with hardihood. The sons of the King of Erin saw a battalion at some distance out from the rest; they came towards it, and attacked it. The sons of the king defeated that battalion, and the other battalions were likewise at once defeated and dreadfully slaughtered, and many of them were taken prisoners, who were afterwards ransomed by prices.

The King returned after having gained victory and triumph over the plebeians, after the King of the Brefnians, i. e. Flann, son of Tighernan, had been killed.

[910.] Kal. The thirty-first year of Flann^f. Diarmaid, King of Os-raighe,

Mac Tigernain et alii nobiles multi interfecti. "An overthrow of the men of Brefne, by Flann, son of Maelsechlain and his sons, where Flann, son of Tighernan, fell, and many other nobles were slain." The same passage occurs in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, and F. M. at 905 (the true year is 910). But there is no mention of

Attacoti or plebeians in any of these Annals.

^c *No King*.—This looks very strange, for it is stated in the next paragraph that their King Flann, son of Tighernan, was killed. Perhaps there was a body of Attacotts, who were without a king, acting as auxiliaries to Flann and his Breifnians.

^f *Of Flann*.—i. e. of Flann Sionna (son

Ουιβγιolla, πὶ Ὑα ν᾽Ὀρωνα δο μίλλσδ δειργιτε Μαίγε Ραιγνε, ἡ
 μίλλσδ δόιβ Cill na ḡCailleac .i. Pínchi, ἡ Rechtín, ἡ muinntur
 Αῶδα δο μαρβαδ παγαριτ an baile, ἡ areδ ón πο διοḡail Ὅια πορ
 Αῶδ mac Ουιβγιolla παιν, uair πο μαρβραδ απαίλε comairiḡ
 δ'Ορραιγιδ é αḡ iompóδ δα εἰḡ. Rí hUa ν᾽Ὀρόνα an τΑῶδ ριν, ἡ
 na ττρι μάιγε, ἡ ριḡδamna hUa Cinnriλαιḡ, unde dicitur :

Α ὄγα Αιλβε aine,
 Caoimδ ριḡ Slaine παοιρε,
 Ercbaio Αῶδ mbuidhnc mbeapba,
 Ḷο πο φοιο Pshina παοιρε.
 Pearna móρ milib doḡpaet,
 Nipraíne apmao cuimhnc,
 Marbán buδ shgna allad,
 O πο biε bpan Dub buidhnc.
 Ro παοιδ mo δíon mo δίττε,
 Rí na ρíog ρειδḡ ποδα.
 Ar ρuaietnḡ πορ παιε Έδαιν,
 Αῶδ i n-éccaiδ, α ὄγα.

Uallaacán mac Caéal, ριḡδamna hUa Paile moρitur.
 Ugaire mac Oilella δο ριοḡad πορ λαιḡmδ.
 buadac mac Moela ριḡδamna na ν᾽Ὀίρ i moρitur.

Kal.

of Maelsechlainn), King of Ireland, who began his reign A. D. 879, so that his thirty-first year was 910. See O'Flaherty, *Ogyg.*, p. 434.

^ε *Ui-Drona*.—A tribe inhabiting the present barony of Idrone, county of Carlow. See *Book of Rights*, p. 212, n.

^h *Cill-na-g Caillech*.—i. e. the church of the nuns. The founders of this church were the holy virgins Finech and Rechtin.

It is the church now called Killinny [Cill Phineca, Ch. of S. Finech], in the parish and barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny. See F. M., A. D. 859, note ^ι, p. 494.

ⁱ *Ailbhe*.—i. e. Magh Ailbhe, a plain on the east side of the Barrow, near Carlow.

^k *Slainé*.—i. e. the River Slaney.

^l *Bearbha*.—i. e. the River Barrow.

^m *Fearna*.—i. e. Ferns, in the county of Wexford.

raighe, and Aedh, son of Dubhghioll, King of Ui-Drona^g, destroyed the east of Magh Raighne, and they destroyed Cill-na-gCaillech^h [i. e. of the nuns] Finech and Rechtin, and the people of Aedh killed the priest of the place, which God afterwards revenged upon Aedh, son of that Dubhghioll, for some plebeians of the Osraighi killed him as he was returning to his house. This Aedh was King of Ui-Drona, and of the Three Plains, and royal heir of Ui-Ceinsealaigh. Unde dicitur:—

O youths of pleasant Ailbheⁱ,
 Mourn ye the King of noble Slainè^k.
 Slain is Aedh of hosts of the Bearbha^l,
 The just king of the land of peaceful Fearna^m,
 To great Fearna, of the thousand noble graces,
 There came not, if I well remember,
 A corpse of more illustrious fame
 Since Bran Dubhⁿ of troops was slain.
 My shelter, my protection has departed;
 May the King of kings make smooth his way.
 It is easily known by Rath-Aedhain^o
 That Aedh is dead, O youths !

Uallachan^p, son of Cathal, royal heir of Ui-Failghe [Offaley], died.

Ugaire, son of Oilell^q, was made King of Leinster.

Buadhach, son of Mothla^r, royal heir of the Deisi, died.

[911.]

ⁿ *Bran Dubh*.—A famous King of Leinster, who was slain A. D. 601. See Ann. F. M., pp. 228, 229, 576.

^o *Rath-Aedhain*.—i. e. Aidan's Fort, another name for Ferns. So called from St. Aedh or Aidan, alias Mogue, [i. e. mo Ceò 65].

^p *Uallachan*.—His death is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at the year 902, F. M. 905, but the true year is 910.

^q *Ugaire, son of Oilell*.—He died in 915, according to the Ann. F. M.

^r *Buadhach, son of Mothla*.—Ann. F. M. 905.

Gal. Airdē ionghnadh .i. na dí ghrén do ríocht maille in uno die. i prind. nom Man. Dunlang mac Coirbhre, ríghdánna Laidhín, moritur. Domhnall mac Aodha, rí Ailigh do gabail bacla.

Maolmórdha, princeps [.i. airéinne] Tíre da glar, moritur.

Gaithin mac Ughrain, ríghdánna Laidhíri, moritur. Buadhac mac Gorrain, ríghdánna hUa mBairrce, moritur. Dianim inghn Duibhíolla, bhn Dunluigh, moritur; unde dicitur:—

Dianim díon ar ndaoine, porcaet greim Rígh na ndúile,
Duirran taobh rígha ruaitnígh, do beit i n-uairtigh úire.

Ingh Oghraige la Cormac rígh na nDéiri, 7 cealla ionmha [do] milleo 7 ceall manac. Ro marbtra Oghraige dearbtraear an Chormaic .i. Cuilshnan; an tan ro baor Cormac ag milleo Oghraige, táinig Maolruanadh mac Néill, mac an rí ro baor peime porp na Déirib, 7 dhrim do Oghraigib leir, daréir Cormaic go dúnao an Cormaic, 7 táinig an Cuileannán a dhrupramur ríghainn na n-aghio, 7 do raod deabao doib, 7 ro marbaod Cuileannán ran deabaoirín. Ag ionpódo do Cormac ro éuala an rghéirín, 7 ad conmaire fén édao a bráear a láim an locta ro marb é. Ba dubac, dobhónac iarttain Cormac.

Ir in mbliadhain rí ro marbaod mac bhaonán, mic Círbail go truaigh ar lár a daingin fén, 7 ghéir ríaoil Diarmada go maod
pepphe

* *A wonderful sign.*—This wonder is entered in the Ann. Clonm. at 902, but in the Ann. Ult. at 910 [911].

† *Dunlang.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

‡ *Domhnall.*—Ann. F. M. 906; Ann. Ult. 911. He was the eldest son of Aedh Finliath, monarch of Ireland, and

the ancestor of the family of O'Donnelly.

* *Maelmordha.*—Ann. F. M. 905.

† *Gaithin.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

‡ *Buadhach.*—Ann. F. M. 906.

* *Dianimh.*—Ann. F. M. 906, where these lines are quoted.

[911.] Kal. A wonderful sign^a, i. e. two suns moving together during one day, i. e. prid. non. Maii. Dunlang^t, son of Cairbre, royal heir of Leinster, died.

Domhnall^u, son of Aedh, King of Ailech, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Maelmordha^x, princeps (i. e. erenach) of Tir-da-glas, died.

Gaeithin^y, son of Ughran, royal heir of Laeighis, died.

Buadhach^z, son of Gossan, royal heir of Ui-Bairrche, died.

Dianimh^a, daughter of Duibhghill, wife of Dunlang, died; unde dicitur :—

Dianimh, shelter of our people, is fettered by the power of the King of the elements.

Alas! that her tall and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay.

The plundering of Osraighe by Cormac, King of the Deisi^b, and many [secular] churches and monastic churches were destroyed by him. The Osraighi killed the brother of Cormac, i. e. Cuilennan. When Cormac was plundering Osraighe, Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, the son of the king who was before him over the Deisi, having a party of the Osraighi with him, pursued Cormac to Cormac's own residence, and the Cuilennan whom we have mentioned before came to oppose them, and gave them battle, and Cuilennan was killed in that battle. On Cormac's return he heard this news, and he saw the clothes of his brother in the hands of those who had slain him, and he was melancholy and sorry in consequence.

In this year the son of Braenan, son of Cearbhall, was piteously slain in the middle of his own fortress, and though Diarmaid^c thought that

^b *Cormac, King of the Deisi.*—This entry is not in the published Annals. This Cormac is mentioned by the F. M. at 915, and his death is recorded by them at 917.

^c *Diarmaid.*—This Diarmaid, King of Ossory, was uncle to the murdered chief.

feppide dó marbhad mic a bráatar, ní amlaíb do pála dó, uair do
 eirǵstsur Clann Dungaile uile triob rín i cclhñ Diarmada, 7
 amlaíl na eirǵib Ceallać air, ar amlaíb po eirǵe Maolmórdá
 mac bráatar dó na cclhñ, 7 ré cuimhneć in aineiríde do rígne Diar-
 maid re a a aćair, 7 ré na ríhóir ann: 7 po eirǵe an Maolmórdá
 rín go peocair beaða i cclhñ Diarmata, rónaít dá Orpaise d'Or-
 paidib tréir an cógać rín: po baol marbhad mór stara. Tainǵ
 dha mac Aodá mic Duibhgiolla, mac ón ingine Círbail mic Dun-
 laing, i n-aiǵib Diarmada, ar ba goirte leir mac bráatar a mátar
 7 a dala do marbhad la Diarmaid. Mór raorclann po marbait
 ran éagaćra, 7 mór ceall ró páraǵiú.

Ral. Sapughad Ardmacha do Círnacán mac Duilgen, sdon,
 cimić [i. braise] do breiú epte, (i. ar in ccll) 7 a bádaǵ Illoc
 Círr. Círnacán iar rín do bádaǵ do Niall Glúnduib in eodem
 lacu, i ndóǵail páraǵiúte Ardmacá.

Maolbriǵde imurpo mac Maolbdoimnaǵ, ab Uir móir mori-
 tur.

Plann mac Laoiǵe, ab Corpaise moritur.

Cormac eppcop Saǵre.

Triobairde ab Imleacá moritur.

Maolbriǵde mac Torháin, comarba Phádraice 7 Colum cille,
 go n-íomad cléipeac 'Eireann leir, im Mumain d'átcuingib ionmair
 ar maibib Mumain da éabairt i fuarlagać bruide bríston; 7
 fuairríom rann; 7 tug lair an mbraio ttruaǵ rín ar mbádać a
 long,

tain, and is mentioned by the F. M. at the
 years 900, 914, 917; but this passage,
 which was evidently preserved in some
 Ossorian collection of Annals, is nowhere
 given by them.

^d *Cearnachan, son of Duilgen.*—This en-

try is given by the F. M. at the year 907,
 but in the Ann. Ult. at 911 [912]. The
 situation or modern name of Loch Círr
 is now unknown.

^e *Maelbriǵde.*—Ann. F. M. 907; Ann.
 Ult. 911 [912].

that he would be the better of the killing of his brother's son; it did not turn out so to him, for in consequence of this all the Clann Dunghaile rose up against Diarmaid, and, as if Ceallach would not rise against him, Maelmordha, the son of a brother of his, rose up against him, being mindful of the cruelty which Diarmaid had exercised against his father when he was an old man; and this Maelmordha rose up fiercely and vigorously against Diarmaid, and they divided Osraighe into two parts by that war. There was great slaughter between them. The son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla (who was the son of the daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing), came also against Diarmaid, for it was bitter to him that the son of his mother's brother, and his *alumnus*, should have been killed by Diarmaid. Many nobles were killed during this war, and many churches were wasted.

[912.] Kal. The plundering of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen^d, i. e. by taking a prisoner out of it [i. e. out of the church], and drowning him in Loch Cirr. Cearnachan was afterwards drowned by Niall Glundubh in the same lake, in revenge of the profanation of Ard-Macha.

Maelbrighde^e, son of Maeldomhnach, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

Flann, son of Laegh^f, Abbot of Corcach, died.

Cormac^g, Bishop of Saighir [Serkieran], [died].

Tibraide^h, Abbot of Imleach [Emly], died.

Maelbrighde, son of Tornanⁱ, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, with many ecclesiastics, [went] into Munster to solicit gifts from the men of Munster to ransom the prisoners of the Britons, and he obtained them, and he brought with him the miserable prisoners, their

^d *Flann, son of Laegh*.—Ann. F. M. 907.

^e *Cormac*.—Ann. F. M. 907.

^h *Tibraide*.—Ann. F. M. 908.

ⁱ *Maelbrighde, son of Tornan*.—Some-

thing like this is entered by the F. M. at 908, and Ann. Ult. at 912 [913] thus:

“Maelbrihte mac Tornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims of the British.”

long, 7 ar na ceapriom i tír, 7 ar ttoirdéte dóib ar ionnabáil Danar 7 Lochlann.

Ral. Maolmoedóc princep Droma móir moritur.

Tiobraide eppcop Cluana eðnsé moritur.

Catpaoinead pé Maoilmithid mac Flannagáin 7 pe nDonnchað hUa Maoilpeaclóinn for Lorcán mac nDunchað, 7 for Fogarctac mac Tolairg, du i ttorcain ile. Laetnán mac Cfhinaig, ní Dúin Nairn Laoigri, moritur. Maoilpadraic mac Flaðroe, ní Raeta Domnairg, moritur. Etalb, ní Saxoin tuairgirt moritur.

Flaetbeartac mac Ionmamen i riçe Cairil.

Coblaç lánmór Lochlann [do] gabail ag Þort Lairge, 7 foçla Orpaige .i. tuairgirt Orpaige, d'ionnrað dóib; bpad mór 7 iomað bó, 7 eallairg do breit dóib go nuige a longa.

Tangattur 'ran bliaðain rin plóig móra Dubgall 7 Fionngall doridiri d'ionnroigete Saxoin ar ríogað Siernuca hUí lomair. Ro fuagratatur cat for Saxoin, 7 arfb ón na ro fuirgsetur Saxoin aet tangattur fo céduair d'ionnroigid na bPáganaç. Ro cuirfb cat cruaid feoçair eattoira, agur ba mór briç, 7 bpuç 7 cornam cfcetairnae. Ro toðailéð mór pola raorclann 'ran cat ra; gíofb ir iad Saxoin nuç buaid 7 corçar ar marbað dñgáir na bPáganaç, uair do gab galon ní na bPáganaç, 7 puçað ar in cat

é go

¹ *Maelmaedhóg*.—His death is entered in the Annals of F. M. at 909.

¹ *Tibraide*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

¹¹ *Maelmithidh*.—Ann. F. M. 909.

¹² *Dun-Nair in Laeighis*.—A place in the Queen's County. This entry is not in the published Annals.

¹³ *Rath-domhnaigh*.—Now Rathdowney, a small town in the barony of Upper Ossory, Queen's County. It is called Rath-

Tamhnaigh.—F. M., A. D. 909.

¹⁴ *Ethalbh*.—Æthulf, or Æthelwulf.

¹⁵ *Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen*.—He was Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, and had been the chief cause of the Battle of Bealach Mughna, in which Cormac Mac Cuillennain was killed. He became King of Munster A. D. 908, and died 944.

¹⁶ *Lochlanns*.—This entry is given in the Ann. F. M. at 910, but the true year is 913.

their ships having been swamped, and themselves cast ashore, having come to shun the Danes and Lochlanns.

[913.] Kal. Maelmaedhóg^k, princeps [i. e. abbot] of Drum-mor, died.

Tibraide^l, Bishop of Cluain-eidhnach [Clonenagh], died.

A battle was gained by Maelmithidh^m, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, over Lorcan, son of Donchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolarg, in which many fell: Lachtan, son of Cearnach, King of Dun-Nairn in Laeighisⁿ, died. Maelpatraic, son of Flathrai, King of Rath-domnaigh^o, died. Ethalbh^p, King of the North Saxons, died.

Flaithbhertach, son of Inmainen^q, [was installed] in the kingdom of Caisel.

A very large fleet of Lochlanns^r settled at Port-Lairgè [Waterford], and plundered the north of Osraighe: they carried off a great number of prisoners, and many cows and small cattle to their ships.

There came in this year great hosts of Black Galls^s and Fair Galls^t again into Saxonland, after setting up Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as king. They challenged the Saxons to battle. And the Saxons did not indeed delay, but they came at once to meet the Pagans. A stubborn and fierce battle^u was fought between them, and great was the vigour, and strength, and emulation on both sides. Much of the blood of nobles was spilled in that battle, but it was the Saxons that gained victory and triumph, after having made great havoc of the Pagans,

^k *Black Galls*.—Or dark foreigners, i. e. Danes.

^l *Fair Galls*.—Or fair-haired foreigners, i. e. Norwegians.

^o *Fierce battle*.—This is perhaps the same battle described in the Saxon Chron.

at the year 911, in which Otter the Earl and many other Danish chieftains were slain, but the two narratives do not agree in every particular; nor does the Saxon Chronicle mention Sitric, grandson of Imhar, as the leader of the party.

é go coill baoi comhocraib doib, 7 ba marb ann rin é. Oiteir dno an t-iarla ba moó muir n'ran cat ra, ó ro connairc ár a muinntir do cúp do na Saxonaib, aré do righe, teicé do caillib nólúit baoi i comhocraib do, 7 in neoc ro mair da muinntir leir. Tanzattuor dhongra díomóra Saxon 'na ólghaid, 7 po gabrat mun gcaille maccuart. Ro iorail imurro an ríogan oppa an cáill uile no éirgao da cclairóimib, 7 da ttauagaid: 7 aré on do righeo amlaid. Ro parzrao an caill ar túr, 7 na marbad uile na Razánai, po batcur ran ccaile. Ra marbad tra amlaid rin na Razánua lapin ríogan go po lé a clu ar gac leir.

Do righe Edelorua tra na gliocar féin ríó ppa ppa Alban, 7 ne breacnuib, gibe tan tiugraoir an ciné céda da hionroighid, sur po eirgíoirrin do congnam lé. Damad éucarom no éarodair, sur po eirgeoir leòrum. Céin po bar ime rin, po lingriot ppa Alban 7 bréan po bailib na Loclonn, pa millriod, 7 pa airgriod iad. Tainn rí Loclann iarttain, 7 pa airg Spairt cluaid, .i. pa air an tír, acé ní po cumainn namaid [ní] do Spairt cluaid.

* *Etheldrida*.—See above, p. 227, note ^p, and comp. Lappenberg's History of England (Thorpe's Transl.), vol. ii., p. 92 *sq.* From the manner in which "the Queen"

is here mentioned, it would seem that the transactions here recorded must have taken place after the death of Æthelred in 912, or during the illness which incapacitated

Pagans, for the King of the Pagans had contracted a disease, and he was carried from the battle to a neighbouring wood, where he died. But when Otter, the most influential Iarl that was in the battle, saw that his people were slaughtered by the Saxons, he fled to the dense woods which were in his neighbourhood, carrying with him the survivors of his people. Great parties of Saxons followed in pursuit of them, and they encompassed the wood round about. The Queen ordered them to cut all the wood down with their swords and axes. And they did so accordingly. They first cut down the wood, and [afterwards] killed all the Pagans who were in the wood. In this manner did the Queen kill all the Pagans, so that her fame spread abroad in every direction.

Etheldrida^x, through her own wisdom, made a treaty with the men of Alba and the Britons, that whenever the same race should come to attack her, they would rise up to assist her; and that should they come to them, she would assist them. While they were thus joined, the men of Alba and Britain attacked the towns of the Lochlanns, which they destroyed and pillaged. The King of the Lochlanns afterwards arrived, and plundered Srath Cluaide^y, i. e. he plundered the country, but the enemy was not able to take Srath Cluaide.

tated him from taking any part in public affairs.

^x *Srath Cluaide*.—i. e. Strathclyde, in North Britain.



GENERAL INDEX.

- A BHAIN** Mor, or Avonmore, 217, *n*.
A Achadh arglais, or Agha, 171.
Achadh mic Earclaidhe, 145.
Adamnan, when a school-boy, story of, 75, *seq.* ;
 relics of, 55 ; assumes abbacy of Ia, 89 ; ransoms
 captives, 89 ; comes to Ireland, 93 ; promulgates
 " Law of Innocents," 97 ; his contention with Irga-
 lach, 101 ; his rule for celebration of Easter, 111 ;
 death of, 115.
Adolph, king of the Saxons, 151.
Aedh, son of Ainmire, 8, *n.*, 9.
 — **Allan**, 12, *n.*, 23, 29, 42, *n.*, 45, 59.
 — king of Ailech, 129.
 — of Carn Tasaigh, 219.
 — son of Cumascach, 155.
 — son of Duíhghilla, 239, 243.
 — son of Dluthach, 95.
 — son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 153.
 — **Finnliath**, 155, 157.
 — **Laighean**, 42, *n.*, 50, *n.*, 51.
 — son of Maelduin, 99.
 — **Menn**, 41.
 — **Finnliath**, son of Niall, 141, 143, 147, 151,
 157, 159, 171, 177, 189.
 — **Roin**, king of Uladh, 59.
 — bishop of Sleibhte, 99.
 — **Uairidhnach**, 11, 12, *n.*
 — king of Uí-Leathain, 211.
Aedhagan, son of Finnacht, 177.
Aedhan the leper, 37.
Aedhgen Ua Maithe, 49.
Æthelred, king of the Saxons, 231, *n*.
Aenghus, king of Fortrenn, 55.
 — son of Faelchu, 55.
 — a sage of Cluain Ferta Molua, 153.
 — the high wise man, 141.
 — son of Bec Boirche, death of, 57.
 — **Uladh**, death of, 65.
Ailbhe. *See* Magh Ailbhe.
Aidhne, territory of, 211, *n*.
Ailech, destruction of, by Finnachta, 71.
Ailech-Frigrinn, 23.
Aileran the wise, death of, 65.
Ailen, the two sons of, 51.
Ailgenan, son of Dunghal, king of Munster, 129,
 135.
Ailell Banbhan, abbot of Biror, 153.
 — bishop and abbot of Fore, 195.
 — son of Bodhbhcha, 53.
 — of Clochar, 185.
 — son of Conall Grant, 51.
 — son of Cu-gan-mathair, 103.
 — son of Domhnall, death of, 67.
 — son of Dunghal, 93.
 — son of Dunlang, 195.
 — son of Eoghan, 211.
Aillinn, battle of, 57.
Aindli, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, 135.
Ainge, river, 118, *n*.
Aircelltair, or Ailcelltra, battle of, 71, 77.
Airghialla, 34, *n*.
Airiur-Gaeidhel (or Argyle), 14, *n*.
Airmeadhach of Craehli, 89.
Airthera, or Orior, 155.
Albain, or Scotland, 40, *n*.
Albanachs, the, 231.
Albdan, king of Lochlann, 159.
Alle, king of the Saxons, 173.
Almhain, or Allen, hill of, 32, *n*. ; kings slain in
 battle of, 49–51, 221.
Amlaeibh, 223.
 — **Conung**, 127.
 — son of king of Lochlann, 135, 149, 151, 157,
 171, 173, 185, 195.
Anastasius, 21.
Aneslis, or Beal-Borumha, 216, *n*.
Anglesea, or Mona Conain, 155.
Aodhan Mac Gahrain, 7.
Ara Cliach, 147.
Aradh Tire, 141.

- Arcadians of Cliach, 131.
 Ard-Macha, burning of, 69, 185, 243.
 — plundered, 127.
 Argyle, ancient name of, 14, *n*.
 Annites, or Danes, 159.
 Attacotts, the word, 237.
 Ath-muiceadha, 131.

 Babbh, 191.
 Baedan, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, 65.
 Baeth-galach, 45.
 Baithin, abbot of Benchair, 67.
 Balearic Isles, 163.
 Banbhan, scribe of Cill-dara, 89.
 Barith the Earl, 173, 197.
 Bealach Chonglais, 131.
 — Gabhráin, 189.
 — Lice, battle of, 53.
 Bec Boirche, 87.
 Beccan, abbot of Cluain-Iraird, 93.
 Becc Ua Leathlabair, king of Dal Araidhe, 225.
 Bede, date of his work, 56, *n*.; death of, 65; reference to, 113, 115.
 Beg Boirche, slayer of Congall Cennfoda, 71.
 Bennchair, deaths of four abbots of, 65.
 — burning of, 69.
 Berbha, or the Barrow, 85, 239.
 Black men of Erin, 163.
 Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, 63, 65.
 — son of Maelcobha, 69.
 Blue men of Erin, 163.
 Bodhbhchar, son of Diarmaid Ruanaidh, 111.
 Boghaine, 48, *n*.
 Boinn, or Boyne, 10, *n*., 101, *n*.
 Boirinn, battle of, 55.
 Boromean tribute, 22, *n*., 33, 34, *n*.
 Borumha, the tax so called, 76, *n*.; remission of, 93.
 — book so called, 78, *n*.
 — Laighen, 82.
 Braen, 225.
 Breenan, son of Cearbhally, 241.
 Bran, 225.
 — son of Conall Beg, 97, 109.
 — Dubh, 239.
 — king of Leinster, 40.
 — son of Maelochtraigh, 69.
 Breagh plundered by the Lochlanns, 153.
 — Magh, 21, 118, *n*.
 Breasal Breac, ancestor of chiefs of Osraighe, 8, *n*.
 Breifnians, attack on Meath by, 237.
 Brenann, 165, 167.
 — of Biror, 6, *n*., 7.
 Brendan, St., 6, *n*.
 Brigit, St., 17, 40, *n*.
 Britain Gaimud, 155.

 Bruide, son of Deril, 111.
 — son of Bile, 89, 93.
 Buachail, son of Dunadhach, 195.
 Buadhach, son of Gossan, 241.
 — son of Motbla, 239.
 Buan of Albain, 41.

 Cadell, son of Roderick, 225, 227.
 Cacr Ebroic, or York, 159, 171.
 Caireog, son of Dunog, 225.
 Calatros, battle of, 87.
 Caltruim, 65.
 Cana, son of Gartnan, 91.
 Cantabrian Sea, 159.
 Carn Lughdhach, 137, 139.
 Carrleagh, 14, *n*.
 Carlingford Lough, 120, *n*.
 Casan, scribe of Lusca, 97.
 Cathal (son of Aedh), battle of, 60, *n*., 61.
 — son of Fingaine, king of Munster, 21, 57.
 Catharnach, 211, 217.
 Cathasach, abbot of Ard-Macha, 143.
 — son of Luirgne, 69.
 — son of Maelduin, 87.
 Cathbuaidh, 231.
 Carthach, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 135.
 Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, 207, 211.
 — abbot of Cill-dara and I, 163.
 — King of Feara-Cualann, 213, 217, 219, 225.
 — son of Guaire, 151.
 — son of Raghallach, 105.
 Ceannmaghair, 28, *n*.
 Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, 129, 131, 135, 139, 141, 143, 147, 153, 155, 157, 177, 189.
 — son of Maelodhra, 95.
 — son of Muirigen, 201, 211, 215, 217, 221, 223, 225.
 Cearmait, son of Catharnach, 157.
 — son of Cinaedh, 151.
 Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, 243.
 Ceile, son of Urthuile, Prior of Aghabo, 199.
 Ceilechar, brother of Cingégan, 207.
 Ceallach, son of Faelchair, 57.
 Cele-Christ, 55.
 Cele-Dabhaill, 227.
 Cenndeilgtin, or Cennelgthen, battle of, 53, 109.
 Cennedigh, son of Gaithin, 157, 159, 165, 170, 173, 189.
 Cenn-Etigh, or Kinnitty, 210, *n*.
 Cennfaeladh, son of Colgan, 87.
 — son of Crummhael, 71, 77.
 — son of Maelbresail, 93.
 — son of Suibhne, 87.
 — king of Uí Conaill, 211.
 — Ua Muichtigherna, King of Caisil, or Munster, 153, 169, 197.

- Cer of Cera, 51.
 Cetamun, 57.
 Cethernach, son of Nae Ua Ceallaigh, 55.
 Chester, 228, *n.*, 233.
 Children, mortality of, 89.
 Cian, son of Cumasach, 185.
 Cianachta, of Meath, or of Bregia, the territory called, 32, *n.*, 116, *n.*, 125, 177.
 Cianachta Glinne Gaimhín, 87.
 Ciar, daughter of Duibhrea, 87.
 Ciarmacan, 199.
 Ciarmach Ua Dunadhaigh, king of Uí Conaill Gabhra, 199.
 Ciarraighi, or Kerry-men, 167.
 Ciarodhar, son of Crunnmhael, 199.
 Cicaire, king of Osraighe, 85.
 Cill Ausaille, 197.
 Cillene Fota, abbot of Ia, 53.
 Cill-na-gCaillech destroyed, 239.
 — Nais, 224, *n.*
 — ruaidh, 53, *n.*
 — Ua nDaighre, battle of, 177.
 Cineaith, Caech, son of Irgalach, 51, 53, 55, 57, 109.
 — Mac Ailpin, king of the Picts, 151.
 — Cineaith, son of Conaing, 117, 119.
 Cineide, son of Gaeithin, 153.
 Cinel-Cairbre, 50, *n.*
 Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, 30, *n.*, 35.
 Cinel-Conaill, sovereignty of Erin separated from, 59.
 Claeinadh, battle of, 109.
 Clane, round hill of, 39, *n.*
 Clercén, king of Uí-Bairche, 213.
 Clergy, presence of the, in warlike expeditions, 210, *n.*
 Clonard, ancient name of, 14, *n.*
 Clothna, son of Colgan, 49.
 Cluain-Dobhail, 36, *n.*
 — eidhneach, 11.
 — fearta-Brenaínn, 163.
 — Iraird, 14, *n.*
 — Uamha, or Cloyne, 205.
 Cobhthach, abbot of Kildare, 187.
 Cobhthach-Cael-mBreagh, 39.
 Cochall-Odhar, death of, 57.
 Coibhdhenach, son of Fiacha, 49.
 Colga, son of Blathmac, 87.
 Colgu, son of Eochaidh, 57.
 — son of Failbhe Flann, 85.
 — son of Domhnall, death of, 65.
 Colman Banbain, 53.
 — Beg, 7.
 — son of Fergus, 11.
 — abbot of Benchair, death of, 87.
 — Cas, death of, 65.
 — abbot of Cenn-Etigh, 211, 217, 225.
 Colman, son of Dunlang, 163.
 — son of Finnbar, 105.
 — Ua Altain, 57.
 — Ua Clusaigh, 61; his sailing to Inis-bofinne, 67; his death, 71.
 — Uamach, 53.
 Colum-Cille, his story respecting death of Fera-dhach, 9; his death, 11; patron of Cinell Conaill, 40, *n.*; his manner of tonsuring, 21, 113; his relics brought to Ireland, 125, *n.*; crozier of, 231.
 Comanns, plundering of the, 197.
 Comhgall of Beanchar, 199.
 Comhgan Fota, abbot of Tamlacht, 187.
 Compama, the word, 40, *n.*
 Conacan, son of Colman, 129.
 Conaing, son of Congal, 61, 63.
 Conall of Cill Scire, 175.
 — Crau, 49.
 — Meir, king of Cinel-Cairbre, 51, 107.
 — son of Domhnall, death of, 65.
 — Gabhra, 107.
 — son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 30, *n.*
 — Ultach, 153.
 Conchadh, king of the Cruithnigh, 59.
 Conchobhar Aired, King of Dal Araidhe, 99.
 Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, 157.
 Conchobhar, the word, 26, *n.*
 Condaib, the kings, 44, *n.*
 Congal, 211, 217.
 — Caech, 17, 18, *n.*
 — Cennfeda, son of Dunchadh, 71.
 — the Senior, king of Ciarraighe, 167.
 — son of Fergus of Fanaid, 26, *n.*, 33.
 — son of Lorchine, 69.
 — son of Maelduin, 93.
 Congalach, son of Conain, 49, 95, 97.
 Conmael, 36, *n.*
 Connaught plundered by Cearbhall and Dunchadh, 195.
 Conneire, or Connor, 66, *n.*
 Connell, Old, 44, *n.*
 Connga, the, 223.
 Connla, son of Breasal Breac, race of, 8, *n.*, 9.
 Connmach, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois, 177.
 Conodhar of the Uí-Toirdealbhaigh, 211, 217.
 Coning, son of Godfraidh, 195.
 Corann, battle of, 89, 107.
 Corban's church, 225.
 Corca-Laighde, 8, *n.*, 9; interchange of kings of, with those of Osraighe, 8, *n.*, 9; O'Driscoll, chief of, 8, *n.*
 Corcach, or Cork, 169.
 Cormac, son of Cuilenan, 201, 207, 221.
 — king of the Deisi, 211, 213, 217, 241.
 — son of Dunlang, 139.
 — son of Elathach, 165.
 — son of Elothach, 185.

- Cormac of Lathrach Briuin, 143.
 — son of Mothla, 207, 209.
 — son of Maelfothartagh, 69.
 — bishop of Saighir, 243.
 — Ua Liathain, 175.
 Corrbile, 41.
 Cosgrach of Tigh Telle, 175.
 Crannacht, battle of, 97.
 Crimthann, son of Cellach, 53.
 Critan, abbot of Benchair, 67.
 Crohane, Co. Tipperary, ancient name of, 134, *n*.
 Cronan Mac Ua Cualna, abbot of Benchair, 93.
 — the Dwarf, abbot of Cluain mic nois, 95.
 Cruachan Claenta, 39.
 Crufait, or Croboy, 125.
 Cruachain, in the Eoganacht-Chaisil, or Cruachan Maighe Eamhna, 134, *n*, 135.
 Cruithne, or Cruithnigh, Picts, 59, *n*, 87.
 Cu, names compounded with, 36, *n*, 37, *n*.
 Cubretan, 36, *n*, 45.
 Cuganmathair, king of Munster, death of, 65.
 Cuillennan, brother of Coruac, 241.
 Cuimin Finn, abbot of Ia, 67.
 — Foda, death of, 61.
 Cuindles, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 53.
 Culoingsi, the son of, 51.
 Cumar-na-tri-n-uisce, 139.
 Cumascach, son of Ronan, 69.
 Cummeni of Mughdhorna, 97.
 Cumsudh, abbot of Castlekieran, 187.
 — bishop of Cluain-Iraird, 151.
 Curui, abbot of Inis Clothrann, 195.
 Cuthbertus, bishop, 91.
 Dachonna, bishop of Conneire, 53.
 Dalach, abbot of Cluain mic Nois, 153.
 Dallan, son of Mor, 217.
 Danes, the, 131, 133, 173.
 — and Lochlanns, the, 117, 159.
 — See Lochlanns.
 Darerca, St., extract from life of, 9, *n*.
 Deilginis-Cualann, 59.
 Deisi, the, 169.
 Desgabhair, or South Leinster, 219, *n*.
 Desies, the, plundered, 157.
 Dianimh, daughter of Duibhghilla, 241.
 Diarmaid, 127, 157, 169, *n*.
 — cemetery of, 205.
 — son of Aedh Slaine, death of, 65.
 — son of Cearbhall, 213.
 — abbot of Cluain-Iraird, 17.
 — abbot of Ferns, 187.
 — Midhe, son of Airmleadhach Caech, 93.
 — king of Osraighe, or Ossory, 241, 237.
 Diciull, son of Eochaidh, 69.
 Dinertach, abbot of Lothra, 169.
 Dinn-Canainn, 39.
 Dinnrigh, 38, *n*.
 Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, 203.
 Dochuma Chonoc, abbot of Gleann-da-locha, 89.
 Doer, son of Maeltuile, 71.
 Dombnall, son of Aedh, 155, 241.
 — Breac, son of Eochaidh Buidhe, 87, 89.
 — king of Connaught, death of, 57.
 — king of Dun Cearmna, 211, 217, 219.
 — grandson of Dunlaing, 157.
 — Mac Ailpin, King of the Picts, 153.
 Doiriadh, son of Conla, 51.
 Dongalach Ua Aenghusa, 51.
 Donnagan, son of Cédfad, 185.
 Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, 41, 52, *n*.
 — Ua Fiachrach, 51.
 — Ua Maelsechlainn, 245.
 Donnbo, 34, *n*, 38, 47.
 Donnsléibhe, son of, 21.
 Druim-Coepis, battle of, 69.
 — Corcain, battle of, 57.
 — craidh, or Drumcree, battle of, 237.
 — Fornacht, battle of, 55.
 Drust, King of Alba, 55.
 Duach, King of Osraighe, death of son of, 7.
 Dubhaltach Firisigh, or Mac Firisigh, 1, 193.
 Dubhartach Berrach, 177.
 Dubhdabhoirenn, 211, 217, 219.
 Dubhdachrioch, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 51.
 Dubhdainbher, King of Ard Cianachta, 91.
 Dubhdathuille, abbot of Liath Mochaemhog, 18.
 Dubhdibhderg, son of Dunghal, 107.
 Dubhghlaise, or Douglas, 85.
 Dubhagan, King of Fera-Maighe, 211, 217.
 Dubhlach, 217.
 Dubhthach, abbot of Cill-achaidh, 195.
 — son of Maeltuile, 185.
 Dudley Firisise, 1.
 Duibhduin, 69.
 Duncannon, 39, *n*.
 Dunbolg, or Donard, 189.
 Dun Carman, 218, *n*, 221.
 — Cearmna, 211, *n*.
 — Ceithirn, or Giant's Sconce, 87.
 Dunchadh, 225.
 Dunchadhs, the two, 105.
 Dunchadh, son of Cormac, slain, 57.
 — son of Donnghal, 177.
 — Muirisge, son of Maeldubh, 89.
 — son of Murchadh, 57.
 — Ua Roinan, 69.
 Dun Dearnhaigh, 219, *n*.
 Dungaile, son of Maeltuile, 69.
 Dunghal, King of the Cruithni, or Picts, 87.
 Dun-locha, battle of, 87.
 Dun-Sobhairce, or Dunseverick, 66, *n*, 195.

- Dunlaing, son of Cairbre, 241.
 — son of Muiredhach, 185.
 Dun-Neachtain, battle of, 89.
 Easter, the celebration of, 111.
 Ecbertus, death of, 57.
 Eclipse of the sun, 163.
 Ederscel, king of Bregia, 53.
 Egnechan, son of Dalach, 199.
 Eidgin Brit, bishop of Cill-dara, 157.
 Eidhen, King of Aidhne, 211, 217.
 Eigneach, son of Conaing, 49.
 Elodhach, son of Flann O'Sgigi, 51.
 Emhir's Island, i. e. Ireland, 197.
 Eochaidh Iarlaithe, king of Dal-Araidhe, death of, 65.
 Eochaidh Leamhna, 107.
 Eodhus, son of Dungal, 185.
 Eodus, son of Ailell, slain, 57.
 Eoghann, race of, 18.
 — son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, 30, *n*.
 Eoganacht Chaisil, 134, *n*, 147, 155.
 Erannan, son of Criomhthan, 37.
 Esra, a silver drinking vessel, 9, *n*.
 Etheldrida, St., daughter of Anna, 91.
 Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, 91.
 Ethelfrida, Queen of the Saxons, 227, 247.
 Etholo, King of North Saxons, 245.
 Faelan, 225.
 — son of Colman, 87.
 — king of Leinster, 55, 69.
 — son of Murchadh, 57.
 — Senchustal, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, 85.
 Faelchu, abbot of Ia, 53.
 Faelcobhar of Clochar, 103.
 Faha, 11, *n*.
 Fahan, 20, *n*.
 Fail, name of Ireland, 48, *n*.
 Failbhe, abbot of Ia, death of, 87.
 Falchar, king of Osraighe, 93, 95.
 Fearsa-Cualan, 212, *n*.
 Fearchair, son of Maelduin, 97.
 Fearn, or Ferns, 239.
 Fechin of Tobhar, death of, 65.
 Feidhlimidh, son of Maelcothaigh, 103.
 Feimhin, battle of, 7.
 Feradhach, 211, 217.
 — Finn, death of, 7, 11.
 Fera Maighe, 155, 169.
 — Ros, 35, 72, *n*.
 Ferdomhnaich, abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, 197.
 Ferdoragh, baron of Dungannon, 31, *n*.
 Fergal, king of Erin, 40, *n*.
 — Glut, 49.
 — hill of, 41, *n*.
 — Ua Aithechta, 49.
 Fergal Ua Tamnaigh, 49.
 Ferghal Aidhne, king of Connaught, 97.
 — son of Maelduin, 21, 23, 29, 49, 89.
 Fergus, son of Aedan, 93.
 — of Fanaid, 26, *n*.
 — Forcraidh, 107.
 Fernmhagh, battle of, 57, 99.
 Fersat, battle of, 69.
 Ferta Cairech, or Fertach, 155.
 Fethghna, comharba of Patrick, 127, 141, 149.
 Fiachna, 17.
 Fiach Ua Ugfadain, of Denbis, 208, *n*.
 Fianamhail, son of Maeltuile, king of Leinster, 87, 95.
 — son of Maenach, 97.
 Fiannamhail, son of Oísen, 99, 101.
 Fidhgal, son of Fithcellach, 51.
 Fidh-Gaible, wood of, 48, *n*.
 Fincheallach, abbot of Fearn, 153.
 Finech and Rechtin, 239.
 Finguine, son of Cu-gan-mathair, 97.
 Finian of Cluain-caein, 153.
 Finn, 225.
 Finnachta, son of Dunchadh, 23; victor in battle of Aircellair, 71; beginning of his reign, *ib*.; stories told respecting, 71, *seq*.; battle between him and Bec Boirche, 87; his murder, 95.
 Finnglais, 175.
 Finnian, festival of, 38, *n*.
 Finnán Ua Eachach, 11.
 Firbisse, Dudley, 1.
 Fithcellach, son of Flann, 93.
 Flaithbheartach, abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, 201.
 — son of Inmainen, or Ionmainén, 205-7, 215, 245.
 — son of Loinsech, 55, 57, 59.
 — son of Niall, 129.
 Flaitheamhail, son of Dluthach, 51.
 Flaithemh, son of Faelchar, 195.
 Flaithair, a poet, 67.
 Flanna, daughter of king of Osraighe, 179.
 Flann, son of Aedh Odhbha, 51.
 — abbot of Benchair, 55.
 — king of Cianachta, 141, 143, 157, 171.
 — son of Conang, 177.
 — son of Domhnall, 199.
 — king of Erin, 213, 219, 237.
 — Fiona, son of Ossa, 111.
 — son of Irgalach, 51.
 — son of Irthuille, 55.
 — son of Laegh, 243.
 — son of Maelsechlainn. *See* Flann Sionna.
 — Sinna Ua Colla, abbot of Chuain-mic-nois, death of, 59.
 — Sionna, son of Maelsechlainn, 165, 201, 205, 211, 237.

- Flann, son of Tighernan, 237.
 Fochard-Muirtheimhne, 59.
 Fogartach, son of Geirtide, 109.
 — son of Niall, 51.
 — son of Tolarg, 245.
 — Ua Cernaigh, 20, *n.*, 21, 53.
 — son of Suibhne, 211, 217.
 Foichsechan, 95.
 Follamhan, son of Oiléll, 213.
 Forannan, abbot of Ard-Macha, 127.
 — abbot of Cill-dara, 99.
 Forbasach, 49.
 Forod Geilsheirce, 221.
 Fortuatha, 212, *n.*
 Foirtrenn, or Pictland, 159, 229.
 Fothain, 11, *n.*
 Fotharta-Fca, 212, *n.*
 — -tire, 163.
 Frighrenn, 217.
 Frigrinn, Ailech, 23, *n.*
 Frosach, Niall, 21.
 Frosts, remarkable, 143.
 Furadhran, prior of Cill-achaidh, 199.
 Gabhorchenn, 91.
 Gabhrán, or Gowran, 137, 191.
 Gaditanean Straits, 161.
 Gaeidhil, or Scoti, 125.
 Gaeithing, son of Ughran, 241.
 Gaimide of Lughmlagh, 97.
 Gaithin, son of, 177.
 Gall Craibhteach, 43, *n.*
 Gall-Gaeidhil, or Dano-Irish, 129, 139, 141, 233.
 Gall of Lileach, 57.
 Galls of Erin, 135, 157, 159.
 — the Black and the Fair, 245.
 Gelshe, daughter of Deirill, 221.
 Gerald, Pontifex of Mayo, death of, 59.
 Geran, son of Diocose, 187.
 Gilla-na-naemh, or Nehemias, 1, *n.*
 Glais Chnig, 109.
 Glaisin, son of Uisin, 199.
 Gleann na nGealt, 41, *n.*
 Glift, 131.
 Gnathnat, abbess of Cill-dara, 93.
 Gnia, abbot of Daimhliag-fianain, 197.
 Gnim Cinnsiolla, 169.
 Goffridh, 195.
 Gormflaith, daughter of Flann, 223.
 Gormflaith, Queen of Teamhar, 153.
 Greallach-Dollaidh, 95.
 Greenan Ely, 23, *n.*
 Gregory the Great, 62, *n.*
 Guaire Aidhne, death of, 63.
 Guaire, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, 175.
 Gwyned, 155.
 Haimar, the Lochlann, 173.
 Hingamund, 227.
 Hona, chief of the Lochlanns, 145.
 Horm, lord of the Dances, 121, 131.
 Hugh of Leinster, 42, *n.*
 Huidhrine of Maghbile, 95.
 Ia, family of, 21.
 Iargna, chief of the Lochlanns, 119, 123.
 Imblech-Phich, or Imleach Fich, battle of, 91, 103.
 Imhar, 127, 171, 195.
 — Conung, 229.
 Imleach, or Emly, 139.
 Immolate, signification of the word, 16, *n.*
 Inis-bo-finne, 67, *n.*
 — Breoghain, battle of, 55.
 — an Ghaill, 44, *d.*
 — mac Nesain, or Ireland's Eye, 105.
 — Tarbhna, 139.
 Indrechtach, abbot of Hy, 125, 127.
 — son of Dobhailen, abbot of Bangor, 199.
 — son of Tadhg, 51.
 — son of Muiredhach, 53.
 Inneirghe, son of Duibhgilla, 213, 219.
 Innis-Fail, ancient name of Ireland, 35, *n.*
 Innsi Orc, 159.
 Irgalach, son of, slain, 57.
 Irgalach, son of Conaing, 101, 133, 105.
 Jakes, meaning of the word, 12, *n.*
 Jewels. *See* Valnables.
 Justinian II., 99, *n.*
 Killineer, near Drogheda, 183.
 Kill-Luaithrinne, 32, *n.*
 Kinnaweer, 28, *n.*
 Knockfarrell, 41, *n.*
 Lachtan, son of Cearnach, 245.
 Laeighis, or Leix, 212, *n.*
 Laidhnguen, king of Ui Cinnseleagh, 53.
 Lainguen, 153.
 Lann, daughter of Dunlaing, 129, 139, 157, 165.
 Legionum Castra, 233, *n.*
 Leicester, confounded with Chester, 232, *n.*
 Leinster devastated by the Ui Neill, 22, *n.*
 Leithglinn, or Leighlin, 149.
 Leix, the territory called, 165, *n.*
 Leo the emperor (i. e. Leo III.), 21; died, 55.
 56, *n.*
 Leoghain (or Ua Eoghain) Fergus, 51.
 Letaithech, son of Cucarat, 49.
 Lethchaech, 50, *n.*
 Leth-Chuinn, 34, *n.*
 Liag-Maelain, battle of, 87.
 Liamhain, or Dunlavan, 219, *n.*

- Lilcach, 43, *n.*
 Linn-Dnachail, 120, *n.*
 Loch Cend, 143.
 — Cime, 109.
 — Eachach, or Loch Neagh, 99.
 — Feabhail, or Loch Foyle, 157.
 — Gabhair, 71, *n.*
 — Laeigh, 127.
 — Leihinn, or Lough Leane, 169.
 — Ri, or Ribh, 197.
 Lochlanns, or Norwegians, 115, *n.*, 129, 131, 133, 145, 153, 155, 157, 159, 163, 165, 167, 185, 195, 197, 199, 227, 233, 245, 247.
 Loichine Menn, abbot of Kildare, 97.
 Loingsech, son of Aengus, 33, 97, 105, 107.
 — son of Foillen, 197.
 — victor in battle of Tulach-árd, 69.
 Lorcan, king of Feara Cualann, 213, 219.
 — son of Cathal, 157.
 — son of Donchadh, 245.
 Luaithrin, the virgin, 32, *n.*
 Luan, meaning of the word, 85, *n.*
 Luchrinna, St., 32, *n.*
 Luimnech, or Limerick, 147.
 Lunatics in Ireland, belief respecting, 41, *n.*
 Lusca, oratory of, 143.
 Lynch, Rev. John, 1.
 Mac Ailerain, of Cill-ruaidh, 53.
 — Andaighe, great oratory of, 185.
 — Concumbri, death of, 57.
 — Connella, Laidheenn, 55.
 — Erca, son of Maelduin, 51.
 — Feimhin, 6, *n.*
 — Giallain, 135.
 — Onchon, death of, 57.
 — Radgund, 109.
 Madudan, 211, 217.
 Maelbrighde, son of Maeldomhnach, 243.
 — son of Tornan, 243.
 Maelcaich, son of Scandal, death of, 67.
 Maelchallan, son of Ferghal, 213, 219.
 Maelciarain, 167, 183, 185.
 Maelcobha, 16, *n.*
 Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, 139.
 Maelduin, son of Aedh, 175.
 — Beg, son of Fergus Conainn, 61.
 — son of Feradach, slain, 57.
 — son of Maelfithrigh, 87.
 Maelfeichine, 125.
 Maelfothartaigh, king of the Airghialls, 97.
 — son of Ronan, 65.
 — son of Suibhne, 69.
 Maelguala, king of Munster or Cashel, 137, 141.
 Maelmaedhóg, chief of Drum-mor, 245.
 Mael-mic-Failbhe, 36, *n.*
 Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, 245.
 Maelmona, the son of, 51.
 Maelmordha, chief of Tir-da glas, 241-3.
 Maelmuadh, 211, 217.
 — son of Finnachta, king of Airthir-Liffé, 195.
 — son of Donchadh, 171.
 Maelmuirtheimhne, son of Maelbrighde, 171.
 Maelodhar, abbot of Devenish, 187.
 — O'Tindridh, chief physician of Erin, 153.
 Maelpatraic, son of Flathraí, 245.
 Mael-petair, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 157.
 Maelpoil, chief of Sruthair Guire, 199.
 Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, 241.
 Maelrubha, son of, 21.
 Maisechlainn, son of Maelruanaigh, 115, 116, 123, 127, 129, 135, 141, 147, 151, 179.
 Maeltuile, abbot of Imleach Iobhair, 151.
 Maenach, son of Connmach, 157.
 — son of Finghin, death of, 63.
 — son of Siadhal, 203, 215.
 Maenghal, abbot of Bangor, 193.
 — bishop of Kildare, 189.
 — abbot of Fohbar, 149.
 Magh Ailbhe, or Ballaghmoon, battle of, 207, 239.
 — Adhair, 217.
 — Breagh, 21, 23.
 — Cuillinn, 109.
 — Feimhin, 155.
 — Luirg, 197.
 — Macha, or the Moy, 147.
 — Muirtheimhne, 97.
 — Nairbh, 214, *n.*
 — Raighne, east of, plundered, 239.
 — Leine, 38, *n.*
 Mainchine, bishop of Leithghlin, 163.
 Mairge, or Slievemarague, 219, *n.*
 Maistin, battle of, 55.
 Mannan, the Isle of Man, battle of, 7, 7, *n.*
 Matodan, king of Uladh, 123, 127, 149.
 Mauritani, or Moors, 161, 163.
 Meath plundered by Aedh, 151.
 Mennbairren, abbot of Achadh-bo, 97.
 Mencossach, son of Gammach, 51.
 Mindroichet, 159.
 Mochua of Balla, 95.
 Modichu, son of Amairgin, 43.
 Molaise of Leithglinn, 177.
 Moling Luchra, 23, 33, 34, *n.*, 77, *seq.*, 97.
 Mona Conain, or Anglesea, 155.
 Mughain, lines on battle of, 217.
 Mughron, son of Sochlacháin, 225.
 Muireadhach, son of Cathal, 177.
 — son of Bran, 189.
 — son of Domhnall, 199.
 — son of Indrechtach, 59.

- Muireadhach, son of Maelduin, 155.
 Muiregan, or Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, king of Naas, 155, 225.
 Muirenn, successor of Brighit, 215.
 Muirghes, son of Conall, 49.
 — son of Maelduin, 99.
 Muirghius, anchorite of Ard-Macha, 153.
 Mura Othna, St., 12, *n.*, 15, *n.*, 40, *n.*
 Murchadh, son of Bran, king of Leinster, 21, 23, 41, 45, 49, 55.
 Muredhach, the sons of, 51.
 Nanny Water, the, 118, *n.*
 Nás, now Naas, 155, 223, 225.
 Nehemias Mac Egan, 1.
 — son of Cearnach, 103.
 Nia, son of Cormac, 51.
 Niall Frosach, 21, *n.*, 23.
 — Glundubh, 223, 243.
 — son of Muirghes, 51.
 — of the Nine Hostages, 15, *n.*
 Niallan, bishop of Slaine, 183.
 Niar, 141.
 Northmen, or Gall-Gaoidhil, 129, 139, 143.
 Norwegians, or Lochlanns, 115, *n.*
 Nuada, son of Dubhdunchuire, 51.
 Nuada Uirc, king of Gull and Irgull, 49.
 Nuadhat, the grandsons of, 51.
 Nui, the Danish war-cry, 165, *n.*
 Odbha, 50, *n.*
 Odolbh Micle, 177.
 O'Driscoll, chief of Corca-Laighde, 8, *n.*
 Oeghedchar, bishop of Oendruim, death of, 61.
 O'Gaman, battle of, 63.
 Oigedhchair, abbot of Coindeire (Connor), 175.
 Oilell, son of Feradhach, 49.
 Oisle, son of, king of the Lochlanns, 171.
 Osráighe, or Ossory, plundered by the Deisi, 241; by the Lochlanns, 155, 245; by Rodolph, 129.
 — Duach, king of. *See* Duach.
 — extent of diocese of, 86, *n.*
 Ossa, king of the Saxons, 63.
 Othain Mura, or Othain mor, 11, 20, *n.*
 Otter, Earl of the Pagans, 247.
 — son of Iargna, 231.
 Owen, race of, 15, *n.*
 Paganism, relapses into, 127.
 Pagans and Saxons, battle between, 245.
 Patrick, St., invoked by the Danes, 121.
 Peter the apostle, tonsure of, 21, 111.
 Picts of Dalaradia, 87, *n.*
 Plague, deaths of Blathmac and Diarmaid by, 65.
 Pope of Rome, never an Irishman, 62, *n.*
 Port-Lairge, 147.
 Port-Manann, 167.
 Prediction, Ferghal's, concerning his sons, 23.
 R. E., meaning of the letters, 71, *n.*
 Rath-Aedha, or Rahugh, 141.
 Ráth-Aedhain, or Ferns, 239.
 Rathunor of Magh-line, battle of, 87.
 Ragnhall, son of Albdan, 159.
 Raighne, fair of, 149.
 Rechtabhra, son of Cumascach Ua Maine, 51.
 Rehtin, 239.
 Regner Lodbrok, 124, *n.*
 Riagail of Bennchair, 111.
 Robhartach, bishop of Finnslais, 175.
 — of Dearnhach, 197.
 Roderick, king of the Britons, 135.
 Rodlaibh, the fleet of, 153.
 Rodolph, 129.
 Roisene, abbot of Corcach, or Cork, 89.
 Ronan, king of Leinster, story of his wife, 65.
 Ross, diocese of, 8, *n.*
 Rumann, 53.
 Saxons, the, 89, 130, *n.*, 155, 173, 233, 245.
 Scandinavian nations, ferocity of, 123, *n.*
 Scotland, Albain a name of, 40, *n.*
 Sebhán, daughter of Corc, 59.
 Sechnasach, son of Blathmac, 67, 69.
 Segine, bishop of Ard-macha, 91.
 Segonan, son of Conang, 153.
 Seigine, abbot of Benchar, 63.
 Sgama, the word, 169.
 Shields, appearance of miraculous, 99.
 Showers, miraculous, 21.
 Simon Magus, tonsure of, 21, 113.
 Sinainn, or Shannon, 76, *n.*
 Sitric, grandson of Imhar, 245.
 Slainé, or Slaney, 239.
 Slebhite, or Sleaty, 99, 171.
 Sliabh-Maige, or Slievemarague, 149, 205.
 Slighe-Asail, 76, *n.*
 Sloighedach Ua Raithnen, 177.
 Snánah Aighnech, or Carlingford Lough, 120, *n.*
 Snoring, 24, *n.*
 Sodhomna, bishop of Slaine, 143.
 Spain, incursion into, by Scandinavians, 159.
 Srath-cluaidhe, siege of, 193; plundered, 247.
 Srnthair, or Shrule, 171.
 Star, miraculous, seen, 16, *n.*
 Steersman, Irish word for, 116, *n.*
 Suairlech, comharba of Finian, 143.
 Suairlech, 127.
 — of Inedhnen, 187.
 Suibhne, abbot of Ard-Macha, death of, 57.
 — son of Conghalach, 49.
 — abbot of Lis-mor, 143.

- Suibhne, son of Maclumha, 89.
 — Menn, 17, 18, *n*.
 Suitheman, son of Arthur, 141.
 Sundays, no work performed by Lochlanns on, 185.

 Tadhg, son of Aigthide, 51.
 — son of Diarmaid, 157.
 — son of Faelan, 211, 219.
 — son of Failbhe, 97.
 — king of Munster, 32, *n*.
 Tailltin, 20, *n*.
 Tairchealtach Mac na Cearta, 137.
 Teamhair, the king of, and Horm, 135.
 Teltown, 20, *n*.
 Temhenan, king of Ui-Deaghaidh, 213, 219.
 Theodosius III., 21.
 Three Plains, plundering of the men of the, 197.
 Tiberius Apsimar, 105.
 Tibraide, successor of Ailbhe of Emly, 205, 243.
 — bishop of Cluain-eidhnach, 245.
 Tighearnach, king of Breagh, 119, 163.
 Tigh Telle, 175.
 Tipraide Banbhan, abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, 151.
 Tir-Chonaill, whence named, 30, *n*.
 Tir-da-ghlas, abbacy of, 157.
 Tir-Eoghain, whence named, 30, *n*.
 Tonsure of Peter the apostle, 21, *n*, 111.
 Tonsuring of clerks in Erin, 111.
 Tomrar the Earl, 163, 165, 167.
 Tomrir Torra, chief of the Lochlanns, 145.
 Tribute, Boromean, 22, *n*.
 Tuaim-snamha, king of Osraighe, 85.
 — Tenbath, 38, *n*.
 Tualaithe, daughter of Cathal, 57.
 Tnath Inbhir, 225.
 Tuathal, abbot of Dun Caillen, 163.
 — son of Morgan, death of, 65.
 — Techtmhar, imposes Borumha, 77, *n*.
 — son of Ugaire, 213.
 Tuenoc, son of Fintan, death of, 65.
 Tulach-árd, battle of, 69.
 Turgesius, 124, *n*, 169, *n*.

 Ua Aithechta, Fergal, 49.
 — Altain, Colman, 57.

 Ua Brachaidhe, Suedhgus Derg, 55.
 — Cluasaigh, Colman, 61.
 — Colla, Flann Sinn, 59.
 — Daimine, Duibhdil, 51.
 — Domhnaill, Focarta, 51.
 — Eoghan (or Leoghain), Fergus, 51.
 — Fiachrach, Donnchadh, 51.
 — Cernaigh, Fogartach, 20, *n*.
 Uallachan, son of Cathal, 239.
 Ua Maelcaichs, the two, 51.
 — Maighleine, 43.
 — Maithé, Aidhgen, 49.
 — Tamhnaigh, 49.
 Ugaire of Dun Dearmhaigh, 219.
 — son of Oilell, 239.
 Ugbran, son of Cennedigh, 213, 219.
 Ui Aenghusa, 157.
 — Bairche, 212, *n*.
 — Deaghaidh, 212, *n*.
 — Drona, 212, *n*, 239.
 — Felmedha, or Ballagheen, 199.
 — Liathain, 211, *n*.
 — Maccaile, or Imokilly, 199.
 — Muireadhaigh, 213, *n*.
 — Niallain, 155.
 — Neill, northern, race of the, 15, *n*; devastate
 Leinster, 22, *n*.
 — Neill, southern, Colman Beg, chief of, 7.
 — Tuirtre, the tribe of the, 68, *n*.
 — Toirdealbhaigh, the tribe, 212, *n*.
 Uillè, 225.
 Uladh, plundering of, by Aedh, 129.
 Ulbh, 223.
 Ultan, son of Dicolla, 87.
 — son of Ernín, 63.
 Umhaill, 127.
 Uchraithe Ua hOssin, 91.

 Valuables, Feradhach's, 9, 10, *n*.
 — meaning of the word, 9, *n*.
 Vessels, silver drinking, 9.

 Wonders, three, in Irish romantic stories, 47, *n*.

 Zain, chief of the Lochlanns, 119, 123.

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VII. Associates may become Members, on signifying their wish to the Council, and on payment of the entrance fee of three pounds.

VIII. Associates shall receive a copy of all publications issued by the Society during the year for which they have paid a subscription ; but shall not be entitled to any other privileges.

IX. No Member who is three months in arrear of his subscription shall be entitled to vote, or to any other privileges of a Member, and any Member who shall be one year in arrear shall be considered as having resigned. Associates who are in arrear shall cease, *ipso facto*, to belong to the Society.

X. The Council shall have power to appoint officers, and to make By-Laws not inconsistent with the Fundamental Laws of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

FOUNDED MDCCCXL.

1841.

I. TRACTS RELATING TO IRELAND, vol. I., containing :

1. The Circuit of Ireland ; by Muircheartach Mac Neill, Prince of Aileach ; a Poem written in the year 942 by Cormacan Eigeas, Chief Poet of the North of Ireland. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, and a Map of the Circuit, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A.
2. "A Brife Description of Ireland, made in the year 1589, by Robert Payne, vnto xxv. of his partners, for whom he is vndertaker there." Reprinted from the second edition, London, 1590, with a Preface and Notes, by AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., M. R. I. A. (Out of print.)

II. THE ANNALS OF IRELAND, by James Grace, of Kilkenny. Edited from the MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the original Latin, with a Translation and Notes, by the Rev. RICHARD BUTLER, A. B., M. R. I. A. Price 8s.

1842.

I. CATH MUIGHÍ RATH. The Battle of Magh Rath (Moira), from an ancient MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited in the original Irish, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A. Price 10s.

II. TRACTS RELATING TO IRELAND, vol. II. containing :

1. "A Treatise of Ireland ; by John Dymmok." Edited from a MS. in the British Museum, with Notes, by the Rev. RICHARD BUTLER, A. B., M. R. I. A.
2. The Annals of Multifernan ; from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by AQUILLA SMITH, M. D., M. R. I. A.
3. A Statute passed at a Parliament held at Kilkenny, A. D. 1367 ; from a MS. in the British Museum. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by JAMES HARDIMAN, Esq., M. R. I. A. Price 10s.

1843.

I. AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRIBES AND CUSTOMS OF THE DISTRICT OF HY-MANY commonly called O'Kelly's Country, in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. Edited from the Book of Lecan in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, in the original Irish; with a Translation and Notes, and a Map of Hy-Many, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A. Price 12s.

II. THE BOOK OF OBITS AND MARTYROLOGY OF THE CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, commonly called Christ Church, Dublin. Edited from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. By the Rev. JOHN CLARKE CROSTHWAITE, A. M., Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, London. With an Introduction by JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., V. P. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. Price 12s.

1844.

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II. AN ACCOUNT OF THE TRIBES AND CUSTOMS OF THE DISTRICT OF HY-FIACHRACH, in the Counties of Sligo and Mayo. Edited from the Book of Lecan, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and from a copy of the Mac Firbis MS. in the possession of the Earl of Roden. With a Translation and Notes, and a Map of Hy-Fiachrach. By JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A. Price 15s.

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1849-50.

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THE LIFE OF ST. COLUMBA, by ADAMNAN, Ninth Abbot of Hy [or Iona]. The Latin text taken from a MS. of the early part of the eighth century, preserved at Schaffhausen; accompanied by Various Readings from six other MSS., found in different parts of Europe; and illustrated by copious Notes and Dissertations. By the Rev. WILLIAM REEVES, D. D., M. B., V. P. R. I. A. With Maps, and coloured Facsimiles of the MSS.

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Three Fragments of Ancient Irish Annals, hitherto unpublished. Edited, from a MS. in the Burgundian Library, Brussels, with a Translation and Notes, by JOHN O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A., Professor of Irish Literature in the Queen's College, Belfast.

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LIBER HYMNORUM: The Book of Hymns of the Ancient Church of Ireland; from the original MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by the Rev. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., Pres. R. I. A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College. Part II. (*In the Press.*)

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